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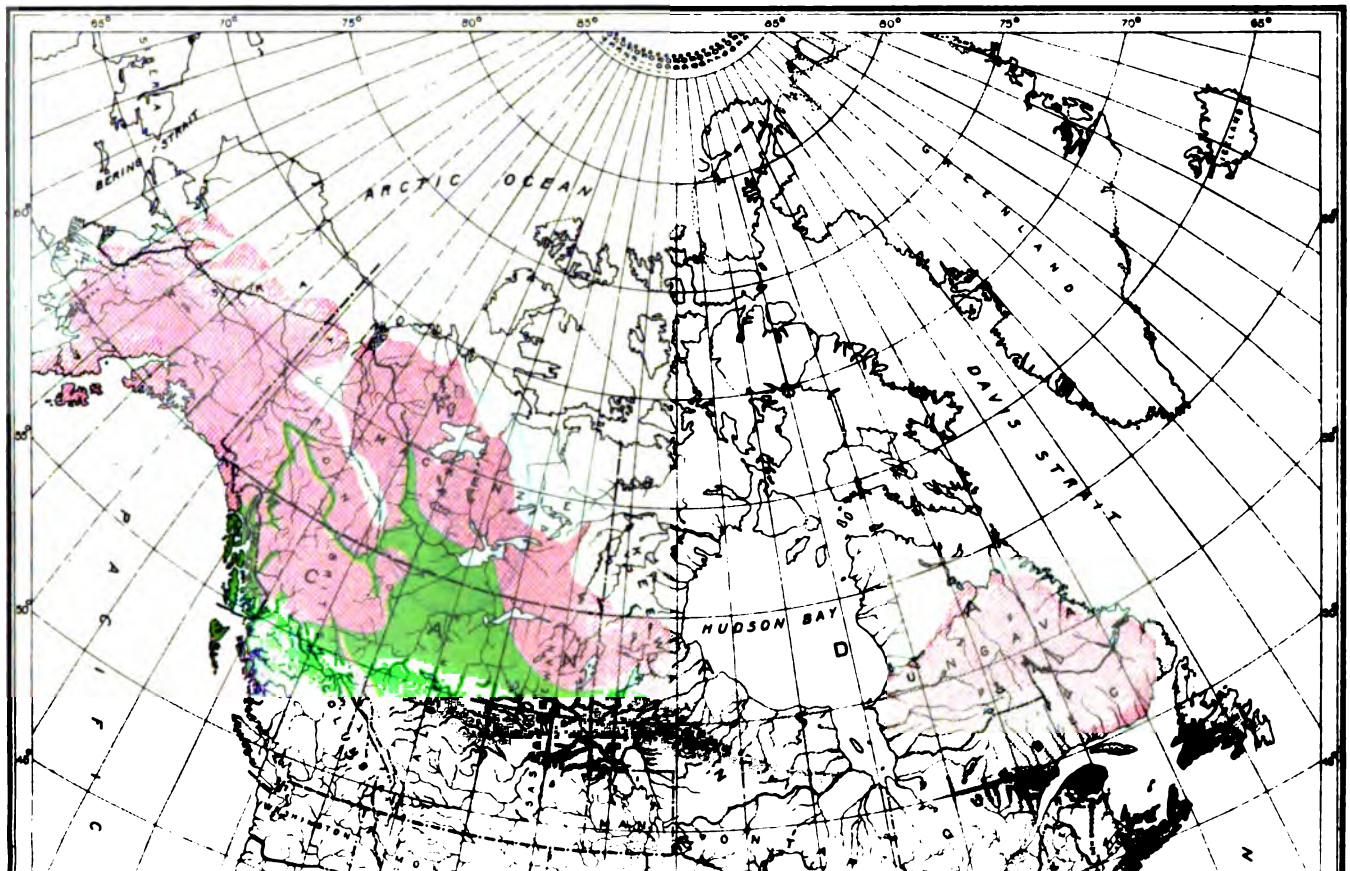
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DAVIS STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
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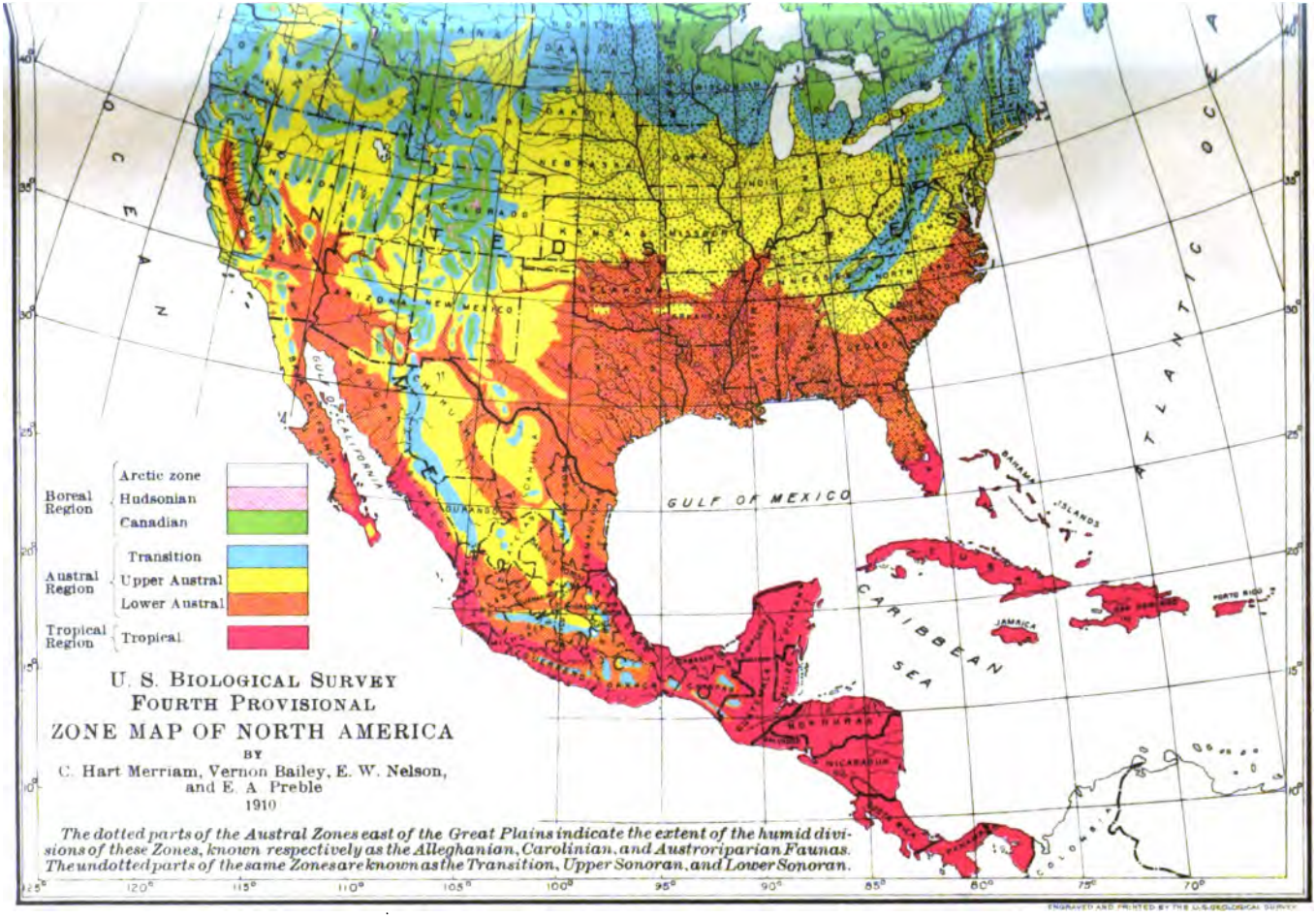
Boreal Region
Arctic zone
Hudsonian
Canadian
Austral Region
Transition
Upper Austral
Lower Austral
Tropical Region
Tropical
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
BAHAMA ISLANDS
JAMAICA
PORTO RICO
NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA
U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOURTH PROVISIONAL
ZONE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA
BY
C. Hart Merriam, Vernon Bailey, E. W. Nelson, and E. A. Preble
1910
The dotted parts of the Austral Zones east of the Great Plains indicate the extent of the humid divisions of these Zones, known respectively as the Alleghanian, Carolinian, and Austroriparian Faunas. The undotted parts of the same Zones are known as the Transition, Upper Sonoran, and Lower Sonoran.
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHECK-LIST

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE

OF THE

American Ornithologists' Union

THIRD EDITION (REVISED)

Zoölogical Nomenclature is a means, not an end, of Zoölogical Science

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NEW YORK

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1910

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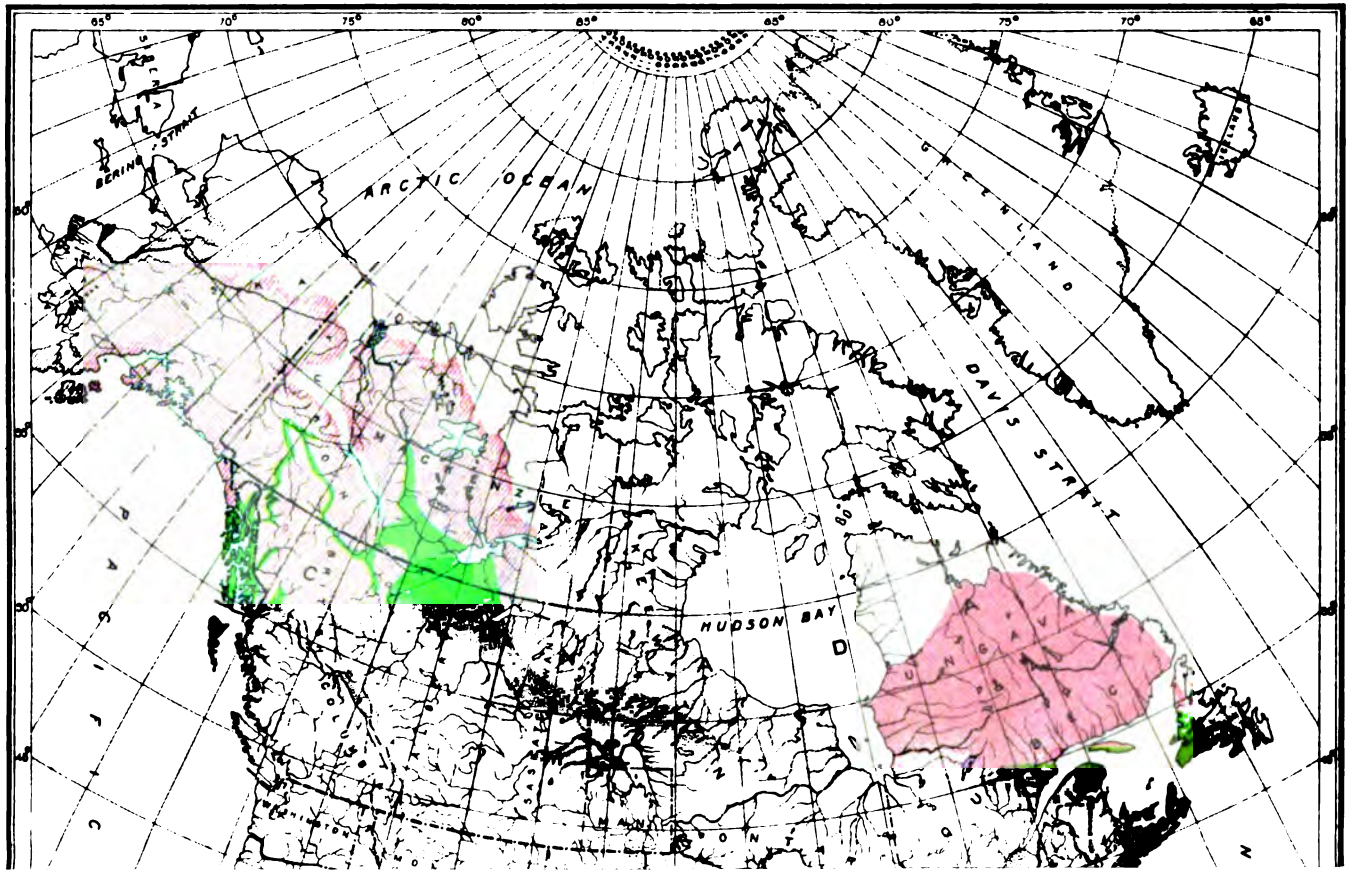
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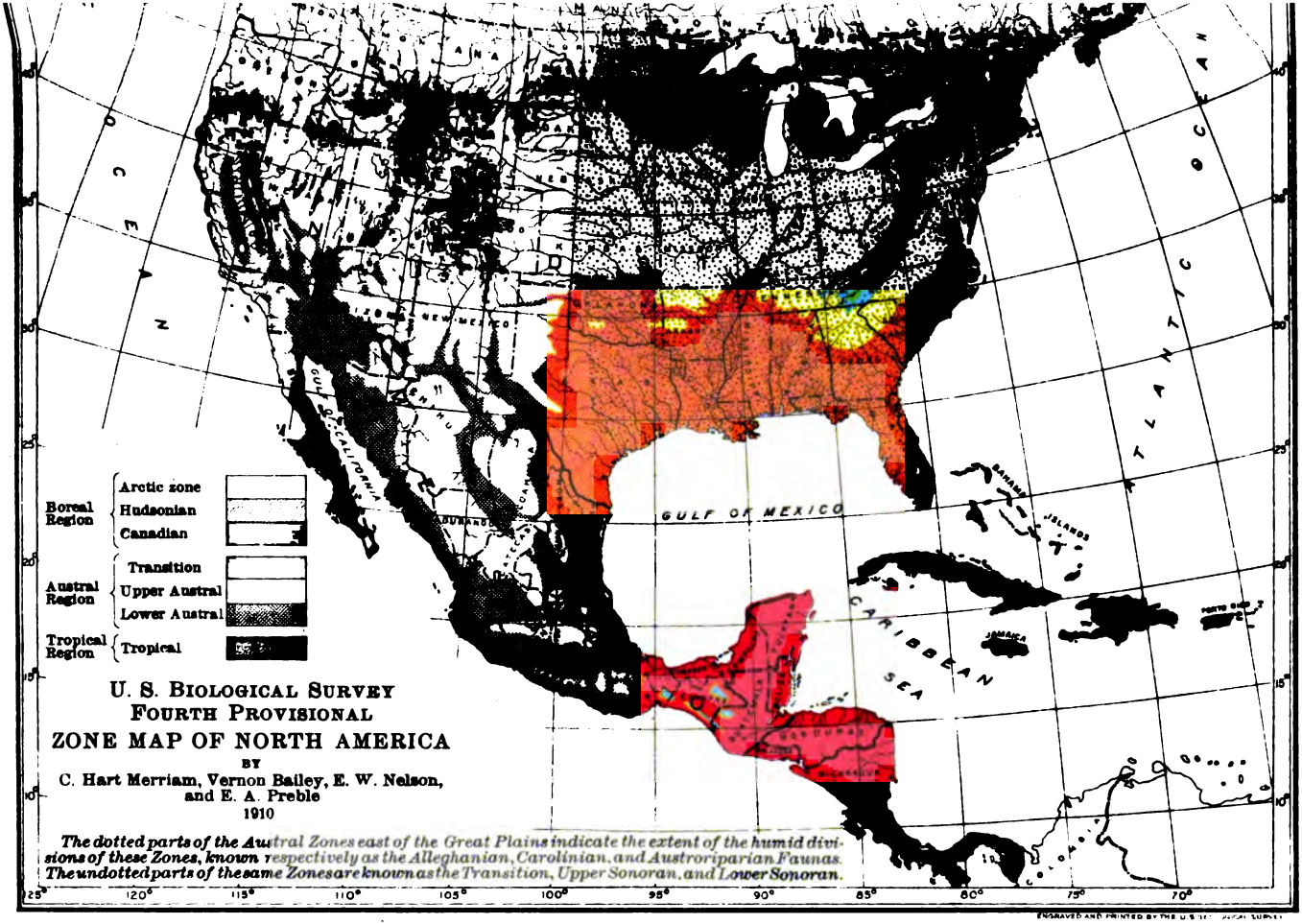
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
HUDSON BAY


Boreal Region
Arctic zone
Hudsonian
Canadian
Austral Region
Transition
Upper Austral
Lower Austral
Tropical Region
Tropical
GULF OF MEXICO
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120°
115°
110°
105°
100°
95°
90°
85°
80°
75°
70°

Casuarii.
Apteryges.
Dinornithes.
Æpyornithes.
Stereornithes.
Phororhacos, Brontornis, Stereornis, etc.
Diatryma.
Remiornis, Dasornis.
Gastornis.

Division 2. **Neornithes Odontolcæ.**
Hesperornithes.
Enaliornithes.

Division 3. **Neornithes Carinatæ.**

Order 1. Ichthyornithes.
" 2. Colymbiformes. [= Order Pygopodes, excluding Alcidæ.]
Suborder Colymbi. [= Suborder Cepphi, excluding Alcidæ.]
" Podicipedes. [= Suborder Colymbi.]
" 3. Spheniscifformes. [Extralimital.]
" 4. Procellariiformes. [= Order Tubinares.]
" 5. Ciconiiformes. [= Orders Steganopodes, Herodiones, and Odontoglossæ.]
Suborder Steganopodes. [= Order Steganopodes.]
" Ardeæ. [= Suborder Herodii.]
" Ciconiæ. [= Suborders Ibides and Ciconiæ.]
" Phœnicopteri. [= Order Odontoglossæ.]
" 6. Anseriformes. [= Order Anseres.]
" 7. Falconiformes. [= Order Raptores, excluding Striges.]
Suborder Cathartæ. [= Suborder Sarcorhamphi.]
" Accipitres. [= Suborder Falcones.]
" 8. Tinamiformes. [Extralimital.]
" 9. Galliformes. [= Order Gallinæ.]
Suborder Mesites. [Extralimital.]
" Turnices. [Extralimital.]
" Galli. [= Suborders Phasiani and Penelopes.]
" Opisthocomi. [Extralimital.]
" 10. Gruiformes. [= Order Paludicolæ, divided into Suborders Grues and Ralli.]
" 11. Charadriiformes. [= Orders Limicolæ and Longipennes, Family Alcidæ, and Order Columbæ.]
Suborder Limicolæ. [= Order Limicolæ.]
" Lari. [= Order Longipennes + Alcidæ.]
" Pterocles. [Extralimital.]
" Columbæ. [= Order Columbæ.]
" 12. Cuculiformes. [= Order Psittaci and Suborder Cuculi.]
Suborder Cuculi. [= Suborder Cuculi.]
" Psittaci. [= Order Psittaci.]

Order 13. Coraciiformes. [= Suborders Trogones, Alcyones and Striges, and Orders Macrochires and Pici.]
Suborder Coraciæ. [= Suborder Alcyones + other (extralimital) groups.]
Suborder Striges. [= Suborder Striges of Raptores.]
" Caprimulgi. [= Suborder Caprimulgi.]
" Cypseli. [= Suborders Cypseli and Trochili.]
" Trogones. [= Suborder Trogones.]
" Pici. [= Order Pici + various extralimital families in addition to the Woodpeckers.]
" 14. Passeriformes. [= Order Passeres.]
Suborder Passeres anisomyodi.
Subclamatores. [Extralimital.]
Clamatores. [= Suborder Clamatores.]
" Passeres diacromyodi.
Suboscines. [Extralimital.]
Oscines. [= Suborder Oscines.]

It has been considered advisable to retain the present sequence of the groups down to and including species. As many species have been added, and some eliminated, since the publication of the original edition of the Check-List in 1886, a new consecutive numbering of the species would differ much from that hitherto in use. It has therefore seemed best to omit the serial numbering in the present edition, giving the old numbers in brackets at the right of the name, as a cross-reference or concordance to the previous editions and the later Supplements.

The geographical boundaries of the Check-List area remain as heretofore.

The principal changes in the construction of the new edition are the following:

1. The elimination of all species included in former editions exclusively on the authority of Giraud as found in "Texas," except where their occurrence within the Check-List limits has been confirmed.

2. The secondary references under species and subspecies, and the concordance to the previous check-lists (those of Baird, Coues, and Ridgway), are omitted.

3. The mention of the type species under genera is followed by a statement of how the type was determined — whether by monotypy, tautonymy, original designation, or subsequent designation.

4. The type localities of species and subspecies are given as indicated by the original author.

5. Generic, specific, and subspecific names are marked for accent.

6. Numbering of species omitted.
7. Stragglers or accidental visitors are designated by the matter relating to them being bracketed.
8. Subspecies are distinguished typographically by the use of smaller type.
9. Addition of a map showing the principal life zones of North America.

At the meetings of the Committee held in 1905 and 1906, and also later, the various parts of the work connected with the preparation of a new Check-List were assigned to different members of the Committee, acting as subcommittees, with whom were sometimes associated other members of the Union familiar with special questions. The Committee is thus especially indebted to Messrs. Chapman, Cooke, A. K. Fisher, J. Grinnell, Lucas, Nelson, Oberholser, Osgood, and Stejneger for assistance in its work. To Dr. Richmond was assigned the task of verifying the references and citations in the second edition of the Check-List, and of preparing the nomenclatural part of the new Check-List for publication. A special subcommittee on nomenclature was established, consisting of the Chairman, Richmond, and Stone. To Mr. Ridgway (with the coöperation of Dr. Stejneger) was assigned the task of drafting a new classification, which, however, it was finally decided not to use, for reasons already given. The determination of type localities of species and subspecies was assigned to Drs. Richmond and A. K. Fisher. The revision of the list of fossil North American birds was referred to Drs. Richmond and Lucas. The accentuation of the technical names was referred to a subcommittee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Dwight, and Mr. Batchelder.

The preliminary revision of the geographical ranges of the species and subspecies was undertaken by Mr. Stone, while the final revision and preparation of the manuscript for the press was assumed by Dr. Merriam, who, with the aid of members of his scientific staff (Biological Survey) has given the subject thorough consideration. It was at first intended to base the revision on an examination of published records, but later these were supplemented by the resources, in large part unpublished, of the Biological Survey. The ranges as now given therefore embody a large amount of original research, and may be taken as reflecting the present available knowledge of the subject, for which the Union owes a lasting debt of gratitude to

Mr. Stone and Dr. Merriam, and those associated with them in the work.[1]

A subcommittee on the revision of the vernacular names consisted of the Chairman and Dr. Dwight. The changes made are not numerous, and are mainly the substitution of the vernacular names most in use within the range of the species. (For a list of these changes see the Fifteenth Supplement, published in 'The Auk,' July, 1909, pp. 302, 303).

The final editorial supervision of the new Check-List was assigned to the Chairman.

Committee.
- J. A. Allen, *Chairman.*
- Chas. W. Richmond, *Secretary.*
- William Brewster.
- Jonathan Dwight, Jr.
- C. Hart Merriam.
- Robert Ridgway.
- Witmer Stone.

[1] Besides the valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. W. W. Cooke, H. W. Henshaw, E. W. Nelson, H. C. Oberholser, and W. H. Osgood, of the Biological Survey, Mr. Joseph Grinnell, Curator of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy of the University of California, has kindly revised the ranges of many of the species represented in California. Messrs. Arthur T. Wayne, Andrew Allison, and H. H. Kopman furnished, respectively, manuscript lists of the birds of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, for the use of the Committee.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AT the Eleventh Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, held in Cambridge, Mass., November 20–23, 1894, it was voted to publish, as early as practicable, a new edition of the Union's Check-List of North American Birds, to include the numerous additions and nomenclatural changes made in the several Supplements[1] to the Check-List since the publication of the original edition, together with a revision of the 'habitats' of the species and subspecies, but omitting the Code of Nomenclature.[2] The original Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of North American Birds was reappointed[3] to take charge of the work. The Committee held sessions in Washington, D. C., January 15–19, 1894, and February 12, 13, 1895, to outline the work and to rule on the questions involved in the publication of the revised List. The revision of the matter relating to the geographic

[1] Supplement | to the | Code of Nomenclature and Check-List | of | North American Birds | adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union | Prepared by | a Committee of the Union | — | New York | American Ornithologists' Union | 1889.— 8vo, pp. 23.

Second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, VII, Jan. 1890, pp. 60–66. Also separate.

Third Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, VIII, Jan. 1891, pp. 83–90. Also separate.

Fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, IX, Jan. 1892, pp. 105–108. Also separate.

Fifth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, X, Jan. 1893, pp. 59–63. Also separate.

Sixth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, XI, Jan. 1894, pp. 46–51. Also separate.

Seventh Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk*, XII, April, 1894, pp. 163–169. Also separate.

Check-List | of | North American Birds | according to the Canons of Nomenclature | of the | American Ornithologists' Union | — | Abridged Edition | Revised | — | Published by the American Ornithologists' Union | 1889.— 8vo, pp. 71. Includes the additions to the original Check-List made in the first Supplement.

[2] Republished separately in 1892 as a pamphlet of 72 pages with the following title: The | Code of Nomenclature | adopted by the | American Ornithologists' Union | — | Zoölogical Nomenclature is a means, not an end, of Zoölogical Science | — | New York | American Ornithologists' Union | 1892. [8vo, pp. i–v + 1–72. Same as the original, with a prefatory 'Note' and Index.]

[3] With the exception of Mr. H. W. Henshaw, who was unable to serve, and Dr. C. Hart Merriam was appointed in his stead.

distribution of the species and subspecies was undertaken by the Committee as a whole, each member in turn taking it in hand, while the incorporation of typographic and other rectifications made during the sessions of the Committee,[1] and the final preparation of the manuscript for the printer, was referred to a subcommittee consisting of the Editor of 'The Auk,' to whom was also assigned the general editorial supervision of the work.

The following extracts from the Introduction to the Code of Nomenclature (pp. 14, 15) will serve to explain the scope and plan of the Check-List, including the method of incorporating additions.

"1. That the term 'North American,' as applied to the proposed List of Birds, be held to include the continent of North America north of the present United States and Mexican boundary, and Greenland; and the peninsula of Lower California, with the islands naturally belonging thereto.

"2. That species be numbered consecutively, and that subspecies be enumerated by affixing the letters, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., to the number borne by their respective species; provided, that any subspecies of a species not included in the North American Fauna shall be separately numbered as if a species.

"3. That stragglers or accidental visitors, not regarded as components of the North American Fauna, be distinguished by having their respective numbers in brackets.

"4. That any subsequent additions to the list be interpolated in systematic order, and bear the number of the species immediately preceding, with the addition of a figure (1, 2, etc., as the case may require), separated from the original number by a period or decimal point, thus giving the interpolated number a decimal form (*e. g.*, 243.1, etc.), in order that the original numbers may be permanent.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"6. That Giraud's at present unconfirmed species of Texan birds be included in the List on Giraud's authority.

"7. That species and subspecies the zoölogical status of which cannot be satisfactorily determined, like, *e. g.*, *Regulus cuvieri* and *Spisa townsendi* of Audubon, be referred to a hypothetical list, in each case with a brief statement of the reasons for such allocation.

"8. That a list of the fossil species of North American birds be added as an Appendix to the List proper.

[1] The Committee desires to here acknowledge valuable assistance received, especially in the preparation of the geographic portions of the list, from Major Charles Bendire, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, Dr. Walter Faxon, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., and Dr. T. S. Palmer. The Committee is further indebted to Dr. Palmer for numerous corrections in the citations of original references.

"9. That the names of subgeneric and supergeneric groups of North American birds be included in the List in systematic order, to the end that the List may represent a classification as well as a nomenclature of the birds.

"10. That references be given to the original description of the species, and to the publication where the name as adopted in the List was first used; that the number borne by each species and subspecies in the Lists of Baird, 1858, of Coues, 1873, of Ridgway, 1880, and of Coues, 1882, be bracketed in chronological order after the synonymatic references.

"11. That a summary statement of the habitat of each species and subspecies, with special reference to its North American range, be included in the List.

"12. That the name of each bird shall consist of its generic without its subgeneric name, and of its specific with its subspecific name, if it have one, without the intervention of any other term.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"14. That every technical name be followed by a vernacular name, selected with due regard to its desirability.

"15. That the name of each species and subspecies be followed by the name of the original describer of the same, to be enclosed in parenthesis when it is not also the authority for the name adopted.

"16. That all specific and subspecific names shall begin with a lower-case letter.

"17. That the sequence in classification followed in previous Lists be reversed, the List to begin with the lowest or most generalized type, and end with the highest or most specialized."

ELLIOT COUES.
J. A. ALLEN.
WILLIAM BREWSTER.
C. HART MERRIAM.
ROBERT RIDGWAY.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

AT the first Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, held in New York, September 26–29, 1883, the following resolution was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five, including himself, to whom shall be referred the question of a Revision of the Classification and Nomenclature of the Birds of North America."

In pursuance of this resolution the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. Coues, Allen, Ridgway, Brewster, and Henshaw.

The Committee, having held numerous sessions in Washington and New York, presented its Report at the second Congress of the Union, held in New York, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2, 1884, when the following resolution was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That the Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Nomenclature and Classification of North American Birds be accepted and adopted, and that it be recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to complete and submit it to the Council as soon as practicable; and that the Council be empowered and instructed to accept and adopt the Report as finally rendered, with such modifications as they may deem necessary, and to publish the same, copyrighted, in part or in whole, and in one or more forms, in the name and under the auspices of the American Ornithologists' Union."

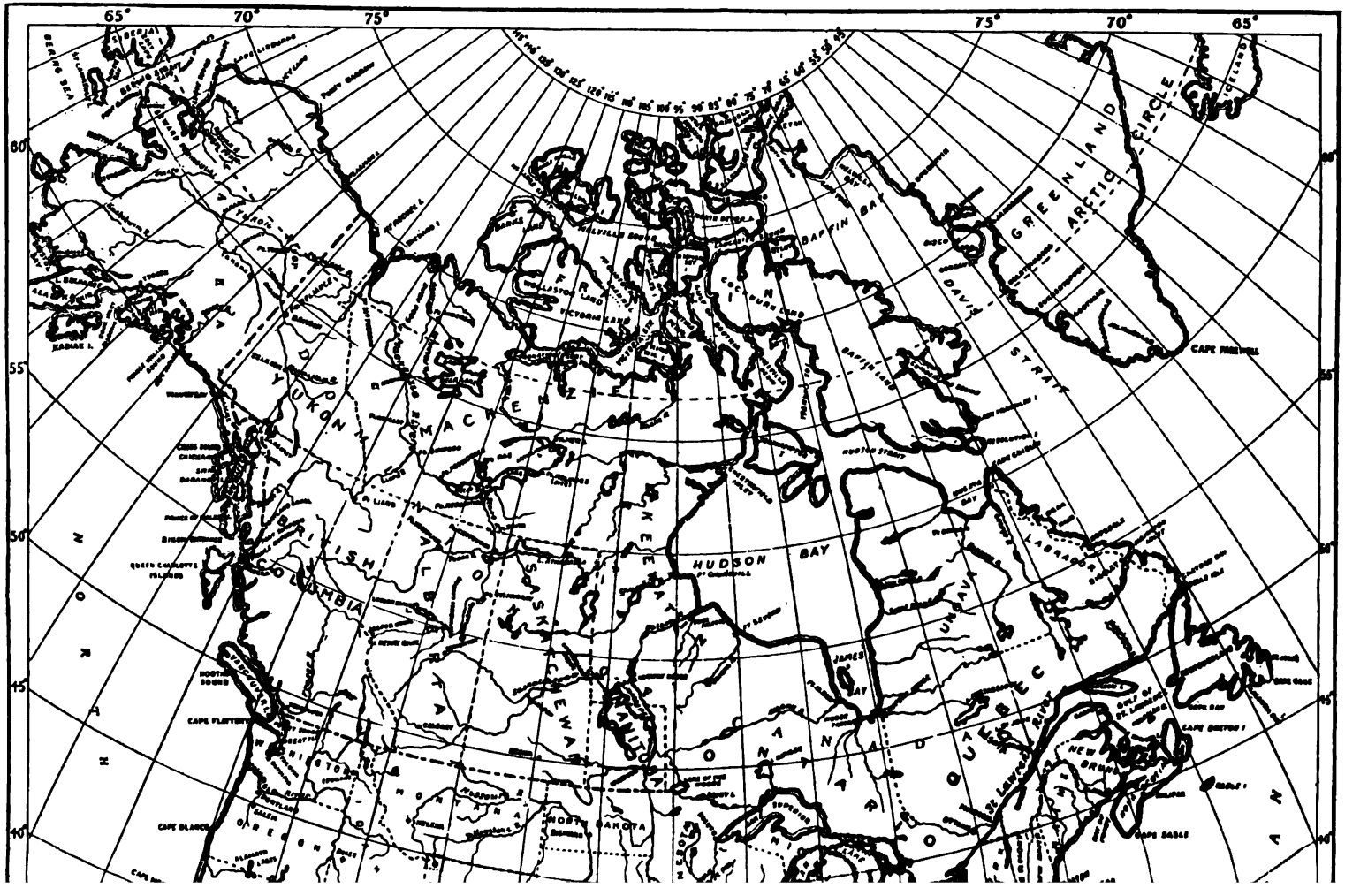
The Committee, having continued its sessions, presented its final report to the Council at a meeting held in Washington on the 21st of April, 1885, when the Report of the Committee was accepted and adopted, and was referred again to the Committee for publication, the Committee to exercise such editorial revision as might seem necessary.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions of the Union and Council, the Committee now offers to the public, in the name and on behalf of the Union, the result of its labors, consisting of a List of North Ameri-

can Birds, preceded by the Code of Rules adopted by the Committee for its guidance in the preparation of the List.

The Committee ventures to hope that the new Code will find favor, not only with ornithologists, but among zoölogists generally.

ELLIOTT COUES.
J. A. ALLEN.
ROBERT RIDGWAY.
WILLIAM BREWSTER.
H. W. HENSHAW.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45°
40°
GREENLAND
ARCTIC CIRCLE
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
CAPE FAREWELL
HUDSON BAY
JAMES BAY
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ALBERTA
YUKON TERR.
MACKENZIE
KEEWATIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
CAPE FLATTERY
CAPE BLANCO
CAPE GASPE
CAPE RACE
CAPE SABLE
NEW ORLEANS
NORTH DAKOTA
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
BERING SEA
PRINCE OF WALES I.
KODIAK I.
VICTORIA LAND
PRINCE PATRICK I.
MELVILLE ISLAND
BANKS I.
VICTORIA I.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
ANTICOSTI I.
NEWFOUNDLAND

SKETCH MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, SHOWING LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN THE CHECK-LIST.

Prepared under the direction of DR. J. DWIGHT, JR.

CHECK-LIST.

ORDER PYGOPODES. DIVING BIRDS.

SUBORDER COLYMBI. GREBES.

FAMILY COLYMBIDÆ. GREBES.

GENUS ÆCHMOPHORUS COUES.

Æchmophorus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 229. Type, by orig. desig., *Podiceps occidentalis* LAWRENCE.

Æchmóphorus occidentális (LAWRENCE). **Western Grebe.** [1.]

Podiceps occidentalis LAWRENCE, in BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 894. (Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern California, Utah, and northern North Dakota; winters from southern British Columbia south through California to central Mexico (Jalisco); casual east to Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Quebec.

GENUS COLYMBUS LINNÆUS.

Colymbus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus cristatus* LINNÆUS (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

SUBGENUS **COLYMBUS**.

Colýmbus hólbœlli (REINHARDT). **Holbœll's Grebe.** [2.]

Podiceps holbœllii REINHARDT, Videnskab. Meddelelser, 1853, 76. (Nenortalik, Julianehaab district, Greenland.)

RANGE.— North America and eastern Asia. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Ungava south to northern Washington, northern Montana, and southwestern Minnesota; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and Maine south to southern California, southern Colorado, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina; casual in Georgia and Greenland.

SUBGENUS **DYTES** KAUP.

Dytes KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 41. Type, by monotypy, *Colymbus auritus* LINNÆUS.

Colymbus auritus LINNÆUS. **Horned Grebe.** [3.]

Colymbus auritus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from the lower Yukon, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southwestern Ungava, and Magdalen Islands south to southern British Columbia, northern Utah, northern Nebraska, central Minnesota, southern Ontario, and northeastern Maine; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Ontario, and Maine south to southern California, the Gulf coast, and Florida; casual in Greenland.

Colymbus nigricóllis (BREHM).

RANGE.— Temperate Europe, Asia, and North America; in winter south to South Africa and Central America.

a. **[Colymbus nigricollis nigricollis.** Extralimital.]

b. **Colymbus nigricollis califórnicus** (HEERMANN). **Eared Grebe.** [4.]

Podiceps californicus HEERMANN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 179. (California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, and Manitoba south to southern California, northern Arizona, northern Nebraska, and northern Iowa; winters from central California to Cape San Lucas and Guatemala; east to Kansas in migration; casual in Missouri, Indiana, and Ontario.

SUBGENUS **TACHYBAPTUS** REICHENBACH.

Tachybaptus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1849, pl. ii. Type, by orig. desig., *Colymbus minor* REICHENBACH = *C. ruficollis* PALLAS.

Colymbus dominicus LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Subtropical and tropical America.

a. **[Colymbus dominicus dominicus. Extralimital.]**

b. **Colymbus dominicus brachypterus** CHAPMAN. **Mexican Grebe.** [5.]

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., XII, 1899, 256. (Lomita Ranch, Lower Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California and southern Texas south to Panama.

GENUS **PODILYMBUS** LESSON.

Podilymbus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., 1831, 595. Type, by monotypy, *Podiceps carolinensis* LATHAM = *Colymbus podiceps* LINNÆUS.

Podilymbus podiceps (LINNÆUS). **Pied-billed Grebe.** [6.]

Colymbus podiceps LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Chile and Argentina, but often rare or local; winters from Washington, Texas, Mississippi, and Potomac Valley southward.

SUBORDER CEPPHI. LOONS AND AUKS.

FAMILY GAVIIDÆ. LOONS.

GENUS GAVIA J. R. FORSTER.

Gavia FORSTER, Enchirid. Hist. Nat., 1788, 38. Based exclusively upon the Loons; type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus imber* GUNNERUS = *C. immer* BRÜNNICH (Allen, 1907).

Gávia immer (BRÜNNICH). **Loon.** [7.]

Colymbus immer BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 38. (Probably northern Norway.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds in America from Kotzebue Sound, Banks Land, Barrow Strait, and northern Greenland south to northern California, northern Iowa, northern Illinois (at least formerly), northern Indiana, northern Ohio, northern New York, Pennsylvania (casually), New Hampshire, Massachusetts (rarely), and Nova Scotia; winters from southern British Columbia, the Great Lakes, and southern New England to southern Lower California, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Gavia ádamsi (GRAY). **Yellow-billed Loon.** [8.]

Colymbus adamsii GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, 167. (Alaska.)

RANGE.— Circumpolar. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and Boothia Peninsula south to mouth of the Yukon and to Great Slave Lake; south in migration to Nushagak, Alaska; accidental in Colorado and Greenland; breeds also in northern Siberia and on islands north of Europe.

Gavia árctica (LINNÆUS). **Black-throated Loon.** [9.]

Colymbus arcticus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, west along northern coast of Siberia, on islands north of Europe, and from Cumberland Sound south to Ungava;

winters in the southern Canadian Provinces; casually south to Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, northern Ohio, and Long Island, N. Y.

Gavia pacifica (LAWRENCE). **Pacific Loon.** [10.]

Colymbus pacificus LAWRENCE, in BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 889. (San Diego, Cal., and Puget Sound, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from Point Barrow, Banks Land, northern Mackenzie, and Melville Peninsula south to base of Alaska Peninsula, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin; winters along Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to Lower California and Guadalupe Island; accidental in New Mexico.

Gavia stellata (PONTOPPIDAN). **Red-throated Loon.** [11.]

Colymbus stellatus PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 621. (Based on *Colymbus maximus stellatus* of Willughby.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from northern Alaska, Banks Land, Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland south to Commander Islands, western Aleutian Islands, Glacier Bay, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland; winters from southern British Columbia to southern California, and from Maine and the Great Lakes to Florida; casual in interior to Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Arizona; breeds also throughout Arctic Europe and Asia, and winters south to the Mediterranean and southern China.

FAMILY **ALCIDÆ**. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

SUBFAMILY **FRATERCULINÆ**. PUFFINS.

GENUS **LUNDA** PALLAS.

Lunda PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811 ?), 363. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca cirrhata* PALLAS (Gray, 1840).

Lunda cirrhata (PALLAS). **Tufted Puffin.** [12.]

Alca cirrhata PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 7, pl. i; pl. v, figs. 1–3. (Kamchatka to Aleutian Islands.)

RANGE.—Coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and North Pacific from Cape Lisburne, Alaska, south to Santa Barbara Islands, California, and from Bering Strait to Japan; accidental in Maine and Greenland.

GENUS **FRATERCULA** BRISSON.

Fratercula BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 81. Type, by monotypy, [*Fratercula*] *fratercula* BRISSON = *Alca arctica* LINNÆUS.

Fratércula árctica (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

a. **Fratercula arctica arctica** (LINNÆUS). **Puffin.** [13.]

Alca arctica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of North Atlantic. Breeds in North America from Ungava south to Bay of Fundy and Maine; winters south to Massachusetts, casually to Long Island and Delaware Bay.

b. **Fratercula arctica naúmanni** NORTON. **Large-billed Puffin.** [13*a*.]

Fratercula arctica naumanni NORTON, Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., II, May, 1901, 144. (Based on *Mormon glacialis* of Naumann, Isis, 1821, 782, pl. vii, fig. 2.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of Arctic Ocean, from northern and western Greenland to Nova Zembla.

Fratercula corniculáta (NAUMANN). **Horned Puffin.** [14.]

Mormon corniculata NAUMANN, Isis, IX, 1821, 782, pl. vii, figs. 3, 4. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and North Pacific. Breeds from Cape Lisburne south on both sides of Bering Strait to Aleutian and Near islands and Glacier Bay; winters from the Aleutians south to Kuril and Queen Charlotte islands.

SUBFAMILY **ÆTHINÆ**. AUKLETS, MURRELETS, GUILLEMOTS.

GENUS **CERORHINCA** BONAPARTE.

Cerorhinca BONAPARTE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., II, 1828, 427. Type, by monotypy, *Cerorhinca occidentalis* BONAPARTE = *Alca monocerata* PALLAS.

Cerorhínca monocerâta (PALLAS). **Rhinoceros Auklet.** [15.]

Alca monocerata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 362. (Cape St. Elias to Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific. Breeds from Sitka, Alaska, south to Washington; winters from Washington south to Lower California and in Japan.

GENUS **PTYCHORAMPHUS** BRANDT.

Ptychoramphus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, 1837, 347. Type, by monotypy, *Uria aleutica* PALLAS.

Ptychorámphus aleúticus (PALLAS). **Cassin's Auklet.** [16.]

Uria aleutica PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 370. (North Pacific Ocean.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America, from Aleutian Islands to Lower California (lat. 27°). Breeds locally throughout range.

GENUS **PHALERIS** TEMMINCK.

Phaleris TEMMINCK, Manuel d'Orn., ed. 2, I, 1820, cxii. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca psittacula* PALLAS (Gray, 1840).

Phâleris psittácula (PALLAS). **Paroquet Auklet.** [17.]

Alca psittacula PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 13, pl. ii; pl. v, figs. 4–6. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of western Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and North Pacific. Breeds from northwestern Alaska and northern coast of eastern Siberia south to Aleutian Islands; winters from the Aleutians south to Monterey Bay, California, and in Kuril Islands, Japan.

GENUS ÆTHIA DUMONT.

Æthia "MERR." DUMONT, Dict. Sci. Nat. (revised ed.), I, 1816, Suppl., 71. Type, by monotypy, *Alca cristatella* PALLAS.

SUBGENUS ÆTHIA.

Æthia cristatélla (PALLAS). **Crested Auklet.** [18.]

Alca cristatella PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 18, pl. iii; pl. v, figs. 7–9. (Yesso, Japan, to Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of Bering Sea and North Pacific, from Bering Strait south to Kadiak Island and Japan.

SUBGENUS ALCELLA STONE.

Alcella STONE, Auk, XXIV, 1907, 197. Type, by orig. desig., *Alca pygmæa* GMELIN.

Æthia pygmæa (GMELIN). **Whiskered Auklet.** [19.]

Alca pygmæa GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 555. ("Bird Island, between Asia and America.")

RANGE.— Aleutian Islands, and from Kamchatka to Japan.

SUBGENUS CICERONIA REICHENBACH.

Ciceronia REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, iii. Type, by orig. desig., *Phaleris nodirostra* BONAPARTE = *Uria pusilla* PALLAS.

Æthia pusilla (PALLAS). **Least Auklet.** [20.]

Uria pusilla PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 373. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific. Breeds from Bering Strait south to Aleutian Islands; winters from Aleutian and Commander islands south to Washington and Japan; casual at Point Barrow, Alaska.

GENUS **SYNTHLIBORAMPHUS** BRANDT.

Synthliboramphus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, 1837, 347. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca antiqua* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

Synthliborámphus antíquus (GMELIN). **Ancient Murrelet.** [21.]

Alca antiqua GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 554. ("West of North America to Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands.")

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific. Breeds from Aleutian Islands to Near Islands, and from Kamchatka to Commander Islands; winters from the Aleutians south to San Diego, California, and to Japan; accidental in Wisconsin.

GENUS **BRACHYRAMPHUS** BRANDT.

Brachyramphus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, 1837, 346. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus marmoratus* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **BRACHYRAMPHUS.**

Brachyrámphus marmorátus (GMELIN). **Marbled Murrelet.** [23.]

Colymbus marmoratus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 583. (Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific. Breeds from Unalaska and Kadiak islands south to Vancouver Island; winters south to San Diego, California.

Brachyramphus breviróstris (VIGORS). **Kittlitz's Murrelet.** [24.]

Uria brevirostris VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, No. xv, 1829, 357. ("San Blas, Mexico" = North Pacific.)

RANGE.— Aleutian Islands east to Glacier Bay, Alaska, and Kamchatka and northern Japan.

SUBGENUS **ENDOMYCHURA** OBERHOLSER.

Endomychura OBERHOLSER, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, 201. Type, by orig. desig., *Brachyramphus hypoleucus* XANTUS.

Brachyramphus hypoleúcus XANTUS. **Xantus's Murrelet.** [25.]

Brachyramphus hypoleucus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 299. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Coasts of California and Lower California, from Monterey Bay to Cape San Lucas, formerly breeding as far north as Santa Barbara Islands.

Brachyramphus cravéri (SALVADORI). **Craveri's Murrelet.** [26.]

Uria craveri SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., VIII, 1865, 387. (Natividad Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.— Lower California from Natividad Island (lat. 28°) on the Pacific and from Espiritu Santo Island in the Gulf, south to Cape San Lucas.

GENUS **CEPPHUS** PALLAS.

Cepphus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 33. Type, by monotypy, *Cepphus lacteolus* PALLAS = *Alca grylle* LINNÆUS, albino.

Cépphus grýlle (LINNÆUS). **Black Guillemot.** [27.]

Alca grylle LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (Southern Sweden.)

RANGE.— Coasts of eastern North America and northwestern Europe. In America breeds from southern Greenland and Ungava to Maine; winters from Cumberland Sound south to Cape Cod and casually to New Jersey.

Cepphus mándti (MANDT). **Mandt's Guillemot.** [28.]

Uria mandtii "LICHT." MANDT, Obs. Hist. Nat. Itin. Grœnl., 1822, 30. (Spitzbergen.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions of both continents. Breeds on Arctic islands south to northern Hudson Bay and mainland of Siberia; winters in Arctic Ocean and casually south to Norton Sound and Lake Ontario; north in migration to latitude 84°.

Cepphus colúmba PALLAS. **Pigeon Guillemot.** [29.]

Cepphus columba PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 348. (Kamchatka, and Straits between Siberia and Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and Cape Lisburne and both coasts of the North Pacific from Bering Strait south to Santa Catalina Island, California, and to northern Japan.

SUBFAMILY **ALCINÆ.** AUKS AND MURRES.

GENUS **URIA** BRISSON.

Uria BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 70. Type, by tautonymy, [*Uria*] *uria* BRISSON = *Colymbus troille* LINNÆUS.

Uria troille (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic and North Pacific.

a. **Uria troille troille** (LINNÆUS). **Murre.** [30.]

Colymbus troille LINNÆUS, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2, 1761, 52. (Spitsbergen.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of North Atlantic. Breeds in North America from southern Greenland and southern Ungava south to Newfoundland and Magdalen Islands; winters south to Maine.

b. **Uria troille californica** (H. BRYANT). **California Murre.** (30*a*.)

Catarractes californicus H. BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., VIII, 1861, 142. (Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific. Breeds from Norton Sound and Pribilof Islands south to the Farallones, California; winters from the Aleutian Islands south to Santa Monica, California.

Uria lómvia (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans.

a. **Uria lomvia lomvia** (LINNÆUS). **Brünnich's Murre.** [31.]

Alca lomvia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (Northern Europe; based on Clusius, etc.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic. Breeds from southern Ellesmere Land and northern Greenland to northern Hudson Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence; resident in Greenland and Hudson Bay; south casually in winter on Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina, and in interior to northern Ohio, central Indiana, and central Iowa.

b. **Uria lomvia árra** (PALLAS). **Pallas's Murre.** [31*a*.]

Cepphus arra PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 347. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, and western Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Herald Island, northern Siberia, northwestern Alaska, and Point Barrow south to Kadiak, Aleutian, and Commander islands.

GENUS **ALCA** LINNÆUS.

Alca LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca torda* LINNÆUS (Newton, 1876).

Álca tórda LINNÆUS. **Razor-billed Auk.** [32.]

Alca torda LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (Southern Sweden.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic. Breeds on American side from southern Greenland to Newfoundland and New Brunswick; winters from New Brunswick and Ontario to Long Island and casually to North Carolina.

GENUS **PLAUTUS** BRÜNNICH.

Plautus BRÜNNICH, Zool. Fund., 1771, 78. Type, by monotypy, "Brillefuglen" = *Alca impennis* LINNÆUS.

Plaútus impénnis (LINNÆUS). **Great Auk.** [33.]

Alca impennis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (Norwegian Seas.)

RANGE.— Formerly coasts and islands of the North Atlantic, from near the Arctic Circle south to Massachusetts and Ireland, and probably south casually to South Carolina and Florida; now extinct.

SUBFAMILY **ALLINÆ**. DOVEKIES.

GENUS **ALLE** LINK.

Alle LINK, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, I, 1806, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Alle nigricans* LINK = *Alca alle* LINNÆUS.

Álle álle (LINNÆUS). **Dovekie.** [34.]

Alca alle LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 131. (Probably Scotland.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic. Breeds from Kane Basin and Baffin Bay east to Franz Josef Land; winters from southern Greenland south to Long Island, and casually to Delaware Bay and North Carolina; accidental near Melville Island, and in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Bermuda.

ORDER LONGIPENNES. LONG-WINGED SWIMMERS.

FAMILY **STERCORARIIDÆ**. SKUAS AND JAEGERS.

GENUS **MEGALESTRIS** BONAPARTE.

Megalestris BONAPARTE, Catal. Ois. d'Eur. Parzudaki, 1856, 11. Type, by monotypy, *Megalestris catarrhactes* BONAPARTE = *Catharacta skua* BRÜNNICH.

Megalóstris skúa (BRÜNNICH). **Skua.** [35.]

Catharacta skua BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 33. (Faroe Islands and Iceland.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the North Atlantic. Breeds on Lady Franklin Island (Hudson Strait), in Iceland, and on the Faroe and Shetland islands; winters on fishing banks off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; casually south to Long Island; in Europe south to Gibraltar.

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GENUS **STERCORARIUS** BRISSON.

Stercorarius BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 149. Type, by tautonymy, [*Stercorarius*] *stercorarius* BRISSON = *Larus parasiticus* LINNÆUS.

Stercorárius pomarínus (TEMMINCK). **Pomarine Jaeger.** [36.]

Lestris pomarinus TEMMINCK, Manuel d'Orn., 1815, 514. (Arctic regions; coasts of Holland and France.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from Melville Island and central Greenland south to northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Melville Peninsula, and Baffin Land, and also on Arctic islands of Eastern Hemisphere; winters off Atlantic coast, south to New Jersey; common fall migrant on coast of California; winters south to the Galapagos, Peru, Africa, and Australia; accidental in Nebraska.

Stercorarius parasíticus (LINNÆUS). **Parasitic Jaeger.** [37.]

Larus parasiticus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Coast of Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, and northern Greenland south to Aleutian Islands, central Mackenzie (Great Slave Lake), and central Keewatin, and on Arctic islands of Siberia and of northern Europe south to Scotland; winters from the Aleutian Islands south to California, from New England coast south to Brazil, in Australia, and from coast of Europe south to Cape of Good Hope; casual in interior to the Great Lakes, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado.

Stercorarius longicaúdus VIEILLOT. **Long-tailed Jaeger.** [38.]

Stercorarius longicaudus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXII, 1819, 157. (Northern regions.)

RANGE.— Northern part of the Northern Hemisphere. Breeds on Arctic islands of Europe and Asia, and coasts of Kotzebue and Norton sounds, northern Mackenzie, and northern Hudson Bay to northern Greenland; winters south to Gibraltar and Japan; not rare in migra-.

tion off New England; casual on the Pacific coast south to California; accidental in Manitoba, Iowa, Illinois, and Florida.

Family LARIDÆ. Gulls and Terns.

Subfamily LARINÆ. Gulls.

Genus PAGOPHILA Kaup.

Pagophila Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 69. Type, by monotypy, *Larus eburneus* Phipps = *L. albus* Gunnerus.

Pagóphila álba (Gunnerus). **Ivory Gull.** [39.]

Larus albus Gunnerus, in Leem's Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 285 (note). (Northern Norway.)

Range.— Arctic seas. Breeds in high Arctic latitudes from Melville Island and northern Baffin Land to northern Greenland, and on Arctic islands of Eastern Hemisphere; winters in the Arctic regions and casually south to British Columbia, Lake Ontario, and Long Island; in Europe south to France.

Genus RISSA Stephens.

Rissa Stephens, General Zoology, XIII, 1826, 180. Type, by monotypy, *Rissa brunnichii* Stephens = *Larus tridactylus* Linnæus.

Rissa tridáctyla (Linnæus).

Range.— Coasts and islands of the colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Bermuda, and Lower California.

a. **Rissa tridactyla tridactyla** (Linnæus). **Kittiwake.** [40.]

Larus tridactylus Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Great Britain?)

Range.— Arctic regions. Breeds from Wellington Channel and northern Greenland south to Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from Arctic islands of Europe and western Siberia to southern France; winters from Gulf of St. Lawrence

south to New Jersey, and casually to Virginia, Bermuda, and the Great Lakes; accidental in Missouri, Colorado, and Wyoming.

b. **Rissa tridactyla pollicáris** RIDGWAY. **Pacific Kittiwake.** [40*a*.]

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris RIDGWAY, in Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 202. (St. George Island, Bering Sea.)

RANGE.— Coasts of North Pacific, Bering Sea, and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Cape Lisburne and Herald Island south to Aleutian and Commander islands; winters from Aleutian Islands south to northern Lower California; casual at Point Barrow.

Rissa brevirόstris (BRUCH). **Red-legged Kittiwake.** [41.]

Larus brevirostris BRUCH, Journ. für Orn., 1853, 103. (Northwestern America.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of Bering Sea; accidental in Yukon.

GENUS **LARUS** LINNÆUS.

Larus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus canus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

Lárus hyperbóreus GUNNERUS. **Glaucous Gull.** [42.]

Larus hyperboreus GUNNERUS, in LEEM, Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 226 (note). (Northern Norway.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, and northern Greenland south to Aleutian Islands, northern Mackenzie, central Ungava, and on Arctic islands of Eastern Hemisphere; winters from the Aleutians and Greenland south to Monterey, California, the Great Lakes, and Long Island, and casually to Bermuda, North Carolina, and Texas; in Europe and Asia south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and Japan.

Larus leucόpterus FABER. **Iceland Gull.** [43.]

Larus leucopterus FABER, Prodromus Isl. Orn., 1822, 91. (Iceland.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Breeds from Victoria Land (Cambridge Bay) and Boothia Peninsula to central Greenland and east to

Nova Zembla; winters from southern Greenland south to Long Island; casual on the Great Lakes; accidental in Nebraska and Maryland; in Europe south to the British Isles, Scandinavia, and Baltic Sea.

Larus glaucéscens NAUMANN. **Glaucous-winged Gull.** [44.]

Larus glaucescens NAUMANN, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., X, 1840, 351. (North America.)

RANGE.— Coasts of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound south to Washington, and in Kamchatka and Commander Islands; winters from Aleutian Islands south to Lower California, Hawaii (casually), and northern Japan.

Larus kúmlieni BREWSTER. **Kumlien's Gull.** [45.]

Larus kumlieni BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 216. (Cumberland Sound, Arctic America.)

RANGE.— North Atlantic coast of North America, breeding in Cumberland Sound; south in winter to New York and Connecticut.

Larus nélsoni HENSHAW. **Nelson's Gull.** [46.]

Larus nelsoni HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 250. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Known from Point Barrow, Bering Strait, St. Michael, Alaska, and San Geronimo Island, Lower California.

Larus marínus LINNÆUS. **Great Black-backed Gull.** [47.]

Larus marinus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Southern Sweden.)

RANGE.— Coasts of the North Atlantic. Breeds from North Devon Island and central Greenland south to Nova Scotia and to latitude 50° on European coasts; winters from southern Greenland south to the Great Lakes and Delaware Bay (casually to Florida) and the Canaries; accidental in Bermuda.

Larus schistísagus STEJNEGER. **Slaty-backed Gull.** [48.]

Larus schistisagus STEJNEGER, Auk, I, July, 1884, 231. (Bering Island.)

RANGE.— North Pacific, Bering Sea, and adjacent Arctic Ocean, chiefly on Asiatic side. Breeds in Kamchatka and on Commander Islands; occurs casually at Herald Island, Port Clarence, Franklin Bay, and Aleutian Islands; winters to southern Japan.

Larus occidentális AUDUBON. **Western Gull.** [49.]

Larus occidentalis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 320. (Cape Disappointment, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Washington to southern Lower California; winters from Washington to southwestern Mexico; casual in southern British Columbia; accidental in Colorado.

[**Larus affinis** REINHARDT. **Siberian Gull.** [50.]

Larus affinis REINHARDT, Videnskab. Meddelelser, 1853, 78. (Nenortalik, Julianehaab district, Greenland.)

RANGE.— Northern Asia and Europe, south in winter to northern Africa; accidental in Greenland.]

Larus argentátus PONTOPPIDAN. **Herring Gull.** [51.]

Larus argentatus PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 622. (Denmark.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In America breeds from south central Alaska, Melville Island, southern Ellesmere Land, and Cumberland Sound south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, northern North Dakota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northern New York, and Maine, and in Europe south to northern France and east to White Sea; winters from southern British Columbia south to Lower California and western Mexico, and from Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes south to the Bahamas, Cuba, Yucatan, and coast of Texas, and in Europe to Mediterranean and Caspian seas.

[**Larus végæ** PALMÉN. **Vega Gull.** [52.]

Larus argentatus var. *vegæ* PALMÉN, in NORDENSKIÖLD, Vega-Exped. Vetensk. Iakttag., V, 1887, 370. (Pidlin and vicinity, extreme northeastern Siberia.)

RANGE.— Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds on northern coast of Siberia; south in winter to Japan.]

Larus californicus LAWRENCE. **California Gull.** [53.]

Larus californicus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VI, 1854, 79. (Near Stockton, California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from east central British Columbia and Great Slave Lake south to northeastern California, northern Utah, and northern North Dakota; winters from southern British Columbia and Great Salt Lake to Lower California and western Mexico; accidental in Kansas.

Larus delawarensis ORD. **Ring-billed Gull.** [54.]

Larus delawarensis ORD, in GUTHRIE's Geog., 2d Am. ed., 1815, 319. (Delaware River, below Philadelphia.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, southern Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to southern Oregon, southern Colorado, northern North Dakota, central Wisconsin, central Ontario, northern New York (casually), and northern Quebec; winters from British Columbia, the Great Lakes, and Massachusetts south to Bermuda, the Gulf coast, Cuba, and southern Mexico.

Larus brachyrhynchus RICHARDSON. **Short-billed Gull.** [55.]

Larus brachyrhynchus RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 422. (Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, Mackensie.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound to Anderson River and south to northern British Columbia and Great Slave Lake; winters from southern British Columbia to southern California; accidental in Quebec.

[**Larus canus** LINNÆUS. **Mew Gull.** [56.]

Larus canus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Europe and Asia; south in winter to the Mediterranean, the Nile, and Persian Gulf; accidental in Labrador (?).]

Larus heérmanni CASSIN. **Heermann's Gull.** [57.]

Larus heermanni CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 187. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds in Lower California and western Mexico; wanders north to southern British Columbia; winters from northern California to southern Guatemala.

Larus atricilla LINNÆUS. **Laughing Gull.** [58.]

Larus atricilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Tropical and temperate coasts. Breeds from Maine (rarely) and Massachusetts (abundantly but locally) south on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to Texas, the Lesser Antilles and Venezuela; winters from Georgia and Gulf coast south to western Mexico, Chile, and Brazil; casual in Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Iowa.

Larus fránklini RICHARDSON. **Franklin's Gull.** [59.]

Larus franklinii RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 424, pl. 71. (Saskatchewan River.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southwestern Saskatchewan and southwestern Keewatin to South Dakota, Iowa, and southern Minnesota; winters from Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas to Peru and Chile; accidental in Utah, Ontario, Ohio, Virginia, and the Lesser Antilles.

Larus philadélphia (ORD). **Bonaparte's Gull.** [60.]

Sterna philadelphia ORD, in GUTHRIE'S Geog., 2d Am. ed., 1815, 319. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie south to southern British Columbia and southern Keewatin; winters from Maine to Florida and on the Gulf coast to Texas and Yucatan, and on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia south to Lower California and western Mexico (Jalisco); in migration west to Kotzebue Sound and east to Ungava; casual in Bermuda and the Bahamas.

[Larus minútus PALLAS. **Little Gull.** [60.1.]

Larus minutus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 702. (Berezof, Tobolsk, Siberia.)

RANGE.— Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia; south in winter to the Mediterranean; accidental in Bermuda and on Long Island, New York.]

GENUS **RHODOSTETHIA** MACGILLIVRAY.

Rhodostethia MACGILLIVRAY, Manual Brit. Orn., II, 1842, 252. Type, by orig. desig., *Larus rossii* RICHARDSON = *Larus roseus* MACGILLIVRAY.

Rhodostéthia rósea (MACGILLIVRAY). **Ross's Gull.** [61.]

Larus roseus MACGILLIVRAY, Mem. Wernerian Soc., V, 1824, 249. (Igloolik, Melville Peninsula.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Breeds in delta of Kolyma River, northeastern Siberia; migrates to Kamchatka, north coast of Alaska, Melville Peninsula, west coast of Greenland, and Arctic islands of Europe; casual in England, Faroe Islands, and Helgoland.

GENUS **XEMA** LEACH.

Xema LEACH, in Ross's Voy. Baffin's Bay, 1819, App., lvii. Type, by monotypy, *Larus sabini* SABINE.

Xéma sábini (J. SABINE). **Sabine's Gull.** [62.]

Larus sabini SABINE, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XII, Pt. 2, 1819, 522, pl. 29. (Near Melville Bay, west coast of Greenland.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions to South America. Breeds on the coast of Alaska from Kuskokwim River to Norton Sound, and in northern Mackenzie, northern Keewatin, and northern Greenland, and on Arctic islands of Europe and Asia; in migration on both coasts of United States and casual in the interior; winters in Peru.

Subfamily **STERNINÆ**. Terns.

Genus **GELOCHELIDON** Brehm.

Gelochelidon Brehm, Isis, XXIII, 1830, 994. Type, by monotypy, Lachseeschwalbe, Brehm, *Gelochelidon meridionalis* Brehm = *Sterna nilotica* Linnæus.

Gelochelidon nilótica (Linnæus). **Gull-billed Tern.** [63.]

Sterna nilotica Linnæus, in Hasselquist, Reise Palästina, 1762, 325. (River Nile, near Cairo, Egypt.)

Range.— Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds in North America on coasts of Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia (formerly to New Jersey), and in the Bahamas; wanders casually to Maine and Ohio; winters in southern Mexico, southern Guatemala, and from Brazil south to Patagonia and Chile. Breeds also in Europe, Asia, and Australia, and winters south to northern Africa.

Genus **STERNA** Linnæus.

Sterna Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna hirundo* Linnæus (Gray, 1840).

Subgenus **THALASSEUS** Boie.

Thalasseus Boie, Isis, X, 1822, 563. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna caspia* Pallas (Gray, 1855).

Stérna cáspia Pallas. **Caspian Tern.** [64.]

Sterna caspia Pallas, Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., XIV, Pt. i, 1770, 582, pl. xxii, fig. 2. (Caspian Sea.)

Range.— Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds in North America at Great Slave Lake, Klamath Lake, Oregon, on islands of northern Lake Michigan, on coast of southern Labrador, and also on coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and (formerly) Virginia; winters from coast of central California to Lower California and western Mexico (Colima), and on south Atlantic and Gulf coasts; casual in migration north to Alaska, James Bay, and Newfoundland.

SUBGENUS **ACTOCHELIDON** KAUP.

Actochelidon KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 31. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna cantiaca* GMELIN = *S. sandvicensis* LATHAM.

Sterna máxima BODDAERT. **Royal Tern.** [65.]

Sterna maxima BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 58. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Tropical coasts north to United States. Breeds in West Indies and on south Atlantic and Gulf coasts north to Virginia and west to Texas; wanders casually to Massachusetts; not rare in summer from San Francisco Bay south to western Mexico; winters from Monterey, California, and Gulf of Mexico south to Peru and Brazil, and on west coast of Africa from Gibraltar to Angola.

Sterna élegans GAMBEL. **Elegant Tern.** [66.]

Sterna elegans GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, 1848 (1849), 129. (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast from San Francisco Bay south to Chile, including Gulf of California; accidental at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Sterna sandvicénsis LATHAM.

RANGE.— Coast and interior seas of Europe, both coasts of Africa, and eastern American coast from North Carolina to Brazil; also India and Pacific coast of Central America.

a. [**Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis.** Extralimital.]

b. **Sterna sandvicensis acuflávida** CABOT. **Cabot's Tern.** [67.]

Sterna acuflavida CABOT, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., II, 1847, 257. (Tancah, Yucatan.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from North Carolina to Florida, Texas, and Mexico; winters from the Bahamas, Florida, and Louisiana to Central America (both coasts), the Greater Antilles, Colombia, and Brazil; accidental in Ontario, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the Lesser Antilles.

SUBGENUS **STERNA.**

[Sterna trudeaûi AUDUBON. **Trudeau's Tern.** [68.]

Sterna trudeaui AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 409, fig. 2. (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

RANGE.— Coasts of southern South America. Breeds in Argentina; casual in Chile and Brazil; accidental on Long Island and at Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.]

Sterna fórsteri NUTTALL. **Forster's Tern.** [69.]

Sterna forsteri NUTTALL, Manual Orn., II, 1834, 274. (Saskatchewan River.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds on interior lakes of California, southern Oregon, and Nevada, and from southwestern Saskatchewan and Manitoba south to northern Colorado, northern Nebraska, northeastern Illinois, and southern Ontario, and on coasts of Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia; winters from southern California, Gulf of Mexico, and South Carolina to southern Guatemala; in migration occurs on the Atlantic coast, casually as far north as Massachusetts; casual in Brazil.

Sterna hirúndo LINNÆUS. **Common Tern.** [70.]

Sterna hirundo LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere, northern South America, and Africa. Breeds from Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to southwestern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, and North Carolina; winters from Florida to Brazil; casual in migration on Pacific coast from British Columbia to Lower California. In Eastern Hemisphere breeds in Europe and Asia and winters in India and southern Africa.

Sterna paradisæa BRÜNNICH. **Arctic Tern.** [71.]

Sterna paradisæa BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 46. (Christiansöe Island, Denmark.)

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds from northern Alaska,

Melville Island, and northern Greenland, south to Commander and Aleutian islands, northern British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, Maine, and (formerly) Massachusetts, and in entire Arctic regions of Europe and Asia; winters in Antarctic Ocean, south to latitude 74°; in migration, Pacific coast south to southern California, and Atlantic coast south to Long Island; accidental in Colorado.

Sterna dougalli MONTAGU. **Roseate Tern.** [72.]

Sterna dougalli MONTAGU, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813, text and plate. (The Cumbraes, in Firth of Clyde, Scotland.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical regions. Breeds locally from Sable Island to Long Island and from the Bahamas to Lesser Antilles and Venezuela; formerly from Maine to Florida; rare migrant in Central America; winters from the Bahamas to Brazil; accidental in Ohio; occurs on the coasts of a large part of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Sterna aleutica BAIRD. **Aleutian Tern.** [73.]

Sterna aleutica BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, 1869, 321, pl. 31, fig. 1. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— North Pacific. Breeds from Norton Sound to Kadiak Island, and occurs on Bering Sea coast of Siberia; south in winter to Japan.

SUBGENUS **STERNULA** BOIE.

Sternula BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 563. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna minuta* LINNÆUS = *S. albifrons* PALLAS.

Sterna antillarum (LESSON). **Least Tern.** [74.]

Sternula antillarum LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, XX, 1847, 256. (Guadeloupe Island, West Indies.)

RANGE.— Tropical and temperate America. Breeds on coast of southern California and on Gulf coast from Texas eastward; also northward to Missouri (formerly to Iowa) and northwestern Nebraska; has occurred in Wisconsin and South Dakota; breeds also from the coasts of Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida

south to the Bahamas, West Indies, British Honduras, and Venezuela; now rare, but formerly abundant in the breeding season from Florida to Maine, wandering to Labrador and Newfoundland; in migration occurs on the coasts of Lower California and western Mexico; winters from the Gulf coast to Venezuela and Peru.

Subgenus **ONYCHOPRION** Wagler.

Onychoprion Wagler, Isis, XXV, 1832, 277. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna serrata* Wagler = *S. fuscata* Linnæus.

Sterna fuscáta Linnæus. **Sooty Tern.** [75.]

Sterna fuscata Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 228. (Santo Domingo, West Indies.)

Range.—Tropical and subtropical coasts, except Pacific coast of South America. Breeds in America from Florida, Louisiana, and Texas throughout the Bahamas, West Indies, and tropical islands of the Atlantic; wanders north rarely to Maine; winters from Louisiana to Brazil and the Falkland Islands.

[**Sterna anæthéta** Scopoli. **Bridled Tern.** [76.]

Sterna anæthetus Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr., II, 1786, 92. (Panay Island, Philippines.)

Range.—Tropical regions. Breeds throughout the Bahamas and the West Indies to Venezuela, and also in tropical parts of the Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in Florida and South Carolina.]

Genus **HYDROCHELIDON** Boie.

Hydrochelidon Boie, Isis, X, 1822, 563. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna nigra* Linnæus (Gray, 1841).

Hydrochelidon nigra (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Europe, south in winter to both coasts of Africa; temperate interior of North America, south in winter to South America.

[*a*. **Hydrochelidon nigra nigra.** Extralimital.]

b. **Hydrochelidon nigra surinaménsis** (GMELIN). **Black Tern.** [77.]

Sterna surinamensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 604. (Surinam.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southwestern British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, southern Keewatin, and western Ontario south to inland lakes of California, Nevada, Colorado, northern Missouri, and northern Ohio; winters from Mazatlan, Mexico, to Panama, Peru, and Chile; east coast of United States in autumn; accidental in Alaska, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; casual in the West Indies and Bahamas.

[**Hydrochelidon leucóptera** (TEMMINCK). **White-winged Black Tern.** [78.]

Sterna leucoptera TEMMINCK, Manuel d'Orn., 1815, 483. (Shores of the Mediterranean; Swiss Lakes, etc.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from central and southern Europe eastward through temperate Asia to China; in winter southward throughout Africa, and to Australia and New Zealand; accidental at Lake Koshkonong, Wisconsin, and on Barbados.]

GENUS **ANOÜS** STEPHENS.

Anoüs STEPHENS, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, 1826, 139. Type, by subs. desig., *Anoüs niger* STEPHENS = *Sterna stolida* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Anoüs stólidus (LINNÆUS). **Noddy.** [79.]

Sterna stolida LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. (West Indies.)

RANGE.— Tropical coasts. Breeds on the Florida Keys, on the coast of Louisiana, and in the Bahamas and West Indies; winters south to Brazil and Tristan da Cunha Island.

FAMILY **RYNCHOPIDÆ**. SKIMMERS.

GENUS **RYNCHOPS** LINNÆUS.

Rynchops LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 138. Type, by monotypy, *Rynchops nigra* LINNÆUS.

Rýnchops nígra LINNÆUS. **Black Skimmer.** [80.]

Rynchops nigra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 138. (Coast of Carolina.)

RANGE.— Tropical and temperate America. Breeds from Virginia (formerly New Jersey) to the Gulf coast and Texas; wanders casually north to Bay of Fundy; winters from the Gulf coast to Colima, Mexico, and Costa Rica; casual in the West Indies.

ORDER TUBINARES. TUBE-NOSED SWIMMERS.

FAMILY **DIOMEDEIDÆ**. ALBATROSSES.

GENUS **DIOMEDEA** LINNÆUS.

Diomedea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. Type, by subs. desig., *Diomedea exulans* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **PHŒBASTRIA** REICHENBACH.

Phœbastria REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, v. Type, by orig. desig., *Diomedea brachyura* TEMMINCK = *D. albatrus* PALLAS.

Diomedéa nígripes AUDUBON. **Black-footed Albatross.** [81.]

Diomedea nigripes AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 327. (Pacific Ocean, Lat. 30° 44′ N., Long. 146° W.)

RANGE.— North Pacific. Breeds on islands northwest of Hawaii and on Marshall Islands; occurs off coast from southern Alaska to California and western Mexico, and off coasts of China and Japan.

Diomedea albatrus PALLAS. **Short-tailed Albatross.** [82.]

Diomedea albatrus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 28. (Vicinity of Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Pacific Ocean from Bering Strait, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands to China and Lower California.

Diomedea immutabilis ROTHSCHILD. **Laysan Albatross.** [82.1.]

Diomedea immutabilis ROTHSCHILD, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, I, June, 1893, xlviii. (Laysan Island, North Pacific.)

RANGE.— Laysan and Midway islands to San Geronimo and Guadalupe islands, Lower California.

[GENUS **THALASSOGERON** RIDGWAY.

Thalassogeron RIDGWAY, in Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 357. Type, by orig. desig., *Diomedea culminata* GOULD.

Thalassógeron culminátus (GOULD). **Yellow-nosed Albatross.** [83.]

Diomedea culminata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, 107. ("Southern, Indian, and South Pacific oceans.")

RANGE.— Indian and South Pacific oceans; casual off coast of Oregon; accidental in Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

[GENUS **PHŒBETRIA** REICHENBACH.

Phœbetria REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, v. Type, by orig. desig., *Diomedea fuliginosa* GMELIN = *D. palpebrata* FORSTER.

Phœbétria palpebráta (J. R. FORSTER). **Sooty Albatross.** [84.]

Diomedea palpebrata FORSTER, Mém. prés. Acad. Roy. Sci. [Paris], X, 1785, 571, pl. xv. (Lat. 47°–71°10′ S.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans, north casually to Oregon.]

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ. FULMARS, SHEARWATERS, AND PETRELS.

SUBFAMILY FULMARINÆ. FULMARS.

[GENUS MACRONECTES RICHMOND.

Macronectes RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVIII, 1905, 76. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria gigantea* GMELIN.

Macronéctes giganteus (GMELIN). **Giant Fulmar.** [85.]

Procellaria gigantea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 563. (Probably Falkland Islands and vicinity.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans, north to about latitude 30° S.; casual off coast of Oregon.]

GENUS FULMARUS STEPHENS.

Fulmarus STEPHENS, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, 1826, 233. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria glacialis* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

Fulmárus glaciális (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans.

a. **Fulmarus glacialis glacialis** (LINNÆUS). **Fulmar.** [86.]

Procellaria glacialis LINNÆUS, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2, 1761, 51. (Spitzbergen? — "intra circulum arcticum.")

RANGE.— North Atlantic. Breeds from northern Greenland to Cumberland Sound and east at least to Franz Josef Land; ranges north to latitude 85° and west to Melville Island; winters south of the Arctic Circle to the fishing banks off Newfoundland and to George Bank off Massachusetts, and casually to New Jersey.

b. **Fulmarus glacialis glupischa** STEJNEGER. **Pacific Fulmar.** [86*b*.]

Fulmarus glacialis glupischa STEJNEGER, Auk, I, July, 1884, 234. (Northwest coast of America.)

RANGE.— North Pacific. Breeds on Commander Islands; south in migration and in winter from Aleutian Islands to Lower California; casual on Herald Island.

Fulmarus ródgersi CASSIN. **Rodgers's Fulmar.** [86.1.]

Fulmarus rodgersii CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 326. ("South Indian Ocean" = North Pacific.)

RANGE.— Breeds on Wrangel and Herald islands, and islands of Bering Sea north of Aleutian Islands; winters south to San Diego, California.

GENUS **PRIOCELLA** HOMBRON & JACQUINOT.

Priocella HOMBRON & JACQUINOT, Comptes Rendus, XVIII, 1844, 357. Type, by monotypy, *Priocella garnoti* HOMBRON & JACQUINOT = *Procellaria glacialoides* SMITH.

Priocélla glacialoídes (A. SMITH). **Slender-billed Fulmar.** [87.]

Procellaria glacialoides SMITH, Illustr. Zool. S. Africa, Pt. xi, Aves, 1840, pl. 51, and text. (South African coasts.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans; north along the Pacific coast to Oregon.

[GENUS **DAPTION** STEPHENS.

Daption STEPHENS, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, 1826, 239. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria capensis* LINNÆUS.

Dáption capénse (LINNÆUS). **Pintado Petrel.** [102.]

Procellaria capensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. (Cape of Good Hope.)

RANGE.— Oceans of Southern Hemisphere, north to central Brazil, Ceylon, and latitude 5° S. on the coast of Peru; accidental off California, Maine, and England.]

SUBFAMILY **PUFFININÆ**. SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS.

GENUS **PUFFINUS** BRISSON.

Puffinus BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 130. Type, by tautonymy, [*Puffinus*] *puffinus* BRISSON = *Procellaria puffinus* BRÜNNICH.

Púffinus boreális CORY. **Cory's Shearwater.** [88.]

Puffinus borealis CORY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, Jan., 1881, 84. (Near Chatham Island, Cape Cod, Mass.)

RANGE.— Known only from off coasts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Long Island (August to November).

Puffinus grávis (O'REILLY). **Greater Shearwater.** [89.]

Procellaria gravis O'REILLY, Greenland, Adjacent Seas, etc., 1818, 140, pl. 12, fig. 1. (Cape Farewell and Staten Hook to Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— Atlantic Ocean, from Arctic Circle south to Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope; occurs off the eastern coast of North America from June to November.

[**Puffinus púffinus** (BRÜNNICH). **Manx Shearwater.** [90.]

Procellaria puffinus BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 29. (Faroe Islands and Norway.)

RANGE.— North Atlantic, chiefly on eastern side, south to coast of Brazil; accidental in Greenland.]

Puffinus creátopus COUES. **Pink-footed Shearwater.** [91.]

Puffinus creatopus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 131. (San Nicolas Island, California.)

RANGE.— Eastern Pacific Ocean, from Farallon Islands, California, south to Juan Fernandez Islands, Chile.

Puffinus lherminiéri LESSON. **Audubon's Shearwater.** [92.]

Puffinus lherminieri LESSON, Revue Zool., II, 1839, 102. ("Ad ripas Antillarum.")

RANGE.— Warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. Breeds in Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Lesser Antilles; north casually from Florida to Long Island, and also in the Greater Antilles.

[**Puffinus assimilis** GOULD. **Allied Shearwater.** [92.1.]

Puffinus assimilis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837 (1838), 156. (New South Wales.)

RANGE.— Australian and New Zealand seas, and northward in Atlantic Ocean to Madeira Islands; accidental on Sable Island, Nova Scotia.]

Puffinus opisthómelas COUES. **Black-vented Shearwater.** [93.]

Puffinus opisthomelas COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 139. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific Ocean. Breeds on islands off the coast of Lower California and western Mexico; in migration abundant on the coast of California; casual north to Vancouver Island.

Puffinus auriculáris C. H. TOWNSEND. **Townsend's Shearwater.** [93.1.]

Puffinus auricularis TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 133. (Clarion Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Clarion Island, north to Cape San Lucas, Lower California.

Puffinus griseus (GMELIN). **Sooty Shearwater.** [95.]

Procellaria grisea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 564. (Southern Hemisphere, from 35°–50° S. lat.)

RANGE.— Oceans of Southern Hemisphere; occurs in summer on the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to Lower California, and on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to South Carolina; accidental in Alabama; probably breeds in the South Pacific.

Puffinus tenuiróstris (TEMMINCK). **Slender-billed Shearwater.** [96.]

Procellaria tenuirostris TEMMINCK, Planches Col., V, 1835, text to pl. 587. (Seas north of Japan, and coast of Korea.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Southern Hemisphere; migrates north along both coasts of the North Pacific to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska.

Puffinus cuneátus SALVIN. **Wedge-tailed Shearwater.** [96.1.]

Puffinus cuneatus SALVIN, Ibis, 1888, 353. (Krusenstern Island, Marshall Islands.)

RANGE.— North Pacific Ocean. Breeds on Hawaiian Islands and islands off coast of western Mexico; occurs in migration north to Bonin Islands, and Lower California.

Puffinus búlleri SALVIN. **New Zealand Shearwater.** [96.2.]

Puffinus bulleri SALVIN, Ibis, 1888, 354. (Warkanae coast, New Zealand.)

RANGE.— New Zealand; north casually to California.

[GENUS **PRIOFINUS** HOMBRON & JACQUINOT.

Priofinus HOMBRON & JACQUINOT, Comptes Rendus, XVIII, 1844, 355. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria cinerea* GMELIN (Gray, 1855).

Priófinus cinéreus (GMELIN). **Black-tailed Shearwater.** [97.]

Procellaria cinerea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 563. (Antarctic regions.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans; accidental once off coast of California.]

GENUS **ÆSTRELATA** BONAPARTE.

Æstrelata BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1855, 188. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria hasitata* KUHL (Coues, 1866).

[**Æstrélata hasitáta** (KUHL). **Black-capped Petrel.** [98.]

Procellaria hasitata KUHL. Beiträge Zool., 1820, 142. ("Mers de l' Inde.")

RANGE.— Warmer parts of Atlantic Ocean. Bred formerly in the Lesser Antilles, straying to Haiti, Florida, Virginia, New York

(Ulster County, Oneida Lake, and Long Island), New Hampshire, Kentucky, Ohio, and Ontario, and also to England and France; probably now extinct.]

Æstrelata scalàris BREWSTER. **Scaled Petrel.** [99.]

Æstrelata scalaris BREWSTER, Auk, III, July, 1886, 300. (Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.)

RANGE.— Known from a single specimen, taken in Livingston County, New York.

Æstrelata fisheri RIDGWAY. **Fisher's Petrel.** [100.]

Œstrelata fisheri RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1883, 656. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Known only from two specimens, taken at Kadiak Island and Sitka, Alaska.

[GENUS **BULWERIA** BONAPARTE.

Bulweria BONAPARTE, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. [Bologna], VIII, 1842 (1843), 426. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria bulwerii* JARDINE & SELBY.

Bulwéria búlweri (JARDINE & SELBY). **Bulwer's Petrel.** [101.]

Procellaria bulwerii JARDINE & SELBY, Illustr. Orn., II, Nov., 1828, pl. 65. (Madeira, or the small islands adjacent.)

RANGE.— Temperate North Pacific (Bonin Islands, Hawaii, and others) and temperate North Atlantic (east side); accidental in Greenland.]

SUBFAMILY **PROCELLARIINÆ**. STORM PETRELS.

GENUS **HALOCYPTENA** COUES.

Halocyptena COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 78. Type, by orig. desig., *Halocyptena microsoma* COUES.

Halocypténa microsóma COUES. **Least Petrel.** [103.]

Halocyptena microsoma COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 79. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Eastern Pacific Ocean. Breeds on islands off Lower California; south in migration to western Mexico, Panama, and Ecuador.

GENUS **THALASSIDROMA** VIGORS.

Thalassidroma VIGORS, Zool. Journ., II, 1825, 405 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria pelagica* LINNÆUS.

Thalassídroma pelágica (LINNÆUS). **Storm Petrel.** [104.]

Procellaria pelagica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 131. (Coast of Sweden.)

RANGE.— The more easterly portions of the Atlantic Ocean south to the Mediterranean and west coast of Africa. Said to occur at times on the Newfoundland Banks and off the coast of Nova Scotia. Breeds on islands off Great Britain.

GENUS **OCEANODROMA** REICHENBACH.

Oceanodroma REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, iv. Type, by orig-desig., *Procellaria furcata* GMELIN.

SUBGENUS **OCEANODROMA.**

Oceanódroma furcáta (GMELIN). **Forked-tailed Petrel.** [105.]

Procellaria furcata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 561. ("Among the ice between *Asia* and *America*.")

RANGE.— North Pacific and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Commander and Aleutian islands south to islands off Oregon; in migration occurs on both shores of Bering Sea north to Kotzebue Sound; wanders south to San Pedro, California; accidental on Tanana River, Alaska.

SUBGENUS **CYMOCHOREA** COUES.

Cymochorea COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 75. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria leucorhoa* VIEILLOT.

Oceanodroma kaédingi ANTHONY. **Kaeding's Petrel.** [105.2.]

Oceanodroma kaedingi ANTHONY, Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, 37. (Near Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds on islands off Washington, Oregon, and California from Cape Flattery south to the Farallones; south in migration to Guadalupe, Socorro, and Clarion islands.

Oceanodroma leucórhoa (VIEILLOT). **Leach's Petrel.** [106.]

Procellaria leucorhoa VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXV, 1817, 422. (Picardy, France.)

RANGE.— North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. Breeds from the Aleutian and Copper islands, Bering Sea, south to Sitka, and from southern Greenland south to Maine and the Hebrides; casual in migration south to Virginia.

Oceanodroma macrodáctyla W. BRYANT. **Guadalupe Petrel.** [106.1.]

Oceanodroma leucorhoa macrodactyla BRYANT, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, No. 8, July 23, 1887, 450. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

[**Oceanodroma cástro** (HARCOURT). **Hawaiian Petrel.** [106.2.]

Thalassidroma castro HARCOURT, Sketch of Madeira, 1851, 123. (Deserta Islands, near Madeira.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans; north in the Atlantic to Madeira, in the Pacific to the Galapagos and Hawaiian islands; accidental in Indiana and the District of Columbia.]

Oceanodroma melánia (BONAPARTE). **Black Petrel.** [107.]

Procellaria melania BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, 1854, 662. (Coast of California [probably near San Diego].)

RANGE.— Temperate Pacific. Breeds from Los Coronados Islands to the Tres Marias Islands; wanders north to Santa Barbara Islands, and south to Guerrero, Mexico.

Oceanódroma homóchroa (COUES). **Ashy Petrel.** [108.]

Cymochorea homochroa COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 77. (Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.— Coast of California. Breeds on the Farallon and San Miguel islands.

Oceanodroma socorroénsis C. H. TOWNSEND. **Socorro Petrel.** [108.1.]

Oceanodroma socorroensis TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 134. (Socorro Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— San Diego, California, south to islands off west coast of Mexico; breeds on Los Coronados Islands and San Benito Island.

SUBFAMILY **OCEANITINÆ**. LONG-LEGGED STORM PETRELS.

GENUS **OCEANITES** KEYSERLING & BLASIUS.

Oceanites KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, Wirbelth. Eur., I, 1840, xciii, 131, 238. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria wilsonii* BONAPARTE = *P. oceanica* KUHL (Gray, 1841).

Oceanites oceánicus (KUHL). **Wilson's Petrel.** [109.]

Procellaria oceanica KUHL, Beiträge Zool., 1820, 136, pl. 10, fig. 1. (Southern oceans; locality not given.)

RANGE.— South Polar regions north to Labrador and British Isles. Breeds on Antarctic islands in February; occurs off American coast from May to September; accidental on Muskoka Lake, Ontario.

[GENUS **FREGETTA** BONAPARTE.

Fregetta BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XLI, 1855, 1113. Type, by orig. desig., *Thalassidroma leucogaster* GOULD = *Procellaria grallaria* VIEILLOT.

Fregétta grallária (VIEILLOT). **White-bellied Petrel.** [110.]

Procellaria grallaria VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXV, 1817, 418. (Australia.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans north to Bay of Bengal, and Atlantic Ocean to Tropic of Cancer; accidental at St. Marks, Florida.]

[GENUS **PELAGODROMA** REICHENBACH.

Pelagodroma REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, iv. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria marina* LATHAM.

Pelagódroma marína (LATHAM). **White-faced Petrel.** [111.]

Procellaria marina LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 826. (37° S. lat.)

RANGE.— Southern oceans, north to the Canaries; accidental off Massachusetts and Great Britain.]

ORDER STEGANOPODES. TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS.

FAMILY **PHAËTHONTIDÆ**. TROPIC-BIRDS.

GENUS **PHAËTHON** LINNÆUS.

Phaëthon LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. Type, by subs. desig., *Phaëthon æthereus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Phaëthon americánus GRANT. **Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.** [112.]

Phaëton americanus GRANT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, VII, Dec., 1897, xxiv. (Bermuda and the West Indies.)

RANGE.— Florida and Bermuda south to West Indies and Atlantic coast of Central America; accidental in western New York, Nova Scotia, and Arizona.

Phaëthon æthéreus LINNÆUS. **Red-billed Tropic-bird.** [113.]

Phaëthon æthereus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. (Ascencion Island, South Atlantic.)

RANGE.— Coasts of tropical America. Breeds in Lesser Antilles, and from San Pedro Martir Island, Gulf of California, south to coast of Peru; ranges north to Cape Colnett, Lower California; casual in Greater Antilles; accidental on Newfoundland Banks.

[**Phaëthon rubricaúdus** BODDAERT. **Red-tailed Tropic-bird.** [113.1.]

Phaëton rubricauda BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 57. (Mauritius.)

RANGE.— Tropical Indian and Pacific oceans, north to Laysan Island where it breeds; accidental near Guadalupe Island, Lower California.]

FAMILY **SULIDÆ**. GANNETS.

GENUS **SULA** BRISSON.

Sula BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 494. Type, by tautonymy, [*Sula*] *sula* BRISSON = *Pelecanus piscator* LINNÆUS.

[**Súla cyanops** (SUNDEVALL). **Blue-faced Booby.** [114.]

Dysporus cyanops SUNDEVALL, Phys. Sällsk. Tidskr. [Lund], I, 1838, 218, pl. v. (Atlantic Ocean, near the Equator.)

RANGE.— Atlantic, South Pacific, and Indian oceans. Breeds in the Bahamas and West Indies and occurs casually in southern Florida.]

Sula nebouxi MILNE-EDWARDS. **Blue-footed Booby.** [114.1.]

Sula nebouxii MILNE-EDWARDS, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), sér. 6, XIII, 1882, Art. 4, 37, pl. xiv. (Pacific coast of America [probably Chile].)

RANGE.— Islands in Gulf of California and south to the Galapagos Islands and coast of Chile.

Sula leucogástra (BODDAERT). **Booby.** [115.]

Pelecanus leucogaster BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 57. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Atlantic coasts of tropical America, and Pacific and Indian oceans; casual on south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of United States from South Carolina to Louisiana; accidental on Long Island and in Massachusetts.

Sula bréwsteri GOSS. **Brewster's Booby.** [115.1.]

Sula brewsteri GOSS, Auk, V, July, 1888, 242. (San Pedro Martir Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of eastern Pacific, from Lower California south to the Galapagos; breeding as far north as Georges Island at head of Gulf of California.

[Sula piscátor (LINNÆUS). **Red-footed Booby.** [116.]

Pelecanus piscator LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. (China Sea.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of tropical and subtropical seas, from Florida and western Mexico southward.]

Sula bassána (LINNÆUS). **Gannet.** [117.]

Pelecanus bassanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 133. (Coleshill, England, and Bass Island, Scotland.)

RANGE.— Coasts of North Atlantic. Breeds on Bird Rock and Bonaventure Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on islets off British Islands; winters from North Carolina coast south to Gulf of Mexico, and on coasts of North Africa, Madeira, and the Canaries; occurs off eastern United States in migration; casual north to Greenland; accidental in Indiana and Ontario.

FAMILY **ANHINGIDÆ**. DARTERS.

GENUS **ANHINGA** BRISSON.

Anhinga BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 476. Type, by monotypy, [*Anhinga*] *anhinga* BRISSON = *Plotus anhinga* LINNÆUS.

Anhínga anhínga (LINNÆUS). **Water-Turkey.** [118.]

Plotus anhinga LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 218. (Brasil.)

RANGE.— Tropical America north to western Mexico (Tepic), Texas, Florida, southern Illinois, and North Carolina, and casually to Kansas; accidental in New Mexico and Arizona.

FAMILY **PHALACROCORACIDÆ**. CORMORANTS.

GENUS **PHALACROCORAX** BRISSON.

Phalacrocorax BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 511. Type, by tautonymy, [*Phalacrocorax*] *phalacrocorax* BRISSON = *Pelecanus carbo* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **PHALACROCORAX**.

Phalacrócorax cárbo (LINNÆUS). **Cormorant.** [119.]

Pelecanus carbo LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 133. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from central Greenland south to Nova Scotia, and east through Europe and Asia to Kamchatka; winters from southern Greenland south to Long Island, casually to Lake Ontario and South Carolina, and from the Mediterranean south to southern Africa, Australia, and Malay Peninsula.

Phalacrocorax auritus (LESSON).

RANGE.— North America.

a. **Phalacrocorax auritus auritus** (LESSON). **Double-crested Cormorant.** [120].

Carbo auritus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., 1831, 605. ("Nouvelle-Zélande" = North America.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from central Saskatchewan (casually Great Slave Lake), southern Keewatin, northeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Utah, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and Penobscot Bay, Maine; winters from North Carolina (casually Massachusetts) south to Gulf coast; casual in Bermuda.

b. **Phalacrocorax auritus floridánus** (AUDUBON). **Florida Cormorant.** [120*a*.]

Carbo floridanus AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), III, 1835, pl. 252. (Florida Keys.)

RANGE.— Subtropical and temperate North America. Breeds from southern Illinois, Louisiana, North Carolina, Bahamas, and Cuba south to British Honduras and Yucatan; winters north to Texas and South Carolina; wanders to the Dismal Swamp, Virginia; accidental in the Lesser Antilles.

c. **Phalacrocorax auritus cincinátus** (BRANDT). **White-crested Cormorant.** [120*b*.]

Carbo cincinatus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., III, 1837, 55. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast of North America, breeding from southern Alaska south to Washington; south in winter to California.

d. **Phalacrocorax auritus albociliátus** RIDGWAY. **Farallon Cormorant.** [120*c*.]

Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 94. (Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.— Coast and inland lakes of Oregon, western Nevada, and California south to southern Lower California and Socorro Islands; casual east to Utah.

Phalacrocorax vigua (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.— South America, north to the lower Mississippi Valley.

a. **[Phalacrocorax vigua vigua.** Extralimital.]

b. **Phalacrocorax vigua mexicánus** (BRANDT). **Mexican Cormorant.** [121.]

Carbo mexicanus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., III, 1837, 56. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— New Mexico, Kansas, and southern Illinois south to Gulf of Mexico, the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

SUBGENUS **COMPSOHALIEUS** RIDGWAY.

Compsohalieus RIDGWAY, in Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 145. Type, by orig. desig., *Carbo penicillatus* BRANDT.

Phalacrocorax penicillátus (BRANDT). **Brandt's Cormorant.** [122.]

Carbo penicillatus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., III, 1837, 55. (Type locality unknown.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast, from Vancouver Island to Cape San Lucas.

SUBGENUS **URILE** BONAPARTE.

Urile BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1855, 175. Type, by tautonymy, *Pelecanus urile* GMELIN.

Phalacrocorax pelágicus PALLAS.

RANGE.— Coasts of the North Pacific.

a. **Phalacrocorax pelagicus pelagicus** PALLAS. **Pelagic Cormorant.** [123.]

Phalacrocorax pelagicus PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 303. (Kamchatkan seas, and Aleutian Islands.)

RANGE.— Aleutian and Kuril islands and Kamchatka south to southern China.

b. **Phalacrocorax pelagicus robústus** RIDGWAY. **Violet-green Cormorant.** [123*a*.]

Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus RIDGWAY, in Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 160. (Coast of Alaska.)

RANGE.— Norton Sound, Alaska, south to Washington; accidental at Point Barrow, Alaska.

c. **Phalacrocorax pelagicus respléndens** AUDUBON. **Baird's Cormorant.** [123*b*.]

Phalacrocorax resplendens AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 412, fig. 1. (Cape Disappointment, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America, from northern Washington south to Cape San Lucas and Mazatlan, Mexico.

Phalacrocorax úrile (GMELIN). **Red-faced Cormorant.** [124.]

Pelecanus urile GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 575. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Aleutian and other islands of Bering Sea to Bering Strait, Kuril Islands, and Kamchatka.

FAMILY **PELECANIDÆ**. PELICANS.

GENUS **PELECANUS** LINNÆUS.

Pelecanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. Type, by subs. desig., *Pelecanus onocrotalus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **CYRTOPELICANUS** REICHENBACH.

Cyrtopelicanus REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, vii. Type, by orig. desig., *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* LATHAM = *P. erythrorhynchos* GMELIN.

Pelecánus erythrorhýnchos GMELIN. **White Pelican.** [125.]

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 571. (Hudson Bay, and New York.)

RANGE.— Temperate North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, and southwestern Keewatin to Manitoba (formerly southern Minnesota and South Dakota), Utah and southern California; winters from southern California, the Gulf States, Florida, and Cuba south to western Mexico and Costa Rica; casual east in migration to the Atlantic coast, north to New Brunswick.

SUBGENUS **LEPTOPELICANUS** REICHENBACH.

Leptopelicanus REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, vii. Type, by orig. desig., *Pelecanus fuscus* GMELIN = *P. occidentalis* LINNÆUS.

Pelecanus occidentális LINNÆUS. **Brown Pelican.** [126.]

Pelecanus onocrotalus β occidentalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 215. (West Indies.)

RANGE.— Gulf coast of United States and Atlantic coast of Central and South America. Breeds from Florida and Louisiana south to Brazil; casual in North Carolina; accidental in Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia.

Pelecanus californicus RIDGWAY. **California Brown Pelican.** [127.]

Pelecanus (fuscus?) californicus RIDGWAY, in Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 143. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast, from southern British Columbia to the Galapagos and Ecuador, east to Nevada.

FAMILY **FREGATIDÆ**. MAN-O'-WAR-BIRDS.

GENUS **FREGATA** LACÉPÈDE.

Fregata LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 15. No species mentioned but obviously based on *Pelecanus aquilus* LINNÆUS.

Fregáta áquila (LINNÆUS). **Man-o'-war-bird.** [128.]

Pelecanus aquilus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 133. (Ascencion Island, South Atlantic.)

RANGE.— Tropical and subtropical coasts; in America north to southern California, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida, and casually to California (Humboldt Bay), Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Nova Scotia.

ORDER ANSERES. LAMELLIROSTRAL SWIMMERS.

FAMILY **ANATIDÆ**. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

SUBFAMILY **MERGINÆ**. MERGANSERS.

GENUS **MERGUS** LINNÆUS.

Mergus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. Type, by subs. desig., *Mergus merganser* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Mérgus americánus CASSIN. **Merganser.** [129.]

Mergus americanus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 187. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern Alaska, southern Yukon, Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, central Michigan, Ohio (formerly), northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in mountain, south to northern California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and Pennsylvania (formerly); winters from Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Idaho, northern Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northern New England, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, northern Mexico (Chihuahua), Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Bermuda.

Mergus serrátor LINNÆUS. **Red-breasted Merganser.** [130.]

Mergus serrator LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds in North America from Arctic coast of Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Cumberland Sound, and Greenland (lat. 73°) south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern New York, southern Maine, and Sable Island; winters in southern Greenland, the Commander Islands, and from southern British Columbia, Utah, Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and Maine south to southern Lower California, Louisiana, and Florida; casual in Bermuda, Cuba, and Hawaii.

GENUS **LOPHODYTES** REICHENBACH.

Lophodytes REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, ix. Type, by orig. desig., *Mergus cucullatus* LINNÆUS.

Lophódytes cucullátus (LINNÆUS). **Hooded Merganser.** [131.]

Mergus cucullatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. (Virginia or Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, central Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern Oregon, northern New Mexico, southern Louisiana, and central Florida; winters from southern British Columbia, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts south to Lower California, Mexico, the Gulf States, and Cuba; rare in northeastern part of range; recorded from St. Michael, Alaska, and from Europe and Bermuda.

[GENUS **MERGELLUS** SELBY.

Mergellus SELBY, Catal. Gen. and Subgen. Types Birds, 1840, 47. Type, by monotypy, *Mergus albellus* LINNÆUS.

Mergéllus albéllus (LINNÆUS). **Smew.** [131.1.]

Mergus albellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. ("....ex *Gino* insula *Smirnam*," Turkey.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia; occurs in migration east to Commander Islands; winters south to Japan, China, northern India, and coasts of the Mediterranean; accidental in northern North America.]

SUBFAMILY ANATINÆ. RIVER DUCKS.

GENUS ANAS LINNÆUS.

Anas LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas boschas* LINNÆUS = *A. platyrhynchos* LINNÆUS (Lesson, 1828).

Ánas platyrhýnchos LINNÆUS. **Mallard.** [132.]

Anas platyrhynchos LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from Pribilof Islands, northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and Greenland south to Lower California, southern New Mexico, southern Kansas, central Missouri, southern Indiana, and Maryland (rarely); winters from the Aleutian Islands, central Alaska, central Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and Nova Scotia (rarely) south to Mexico, the Lesser Antilles, and Panama; casual in Bermuda and Hawaii.

Anas rúbripes BREWSTER. **Black Duck.** [133.]

Anas obscura rubripes BREWSTER, Auk, XIX, April, 1902, 184. (New Hampshire shore of Lake Umbagog.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from central Keewatin and northern Ungava south to northern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, and southern Maryland; winters from Nova Scotia south to southern Louisiana and Colorado; west in migration to Nebraska and central Kansas; casual in Bermuda; accidental in Jamaica.

Anas fulvígula RIDGWAY.

RANGE.— Florida and the Gulf coast to Texas.

a. **Anas fulvigula fulvigula** RIDGWAY. **Florida Duck.** [134.]

Anas obscura var. *fulvigula* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VIII, Feb., 1874, 111. (St. John's River, Florida.)

RANGE.— Northwestern to southern Florida.

b. **Anas fulvigula maculósa** SENNETT. **Mottled Duck.** [134*a*.]

Anas maculosa SENNETT, Auk, VI, July, 1889, 263. (Nueces Bay, near Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— South central United States. Resident in southern Texas and southern Louisiana; accidental in Kansas.

GENUS **CHAULELASMUS** BONAPARTE.

Chaulelasmus BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* LINNÆUS.

Chaulelásmus stréperus (LINNÆUS). **Gadwall.** [135.]

Anas strepera LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan. In North America breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and central Keewatin south to southern California, southern Colorado, northern Nebraska, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, Arkansas, southern Illinois, and North Carolina south to southern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), and Florida; accidental in Bermuda, Cuba, and Jamaica; rare in migration on the Atlantic coast of the Middle and New England States north to Newfoundland.

GENUS **MARECA** STEPHENS.

Mareca STEPHENS, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 130. Type, by subs. desig., *Mareca fistularis* STEPHENS = *Anas penelope* LINNÆUS (Eyton, 1838).

Maréca penélope (LINNÆUS). **European Widgeon.** [136.]

Anas penelope LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere. Occurs occasionally in winter and in migration from Wisconsin, Michigan,

New York, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Greenland south to Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida, and in Alaska, British Columbia, and California.

Mareca americána (GMELIN). **Baldpate.** [137.]

Anas americana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 526. (Louisiana and New York.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and central Keewatin south to Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, southern Wisconsin, and northern Indiana; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware (casually Massachusetts and Rhode Island) south to southern Lower California, the West Indies, and Costa Rica; rare in migration to northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, and Europe.

GENUS **NETTION** KAUP.

Nettion KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 95. Type by monotypy, *Anas crecca* LINNÆUS.

[**Néttion crécca** (LINNÆUS). **European Teal.** [138.]

Anas crecca LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Eastern Hemisphere. Occasional in North America; recorded from the Aleutian Islands, California, Greenland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia.]

Nettion carolinénse (GMELIN). **Green-winged Teal.** [139.]

Anas carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 533. (Hudson Bay to Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central California, northern New Mexico, northern Nebraska, northern Illinois, southern Ontario,

Quebec, and New Brunswick; winters from Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Nevada, southern Nebraska, northern Indiana, western New York, and Rhode Island (casually Nova Scotia) south to southern Lower California, the West Indies, and Honduras; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, Greenland, and Great Britain.

GENUS **QUERQUEDULA** OKEN.

Querquedula OKEN, Isis, I, 1817, 1183. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* LINNÆUS = *Anas querquedula* LINNÆUS.

Querquédula díscors (LINNÆUS). **Blue-winged Teal.** [140.]

Anas discors LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 205. (Virginia or Carolina.)

RANGE.— Western Hemisphere. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, central Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, northern Nevada, northern New Mexico, central Missouri, southern Indiana, northern Ohio, western New York (occasionally Rhode Island), and Maine; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware south to the West Indies and South America as far as Brazil and Chile; accidental in Bermuda and Europe.

Querquedula cyanóptera (VIEILLOT). **Cinnamon Teal.** [141.]

Anas cyanoptera. VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., V, 1816, 104. (Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds in North America from southern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, southeastern Wyoming, and western Kansas south to northern Lower California, northern Chihuahua, southern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas; winters from southern California, central New Mexico, and southern Texas south to southern Lower California and central Mexico; casual in Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New York, Louisiana, and Florida. Occurs in South America from Peru and Brazil south to the Falkland Islands.

[GENUS CASARCA BONAPARTE.

Casarca BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rutila* PALLAS = *Anas ferruginea* PALLAS.

Casárca ferrugínea (PALLAS). **Ruddy Sheldrake.** [141.1.]

Anas (ferruginea) PALLAS, in Vroeg's Catal., 1764, Adumbr., 5. (Tartary.)

RANGE.— Southern Europe and northern Africa east to China and Japan, straggling to Scandinavia, Iceland, and Greenland.]

GENUS SPATULA BOIE.

Spatula BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* LINNÆUS.

Spátula clypeáta (LINNÆUS). **Shoveller.** [142.]

Anas clypeata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. (Southern Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and southern Keewatin south to southern California, central New Mexico, northern Texas, northern Missouri, and northern Indiana; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware south to the West Indies, Colombia, and Hawaii; in migration occasional in Bermuda, and north to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

GENUS DAFILA STEPHENS.

Dafila STEPHENS, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 126. Type, by monotypy, *Dafila caudacuta* STEPHENS = *Anas acuta* LINNÆUS.

Dáfila acúta (LINNÆUS). **Pintail.** [143.]

Anas acuta LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds on the Arctic coast from Alaska to Keewatin and south to southern California, southern Colorado, northern Nebraska, northern Iowa, and northern Illinois; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Arizona, southern Missouri, southern Wisconsin, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania (rarely), and Delaware south to Porto Rico and Panama, and in Hawaii; in migration occasional on the Atlantic coast to northern Ungava, Greenland, and Newfoundland, and in Bermuda.

GENUS **AIX** BOIE.

Aix BOIE, Isis, XXI, 1828, 329. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas sponsa* LINNÆUS (Eyton, 1838).

Aix spónsa (LINNÆUS). **Wood Duck.** [144.]

Anas sponsa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 128. (Virginia and Carolina.)

RANGE.— Temperate North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to central California, southern Texas, Florida, and Cuba; winters chiefly in United States from southern British Columbia, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to southern California and the Gulf of Mexico; accidental in Bermuda, Mexico, Jamaica, and Europe.

SUBFAMILY **FULIGULINÆ**. SEA DUCKS.

[GENUS **NETTA** KAUP.

Netta KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 102. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rufina* PALLAS.

Nétta rufína (PALLAS). **Rufous-crested Duck.** [145.]

Anas rufina PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, II, 1773, 713. (Caspian Sea.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in eastern United States].

GENUS **MARILA** OKEN.

Marila OKEN, Isis, I, 1817, 1183. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas marila* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **NYROCA** FLEMING.

Nyroca FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 260. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas nyroca* GÜLDENSTÄDT.

Marila americána (EYTON). **Redhead.** [146.]

Fuligula americana EYTON, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, 155. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Keewatin south to southern California, Utah, southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, and Massachusetts south to southern Lower California, central Mexico, and Florida; accidental in Jamaica; in migration casual in Alaska and regularly on the Atlantic coast north to southern Labrador.

SUBGENUS **ARISTONETTA** BAIRD.

Aristonetta BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 793. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas valisineria* WILSON.

Marila valisinéria (WILSON). **Canvas-back.** [147.]

Anas valisineria WILSON, Amer. Orn., VIII, 1814, 103, pl. 70, fig. 5. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Fort Yukon, Great Slave Lake, and southwestern Keewatin south to Oregon, northern Nevada, Colorado (rarely), Nebraska, and southern Minnesota; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and western New York south to central Mexico (Jalisco) and the Gulf coast; in winter formerly abundant, now less so, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; occasional south to Florida, and casual in the West Indies, Bermuda, and Guatemala; in migration north rarely to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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SUBGENUS **MARILA**.

Marila marila (LINNÆUS). **Scaup Duck.** [148.]

Anas marila LINNÆUS, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2, 1761, 39. ("Lapponia.")

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin south to southern British Columbia and northern North Dakota; has bred casually on Magdalen Islands and in Ontario and Michigan; winters from Maine to Florida and the Bahamas, and from the Aleutian Islands, Nevada, Colorado, and Lake Ontario south to southern California, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas; in migration rare in central Ungava, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Marila affinis (EYTON). **Lesser Scaup Duck.** [149.]

Fuligula affinis EYTON, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, 157. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from the Yukon Valley, Alaska, and Fort Anderson, Mackenzie, south to central British Columbia, southern Montana, Colorado (casually), northern Iowa, northern Indiana, and western Lake Erie; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, Lake Erie, and New Jersey south to the Bahamas, Lesser Antilles, and Panama; rare in migration in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; accidental in Greenland and Bermuda.

Marila collaris (DONOVAN). **Ring-necked Duck.** [150.]

Anas collaris DONOVAN, Brit. Birds, VI, 1809, pl. 147. (Lincolnshire, England? Found in Leadenhall market, London.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia to northern California, and from northern Alberta and Lake Winnipeg south to North Dakota, northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, New Mexico, northern Texas, southern Illinois, and New Jersey south to Porto Rico and Guatemala; occurs in migration north to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec; recorded from Bermuda and England.

GENUS **CLANGULA** OKEN.

Clangula OKEN, Isis, I, 1817, 1183. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas clangula* LINNÆUS.

Clángula clángula (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Greater part of the Northern Hemisphere.

a. **[Clangula clangula clangula.** Extralimital.]

b. **Clangula clangula americána** BONAPARTE. **Golden-eye.** [151].

Clangula americana BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 58. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern British Columbia, southern Montana, northern North Dakota, northern Michigan, northern New York, and northern New England; winters from the Aleutian Islands, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota, Lake Erie, Maine, and New Brunswick south to southern California, central Mexico, and Florida; occurs in Bermuda.

Clangula islándica (GMELIN). **Barrow's Golden-eye.** [152.]

Anas islandica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 541. (Iceland.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds from south central Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie to southern Oregon and southern Colorado, and from northern Ungava to central Quebec; winters from southeastern Alaska, central Montana, the Great Lakes, and Gulf of St. Lawrence south to central California, southern Colorado, Nebraska, and New England; accidental in Europe; breeds commonly in Iceland and a rare visitor to Greenland.

GENUS **CHARITONETTA** STEJNEGER.

Charitonetta STEJNEGER, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 29, 1885, 163. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas albeola* LINNÆUS.

Charitonétta albéola (LINNÆUS). **Buffle-head.** [153.]

Anas albeola LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. (Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from the upper Yukon (rarely Yukon mouth), the lower Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin south to British Columbia, northern Montana, and central Ontario; winters from the Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Idaho, Colorado, Missouri, southern Michigan, western New York, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), and Florida; recorded from Hawaii, Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

GENUS **HARELDA** STEPHENS.

Harelda STEPHENS, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 174. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas glacialis* LINNÆUS = *A. hyemalis* LINNÆUS.

Haréida hyemális (LINNÆUS). **Old-squaw.** [154.]

Anas hyemalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (Northern provinces of Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from islands of Bering Sea, Arctic coast of Alaska, Melville Island, Wellington Channel, Grinnell Land, and northern Greenland south to Aleutian Islands, east central Mackenzie, northern Hudson Bay, and southeastern Ungava; winters from the Aleutian Islands south regularly to Washington, rarely to San Diego Bay, California, and in southern Greenland, and from Gulf of St. Lawrence south regularly to the Great Lakes and North Carolina, and rarely to Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

GENUS **HISTRIONICUS** LESSON.

Histrionicus LESSON, Manuel d'Orn., II, 1828, 415. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas histrionica* LINNÆUS.

Histriónicus histriónicus (LINNÆUS). **Harlequin Duck.** [155.]

Anas histrionica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 127. (Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— Northern North America and eastern Asia. Breeds from the Kowak and Yukon rivers, Alaska, the Arctic coast, and

Greenland south to southwestern British Columbia, central Mackenzie, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland, and south in the mountains to central California, southwestern Colorado, northeastern Asia, and Iceland; occurs in summer in flocks near the Pribilof and Aleutian islands and on the coast of Washington; winters on the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands to Monterey, California, in the interior to Colorado, Missouri, Lake Michigan, and western New York, and on the Atlantic coast from Gulf of St. Lawrence regularly to Maine, rarely to New Jersey, and accidentally to Florida; accidental in Europe and not rare in Asia south to Japan.

GENUS **CAMPTORHYNCHUS** BONAPARTE.

Camptorhynchus BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas labradoria* GMELIN.

Camptorhýnchus labradórius (GMELIN). **Labrador Duck.** [156.]

Anas labradoria GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 537. (Connecticut and Labrador.)

RANGE.— Formerly, northern Atlantic coasts; supposed to have bred in Labrador; wintered from Nova Scotia south to New Jersey; now extinct.

GENUS **POLYSTICTA** EYTON.

Polysticta EYTON, Catal. Brit. Birds, 1836, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas stelleri* PALLAS.

Polysticta stélleri (PALLAS). **Steller's Eider.** [157.]

Anas stelleri PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 35, pl. v. (Kamchatka.)

RANGE.— Coast of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Point Barrow, Alaska, to the northern coast of Siberia and south to Aleutian Islands; winters on Aleutian Islands and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, and south on the Asiatic coast to Kuril Islands; accidental in Greenland and Quebec.

GENUS **ARCTONETTA** GRAY.

Arctonetta GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855 (1856), 212. Type, by monotypy, *Fuligula fischeri* BRANDT.

Arctonétta fischeri (BRANDT). **Spectacled Eider.** [158.]

Fuligula (*Lampronetta*) *fischeri* BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb. (Sci. Nat.), sér. 6, VI, 1849 (1847), 6, 10. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coasts of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds in Alaska from Point Barrow to mouth of the Kuskokwim, and on the northern coast of Siberia west to mouth of the Lena River; winters on the Aleutian Islands.

GENUS **SOMATERIA** LEACH.

Somateria LEACH, in Ross, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., xlviii. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas mollissima* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **SOMATERIA.**

Somatéria mollissima (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Arctic and subarctic Europe and northeastern North America.

a. **[Somateria mollissima mollissima.** Extralimital.]

b. **Somateria mollissima borealis** (BREHM). **Northern Eider.** [159.]

Platypus borealis BREHM, Lehrbuch Vögel, II, 1824, 813. (Coasts of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait; Greenland and Iceland.)

RANGE.— Northeastern North America. Breeds from Ellesmere Land and both coasts of Greenland south to northwestern Hudson Bay and southern Ungava; winters in southern Greenland and south rarely to Massachusetts.

Somateria drésseri SHARPE. **Eider.** [160.]

Somateria dresseri SHARPE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, XLIII, July, 1871, 52. (North America.)

RANGE.— Northeastern North America. Breeds from southern Ungava and Newfoundland to southeastern Maine, and on the southern half of Hudson Bay; winters from Newfoundland and Gulf of St.

Lawrence south on Atlantic coast, regularly to Massachusetts, rarely to Virginia, and in interior rarely to Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and western New York.

Somateria v-nigra GRAY. **Pacific Eider.** [161.]

Somateria v-nigra GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855 (Feb., 1856), 212, pl. cvii. (Kotzebue Sound.)

RANGE.— Coasts of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from northeastern Siberia and Arctic America, as far east as Coppermine River, south to Commander and Aleutian islands and Cook Inlet; winters in Bering Sea, about Aleutian Islands; occasional on Great Slave Lake; accidental in Kansas.

SUBGENUS **ERIONETTA** COUES.

Erionetta COUES, Key N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 709. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas spectabilis* LINNÆUS.

Somateria spectábilis (LINNÆUS). **King Eider.** [162.]

Anas spectabilis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds along the whole coast of northern Siberia, Bering Sea (St. Lawrence Island), and Arctic coast of America from Icy Cape east to Melville Island, Wellington Channel, northern Greenland, northwestern Hudson Bay, and northern Ungava; winters on Pacific coast from Aleutian Islands to Kadiak Island, in the interior rarely to the Great Lakes, and from southern Greenland and Gulf of St. Lawrence south regularly to Long Island, rarely to Georgia; accidental in California and Iowa.

GENUS **OIDEMIA** FLEMING.

Oidemia FLEMING, Philos. Zoology, II, 1822, 260. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas nigra* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **OIDEMIA.**

Oidémia americána SWAINSON. **Scoter.** [163.]

Oidemia americana SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 450. (Hudson Bay, Lat. 57° N.)

RANGE.— Northern North America and eastern Asia. Breeds in northeastern Asia and from Kotzebue Sound to Aleutian Islands, including Near Islands; also on west shore of Hudson Bay, Ungava, and Newfoundland; winters on Asiatic coast to Japan and from islands of Bering Sea south rarely to Santa Catalina Island, California; in the interior not rare on the Great Lakes, and casual or accidental in Missouri, Louisiana, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; on the Atlantic coast abundant during migration from Newfoundland and Maine south (rarely to Florida).

SUBGENUS **MELANITTA** BOIE.

Melanitta BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 564. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas fusca* LINNÆUS (Eyton, 1838).

[Oidemia fúsca (LINNÆUS). **Velvet Scoter.** [164.]

Anas fusca LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Eastern Hemisphere, breeding from Iceland east to Bering Strait; accidental in Greenland.]

Oidemia deglándi BONAPARTE. **White-winged Scoter.** [165.]

Oidemia deglandi BONAPARTE, Revue Crit. Orn. Eur., 1850, 108. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from the coast of northeastern Siberia, northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Ungava south to central British Columbia, Alberta, northern North Dakota, and southern Quebec; winters on the Asiatic coast to Bering Island, Japan, and China, and in North America from Unalaska Island to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, the Great Lakes (casually to Colorado, Nebraska, and Louisiana), and the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence south (rarely) to Florida; non-breeding birds occur in summer as far south as Rhode Island and Monterey, California.

SUBGENUS **PELIONETTA** KAUP.

Pelionetta KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 107. Type, by monotypy, *Anas perspicillata* LINNÆUS.

Oidemia perspicillàta (LINNÆUS). **Surf Scoter.** [166.]

Anas perspicillata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds on the Pacific coast from Kotzebue Sound to Sitka, and from northwestern Mackenzie and Hudson Strait to Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, and northern Quebec; non-breeding birds occur in summer in northeastern Siberia and south on the Pacific coast to Lower California, and in Greenland and south on the Atlantic coast to Long Island; winters on the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, on the Great Lakes, and south casually to Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Louisiana, and on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, rarely to Florida; casual in Bermuda; frequent in Europe.

GENUS **ERISMATURA** BONAPARTE.

Erismatura BONAPARTE, Giornale Arcadico, LII, 1832, 208. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rubidus* WILSON = *A. jamaicensis* GMELIN.

Erismatùra jamaicénsis (GMELIN). **Ruddy Duck.** [167.]

Anas jamaicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 519. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, southern Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to northern Lower California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, northwestern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and Maine, and rarely and locally in southern Lower California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Valley of Mexico, Lake Dueñas, Guatemala, and in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Carriacou; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, and south to the Lesser Antilles and Costa Rica; rare in migration to Newfoundland and Bermuda.

GENUS **NOMONYX** RIDGWAY.

Nomonyx RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 15. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas dominica* LINNÆUS.

Nomónyx domínicus (LINNÆUS). **Masked Duck.** [168.]

Anas dominica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 201. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Tropical America. Breeds in the West Indies and in eastern South America to central Argentina; occurs rarely and locally from the lower Rio Grande in Texas south to Mexico, Guatemala, and western South America; recorded also from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland.

SUBFAMILY **ANSERINÆ.** GEESE.

GENUS **CHEN** BOIE.

Chen BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 563. Type, by monotypy, *Anser hyperboreus* PALLAS.

SUBGENUS **CHEN.**

Chen hyperbóreus (PALLAS).

RANGE.— Arctic North America, south in winter to southern United States and Mexico.

a. **Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus** (PALLAS). **Snow Goose.** [169.]

Anser hyperboreus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 25. (Northeastern Siberia.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from mouth of the Mackenzie east probably to Coronation Gulf and Melville Island; occurs on the Arctic coast of northeastern Asia, but not known to breed there; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Colorado, and southern Illinois south to northern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), Texas, and Louisiana, and on the Asiatic coast south to Japan; generally rare in eastern United States.

b. **Chen hyperboreus nivális** (J. R. FORSTER). **Greater Snow Goose.** [169*a*.]

Anas nivalis FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 433. (Severn River, Hudson Bay, Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Has been found breeding at Whale Sound, north Greenland, and Ellesmere Land; full breeding range not known; winters from southern Illinois, Chesapeake Bay, and Massachusetts (rarely) south to Louisiana, Florida, and West Indies to Porto Rico; in migration rarely west to Colorado and east to New England and Newfoundland.

Chen cærulescens (LINNÆUS). **Blue Goose.** [169.1.]

Anas cærulescens LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeding range unknown, but probably interior of northern Ungava; winters from Nebraska and southern Illinois south to coasts of Texas and Louisiana; rare or casual in migration in California, and from New Hampshire to Florida, Cuba, and the Bahamas.

SUBGENUS **EXANTHEMOPS** ELLIOT.

Exanthemops ELLIOT, New & Unfig. Birds N. A., II, Pt. ix, 1868, pl. xliv and text. Type, by orig. desig., *Anser rossii* CASSIN.

Chen róssi (CASSIN). **Ross's Goose.** [170.]

Anser rossii CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 73. (Great Slave Lake.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeding range unknown, but probably north of Mackenzie; winters in California; in migration occurs from Kent Peninsula and Anderson River, Mackenzie, south to Manitoba and Oregon; accidental in British Columbia, Colorado, Louisiana, and Chihuahua.

GENUS **ANSER** BRISSON.

Anser BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser sylvestris* BRISSON = *Anas anser* LINNÆUS.

Ánser álbifrons (SCOPOLI).

RANGE.— Arctic and subarctic parts of the Northern Hemisphere, migrating south in winter to the warmer temperate latitudes.

a. [**Anser albifrons albifrons** (SCOPOLI). **European White-fronted Goose.** [171.]

Branta albifrons SCOPOLI, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., 1769, 69.

RANGE.— Northern parts of Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Iceland, Nova Zembla, northern Europe, and northern Asia, passing south in winter to Egypt, India, and China. Of doubtful record from eastern Greenland.]

b. **Anser albifrons gámbeli** HARTLAUB. **White-fronted Goose.** [171*a*.]

Anser gambelli HARTLAUB, Revue et Mag. Zool., 1852, 7. (Southern part of North America.)

RANGE.— Central and western North America. Breeds on and near the Arctic coast from northeastern Siberia east to northeastern Mackenzie and south to lower Yukon Valley; winters commonly from southern British Columbia to southern Lower California and Jalisco, and rarely from southern Illinois, southern Ohio, and New Jersey south to northeastern Mexico, southern Texas, and Cuba, and on the Asiatic coast to China and Japan; rare in migration on the Atlantic coast north to Ungava.

[**Anser fabális** (LATHAM). **Bean Goose.** [171.1.]

Anas fabalis LATHAM, Suppl. Gen. Synopsis, I, 1787, 297. (England?)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and northern Asia from Russian Lapland east to the Yenisei River, and north to Nova Zembla; winters south to southern Europe, northern Africa, and China; recorded from northern Greenland.]

[**Anser brachyrhýnchus** BAILLON. **Pink-footed Goose.** [171.2.]

Anser brachyrhynchus BAILLON, Mém. Soc. Roy. d'Emul. d'Abbeville, 1833, 74. (Abbeville, France.)

RANGE.— Europe. Breeds on Spitzbergen; winters south to northwestern Europe, occasionally to Germany and France; accidental on east coast of Greenland.]

GENUS **BRANTA** SCOPOLI.

Branta SCOPOLI, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., 1769, 67. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas bernicla* LINNÆUS (Bannister, 1870).

Bránta canadénsis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, from Arctic coast south to southern border of the United States, breeding (at least formerly) to middle districts of eastern United States.

a. **Branta canadensis canadensis** (LINNÆUS). **Canada Goose.** [172.]

Anas canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. (Canada.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from limit of trees in valley of the lower Yukon, northwestern Mackenzie, and central Keewatin south to southern Oregon, northern Colorado, Nebraska, and Indiana; formerly bred casually south to New Mexico, Kansas, Tennessee, and Massachusetts; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Illinois, and New Jersey (rarely southern Ontario and Newfoundland) south to southern California, Texas, and Florida; accidental in Bermuda and Jamaica.

b. **Branta canadensis hútchinsi** (RICHARDSON). **Hutchins's Goose.** [172*a*.]

Anser hutchinsii RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 470. (Melville Peninsula.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from Kowak Valley, Alaska, and from mouth of Mackenzie east along Arctic shores and islands from latitude 70° south to Melville Peninsula and northwestern Hudson Bay; winters from British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, and Missouri south to San Rafael in Lower California, Texas, and Louisiana; accidental in Vera Cruz; in migration rare east of the Mississippi Valley but recorded on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia.

c. **Branta canadensis occidentális** (BAIRD). **White-cheeked Goose.** [172*b*.]

Bernicla occidentalis BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 766. (Port Townsend, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Prince William Sound and Mitkof Island south to northeastern California; winters from Washington to southern California.

d. **Branta canadensis mínima** RIDGWAY. **Cackling Goose.** [172*c*.]

Branta minima RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, May 6, 1885, 22. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in western Aleutians and from Norton Sound south to northern coast of Alaska Peninsula; winters from British Columbia south to San Diego County, California; casual east to Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Branta bérnicla (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Arctic islands and coasts of the Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to southern Europe and eastern United States.

a. **[Branta bernicla bernicla.** Extralimital.]

b. **Branta bernicla glaucogástra** (BREHM). **Brant.** [173*a*.]

Bernicla glaucogaster BREHM, Handbuch Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 849. (German coast of Baltic Sea.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. Breeds on Arctic islands north of latitude 74° and west to about longitude 100°, and on the whole west coast of Greenland; winters on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south to North Carolina, rarely to Florida; has been recorded in the interior from Manitoba, Ontario, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Louisiana; accidental in British Columbia and Barbados.

Branta nígricans (LAWRENCE). **Black Brant.** [174.]

Anser nigricans LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., IV, 1846, 171, pl. xii. (Egg Harbor, N. J.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds on the Arctic coast and islands from Point Barrow east to near mouth of Anderson River, north probably to Melville Island; common on Siberian coast, Chukchi Peninsula, and west to New Siberian Islands; winters on the Pacific coast from British Columbia south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, in the interior of Oregon and Nevada, and on the Asiatic coast south to Japan; recorded as a straggler to Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

Branta leucópsis (BECHSTEIN). **Barnacle Goose.** [175.]

Anas leucopsis BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 424. (Germany.)

RANGE.— Northern part of the Old World. Breeds in northern part of Eastern Hemisphere as far north as Spitzbergen; winters in Great Britain and western Europe, occurring south to Spain; occurs in Iceland, and in migration on both coasts of Greenland; recorded from Ungava, Ontario, Quebec, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina.

GENUS **PHILACTE** BANNISTER.

Philacte BANNISTER, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 131. Type, by monotypy, *Anas canagica* SEVASTIANOFF.

Philácte canágica (SEVASTIANOFF). **Emperor Goose.** [176.]

Anas canagica SEVASTIANOFF, Nova Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., XIII, 1802, 349, pl. x. (Probably Kanaga (or Kyktak) Island, Aleutian Islands.)

RANGE.— Coasts of Alaska. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound south to mouth of Kuskokwim, on St. Lawrence Island, and also on Chukchi Peninsula, Siberia, near East Cape; winters from the Commander and Near islands east through the Aleutians to Bristol Bay and Sitka; casual in British Columbia and California; accidental in Hawaii.

GENUS **DENDROCYGNA** SWAINSON.

Dendrocygna SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, 1837, 365. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas arcuata* HORSFIELD (Gray, 1840).

Dendrocýgna autumnális (LINNÆUS). **Black-bellied Tree-duck.** [177.]

Anas autumnalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 127. (West Indies.)

RANGE.— Southern Texas, Mexico, and Central America. Breeds from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Mazatlan, Mexico, and Panama; winters from central Mexico to Panama; accidental in Arizona and Jamaica.

Dendrocygna bícolor (VIEILLOT). **Fulvous Tree-duck.** [178.]

Anas bicolor VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., V, 1816, 136. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— Southwestern United States and Mexico, southern Uruguay and Argentina, South Africa and India. Breeds from central California, middle western Nevada, southern Arizona, and central Texas south to the Valley of Mexico and Michoacan; winters from central California and central Texas to southern Mexico; casual in Louisiana; accidental in British Columbia, Washington, Missouri, and North Carolina.

SUBFAMILY CYGNINÆ. SWANS.

GENUS OLOR WAGLER.

Olor WAGLER, Isis, XXV, 1832, 1234. Type, by subs. desig., *Cygnus musicus* BECHSTEIN = *Anas cygnus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

[Olor cygnus (LINNÆUS). **Whooper Swan.** [179.]

Anas cygnus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. ("Scania.")

RANGE.— Northern part of the Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia, including Iceland, and formerly was not rare in Greenland, where it still occurs as an occasional visitant; winters from Great Britain and southeastern Europe as far south as Egypt.]

Olor columbiánus (ORD). **Whistling Swan.** [180.]

Anas columbianus ORD, in GUTHRIE'S Geog., 2d Am. ed., 1815, 319. (Below the great narrows of the Columbia River.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northern Alaska south to Becharof Lake, Alaska Peninsula, and on Arctic islands from about latitude 74° south to northern Mackenzie and northwestern Hudson Bay; in migration occurs west to Bering Island; winters on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia, rarely south to southern California, and in the interior from Lake Erie and southern Illinois to coast of Louisiana and Texas, and on Atlantic coast from Delaware and Maryland to South Carolina, rarely north to Massachusetts and south to Florida; casual in northern Mexico; accidental in Scotland and Bermuda.

Olor buccinátor (RICHARDSON). **Trumpeter Swan.** [181.]

Cygnus buccinator RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 464. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Interior and western North America. Breeds from the Rocky Mountains to western shore of Hudson Bay and from the Arctic Ocean to about latitude 60°; formerly bred south to Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Montana, and Idaho, and casually west to Fort Yukon and British Columbia; winters from southern Indiana and

southern Illinois south to Texas, and from southern British Columbia to southern California; casual in migration in the Rocky Mountain region of United States; accidental in New York and Delaware. Now of rare occurrence nearly everywhere.

ORDER ODONTOGLOSSÆ. LAMELLIROSTRAL GRALLATORES.

FAMILY PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ. FLAMINGOES.

GENUS PHŒNICOPTERUS LINNÆUS.

Phœnicopterus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 139. Type, by monotypy, *Phœnicopterus ruber* LINNÆUS.

Phœnicópterus rúber LINNÆUS. **Flamingo.** [182.]

Phœnicopterus ruber LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 139. (Jamaica, Cuba, and Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Atlantic coast of subtropical and tropical America, from the Bahamas, Florida Keys, and Yucatan to Brazil, and in the Galapagos; accidental in South Carolina.

ORDER HERODIONES. HERONS, STORKS, IBISES, ETC.

SUBORDER IBIDES. SPOONBILLS AND IBISES.

FAMILY **PLATALEIDÆ**. SPOONBILLS.

GENUS **AJAIA** REICHENBACH.

Ajaia REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, xvi. Type, by orig. desig., *Ajaia rosea* REICHENBACH = *Platalea ajaja* LINNÆUS.

Ajáia ajája (LINNÆUS). **Roseate Spoonbill.** [183.]

Platalea ajaja LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. (Brasil.)

RANGE.— North and South America, from Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia south to Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; formerly casual north to Pennsylvania and the lower Ohio Valley (Indiana and Illinois); accidental in California, Colorado, Kansas, and Wisconsin.

FAMILY **IBIDIDÆ**. IBISES.

GENUS **GUARA** REICHENBACH.

Guara REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, xiv. Type, by orig. desig., *Scolopax rubra* LINNÆUS.

Guára álba (LINNÆUS). **White Ibis.** [184.]

Scolopax alba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America, from Lower California, Texas, and South Carolina south to West Indies, Brazil, and Peru, and casually to Great Salt Lake, South Dakota, Illinois, Vermont, Connecticut, and Long Island; winters from Gulf of Mexico southward.

[**Guara rúbra** (LINNÆUS). **Scarlet Ibis.** [185.]

Scolopax rubra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Tropical South America; casual in the West Indies and Central America; recorded as a straggler to Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Florida.]

GENUS **PLEGADIS** KAUP.

Plegadis KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 82. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus falcinellus* LINNÆUS = *Tringa autumnalis* LINNÆUS.

Plégadis autumnális (LINNÆUS). **Glossy Ibis.** [186.]

Tringa autumnalis LINNÆUS, in HASSELQUIST, Reise Palästt., 1762, 306. (Egypt.)

RANGE.— Tropical and subtropical regions, mainly of Eastern Hemisphere. Rare and local in southeastern United States from Louisiana to Florida, and in the West Indies; casual north to Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Nova Scotia.

Plegadis guaraúna (LINNÆUS). **White-faced Glossy Ibis.** [187.]

Scolopax guarauna LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 242. (Brazil.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical America from southern Oregon, Arizona, Texas, and Florida south through Mexico to southern South America; casual north to British Columbia, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

SUBORDER CICONIÆ. STORKS, ETC.

FAMILY CICONIIDÆ. STORKS AND WOOD IBISES.

SUBFAMILY MYCTERIINÆ. WOOD IBISES.

GENUS MYCTERIA LINNÆUS.

Mycteria LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. Type, by monotypy, *Mycteria americana* LINNÆUS.

Myctéria americána LINNÆUS. **Wood Ibis.** [188.]

Mycteria americana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. (Brazil.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical America from southern California, Arizona, Texas, Ohio Valley, and South Carolina south to Argentina; casual north to Montana, Wisconsin, New York, and Vermont.

[SUBFAMILY CICONIINÆ. STORKS.

GENUS JABIRU HELLMAYR.

Jabiru HELLMAYR, Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., II Kl., XXII, May, 1906, 711. Type, by orig. desig., *Ciconia mycteria* LICHTENSTEIN.

Jabíru myctéria (LICHTENSTEIN). **Jabiru.** [189.]

Ciconia mycteria LICHTENSTEIN, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (Phys. Kl.), for 1816–17, 1819, 163. (Brazil.)

RANGE.— Southern Mexico to Central America, and South America to Argentina; accidental north to central Texas.]

SUBORDER HERODII. HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNS, ETC.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ. HERONS, BITTERNS, ETC.

SUBFAMILY BOTAURINÆ. BITTERNS.

GENUS BOTAURUS STEPHENS.

Botaurus STEPHENS, General Zoology, XI, Pt. ii, 1819, 592. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea stellaris* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Botaúrus lentiginósus (MONTAGU). **Bittern.** [190.]

Ardea lentiginosa MONTAGU, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813, text and plate. (Piddletown, Dorsetshire, England.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern California, northern Arizona, Kansas, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina, and less frequently in southern United States; winters from California, Arizona, southern Texas, the Ohio Valley, and Virginia south to Cuba and Guatemala, and casually to the Bahamas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Great Britain.

GENUS IXOBRYCHUS BILLBERG.

Ixobrychus BILLBERG, Syn. Faunæ Scand., I, ii, 1828, 166. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea minuta* LINNÆUS (Stone, 1907).

Ixobrýchus exílis (GMELIN). **Least Bittern.** [191.]

Ardea exilis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 645. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— Temperate North America and northern South America. Breeds from southern Oregon, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to the West Indies and Brazil; winters from Florida and Gulf of Mexico southward.

Ixobrychus neóxenus (CORY). **Cory's Least Bittern.** [191.1.]

Ardetta neoxena CORY, Auk, III, April, 1886, 262. (Caloosahatchie River, near Lake Okeechobee, Florida.)

RANGE.— Imperfectly known. Breeds in southern Ontario and southern Florida; occurs casually in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

SUBFAMILY **ARDEINÆ**. HERONS AND EGRETS.

GENUS **ARDEA** LINNÆUS.

Ardea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea cinerea* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Árdea occidentális AUDUBON. **Great White Heron.** [192.]

Ardea occidentalis AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), III, 1835, pl. 281. (Keys near Key West, Florida.)

RANGE.— Region bordering Gulf of Mexico from southern Florida south to Cuba, Jamaica, and Yucatan; casual north to Anclote River and Micco, Florida.

Ardea heródias LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— North America, north to southeastern Alaska and Hudson Bay; south in winter to the West Indies and northern South America.

a. **Ardea herodias herodias** LINNÆUS. **Great Blue Heron.** [194.]

Ardea herodias LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Western Hemisphere. Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and Prince Edward Island south to southern Lower California, northern Texas, and South Atlantic States (except Florida); winters from Oregon, the Ohio Valley, and Middle States south to the West Indies, Panama, and Venezuela.

b. **Ardea herodias fánnini** CHAPMAN. **Northwestern Coast Heron.** [194*a*.]

Ardea herodias fannini CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., XIV, 1901, 87. (Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast from Prince William Sound, Alaska, to Washington.

c. **Ardea herodias wárdi** RIDGWAY. **Ward's Heron.** [194*b*.]

Ardea wardi RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, Jan., 1882, 5. (Oyster Bay, Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida, and the Gulf coast to Texas.

[**Ardea cinérea** LINNÆUS. **European Heron.** [195.]

Ardea cinerea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Most of the Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in southern Greenland.]

GENUS **HERODIAS** BOIE.

Herodias BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 559. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea egretta* GMELIN (Gray, 1855.)

Heródias egrétta (GMELIN). **Egret.** [196.]

Ardea egretta GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 629. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical America. Breeds in Oregon and California, and from North Carolina, Florida, the Gulf coast, and Mexico south to Patagonia; formerly bred north to New Jersey and Wisconsin; winters from the Gulf of Mexico southward; casual in Manitoba, Quebec, New England, and Nova Scotia.

GENUS **EGRETTA** T. FORSTER.

Egretta FORSTER, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* LINNÆUS.

Egrétta candidíssima (GMELIN).

RANGE.— South America and North America north nearly to northern border of the United States.

a. **Egretta candidissima candidissima** (GMELIN). **Snowy Egret.** [197.]

Ardea candidissima GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 633. (Cartagena, Colombia.)

RANGE.— Temperate and tropical America. Formerly bred from Oregon, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey south to Chile and Argentina;

now breeds locally in the United States from North Carolina to Louisiana; winters from Florida southward; casual in British Columbia, Ontario, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia.

b. **Egretta candidissima brèwsteri** THAYER & BANGS. **Brewster's Egret.** [197*a*.]

Egretta candidissima brewsteri THAYER & BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, April 29, 1909, 40. (San José Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California.

GENUS **DICHROMANASSA** RIDGWAY.

Dichromanassa RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, 1878, 246. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea rufa* BODDAERT = *Ardea rufescens* GMELIN.

Dichromanássa ruféscens (GMELIN). **Reddish Egret.** [198.]

Ardea rufescens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 628. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Southern North America. Breeds from Lower California and Gulf of Mexico to Jamaica and Guatemala; winters from southern Florida southward; casual in Colorado and southern Illinois.

GENUS **HYDRANASSA** BAIRD.

Hydranassa BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 660. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea ludoviciana* WILSON = *Egretta ruficollis* GOSSE.

Hydranássa tricolor (MÜLLER).

RANGE.— Warm temperate eastern North America, Central America, West Indies, and northern South America.

a. [**Hydranassa tricolor tricolor.** Extralimital.]

b. **Hydranassa tricolor ruficóllis** (GOSSE). **Louisiana Heron.** [199.]

Egretta ruficollis GOSSE, Birds Jamaica, 1847, 338. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— Southern North America. Breeds from North Carolina and the Gulf States to the West Indies, Mexico (both coasts), and Central America; winters from South Carolina southward; casual in Indiana, New Jersey, and Long Island.

GENUS **FLORIDA** BAIRD.

Florida BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 671. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea cærulea* LINNÆUS.

Flórida cærúlea (LINNÆUS). **Little Blue Heron.** [200.]

Ardea cærulea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Formerly bred from Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey to western Mexico and south to Argentina and Peru; in the United States now breeds locally on the Gulf coast and in South Carolina; wanders casually to Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario, New England, and Nova Scotia; winters from South Carolina southward.

GENUS **BUTORIDES** BLYTH.

Butorides BLYTH, Catal. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., 1849 (1852?), 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea javanica* HORSFIELD.

Butorides virescens (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— United States south to Central America and the West Indies, and probably northern South America.

a. **Butorides virescens virescens** (LINNÆUS). **Green Heron.** [201.]

Ardea virescens LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 144. (Virginia and Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southern South Dakota, northern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to the West Indies; winters from the West Indies southward, and rarely in southeastern United States; casual in Colorado.

b. **Butorides virescens frázari** (BREWSTER). **Frazar's Green Heron.** [201*a*.]

Ardea virescens frazari BREWSTER, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 83. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower California (vicinity of La Paz).

c. **Butorides virescens ánthonyi** (MEARNS). **Anthony's Green Heron.** [201*c*.]

Ardea virescens anthonyi MEARNS, Auk, XII, July, 1895, 257. (Seven Wells, Salton River, Colorado Desert, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Arid region of southwestern United States. Breeds from northern California south to northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and Michoacan, Mexico; winters from southern California to southern Mexico.

GENUS **NYCTICORAX** T. FORSTER.

Nycticorax FORSTER, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type, by monotypy, *Nycticorax infaustus* FORSTER = *Ardea nycticorax* LINNÆUS.

Nycticorax nycticorax (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Warmer parts of Eastern and Western hemispheres.

a. **[Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax.** Extralimital.]

b. **Nycticorax nycticorax nævius** (BODDAERT). **Black-crowned Night Heron.** [202.]

Ardea nævia BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 56. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from northern Oregon, southern Wyoming, southern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to Patagonia; winters from northern California and Gulf States southward; casual in winter north to Massachusetts and southern Illinois.

GENUS **NYCTANASSA** STEJNEGER.

Nyctanassa STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, 295 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea violacea* LINNÆUS.

Nyctanássa violácea (LINNÆUS). **Yellow-crowned Night Heron.** [203.]

Ardea violacea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Warm temperate and tropical America. Breeds from southern Lower California, Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and South Carolina south to Brazil and Peru; casual north to Colorado, Ontario, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia; winters from southern Lower California and southern Florida southward.

ORDER PALUDICOLÆ. CRANES, RAILS, ETC.

SUBORDER GRUES. CRANES, COURLANS, ETC.

FAMILY GRUIDÆ. CRANES.

GENUS GRUS PALLAS.

Grus PALLAS, Misc. Zool., 1766, 66. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea grus* LINNÆUS.

Grus americána (LINNÆUS). **Whooping Crane.** [204.]

Ardea americana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 142. (Florida and Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Bred formerly from northern Mackenzie south to Illinois and Iowa; now mainly restricted to southern Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan; in migration formerly not rare on the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida and casual west to Colorado and Idaho; winters from the Gulf States to central Mexico.

Grus canadénsis (LINNÆUS). **Little Brown Crane.** [205.]

Ardea canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and Boothia Peninsula south to central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, and central Keewatin; migrates through the interior of United States, and winters south to Texas and Jalisco, Mexico; casual west to California.

Grus mexicána (MÜLLER). **Sandhill Crane.** [206.]

Ardea (grus) mexicana MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 110. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— North America. Resident in Louisiana and Florida; bred formerly from southern British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Mani-

toba, and western Ontario south to California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, and Ohio; formerly in migration east to New England; now rare east of the Mississippi, except in Florida, and rare as a breeder in the southern half of its former breeding range; winters from California, Texas, and Louisiana south to Mexico.

FAMILY **ARAMIDÆ**. COURLANS.

GENUS **ARAMUS** VIEILLOT.

Aramus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 58. Type, by monotypy, "Courliri, Buff." = *Ardea scolopacea* GMELIN = *Numenius vociferus* LATHAM.

Aramus vociferus (LATHAM). **Limpkin.** [207.]

Numenius vociferus LATHAM, Suppl. Index Orn., 1801, lxv. (Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida, Greater Antilles, and both coasts of Central America; casual north to South Carolina; accidental in Texas.

SUBORDER RALLI. RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS, ETC.

FAMILY **RALLIDÆ**. RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS.

SUBFAMILY **RALLINÆ**. RAILS.

GENUS **RALLUS** LINNÆUS.

Rallus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. Type, by subs. desig., *Rallus aquaticus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Rallus elegans AUDUBON. **King Rail.** [208.]

Rallus elegans AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), III, 1834, pl. 203. (Southeastern United States, or interior of South Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from Nebraska, southern Minnesota, Ontario, New York, and Connecticut south to Texas, Florida, and Cuba; winters mainly in the southern part of its breeding range; casual north to South Dakota and Maine.

Rallus béldingi RIDGWAY. **Belding's Rail.** [209.]

Rallus beldingi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 345. (Espiritu Santo Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Coast and islands of southern Lower California.

Rallus obsolétus RIDGWAY. **California Clapper Rail.** [210.]

Rallus elegans var. *obsoletus* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, 111. (San Francisco, California.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Pacific coast near San Francisco.

Rallus lévipes BANGS. **Light-footed Rail.** [210.1.]

Rallus levipes BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 1899, 45. (Newport Landing, Los Angeles Co., California.)

RANGE.— Marshes of southern California from Santa Barbara south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California; accidental in Arizona.

Rallus crépitans GMELIN.

RANGE.— Eastern United States.

a. **Rallus crepitans crepitans** GMELIN. **Clapper Rail.** [211.]

Rallus crepitans GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 713. (New York.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. Breeds from Connecticut to North Carolina; winters mainly south of New Jersey; casual north to Maine.

b. **Rallus crepitans saturátus** RIDGWAY. **Louisiana Clapper Rail.** [211*a*.]

Rallus longirostris var. *saturatus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, July, 1880, 140. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Coast of Louisiana.

c. **Rallus crepitans scótti** SENNETT. **Florida Clapper Rail.** [211*b*.]

Rallus longirostris scottii SENNETT, Auk, V, July, 1888, 305. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Gulf coast of Florida.

d. **Rallus crepitans waynei** BREWSTER. **Wayne's Clapper Rail.** [211*c*.]

Rallus crepitans waynei BREWSTER, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 1899, 50. (St. Mary's, Camden Co., Georgia.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the south Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida.

Rallus longirostris BODDAERT.

RANGE.— Northern South America, West Indies, and coast of Texas.

a. **[Rallus longirostris longirostris.** Extralimital.]
b. **Rallus longirostris caribæus** RIDGWAY. **Caribbean Clapper Rail.** [211.2.]

Rallus longirostris var. *caribæus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, July, 1880, 140. (West Indies.)

RANGE.— Texas (Corpus Christi and Galveston) and the West Indies.

Rallus virginiánus LINNÆUS. **Virginia Rail.** [212.]

Rallus virginianus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 263. (Virginia.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, southern Keewatin, Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern California, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, New Jersey, and eastern North Carolina, and in Toluca Valley, Mexico; winters from Oregon, Utah, and Colorado to Lower California and Guatemala, also in the lower Mississippi States, and from North Carolina (casually Massachusetts) to Florida; occurs casually north to northern Quebec and Newfoundland.

GENUS **PORZANA** VIEILLOT.

Porzana VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 61. Type, by monotypy, "Marouette, Buff." = *Rallus porzana* LINNÆUS.

[Porzána porzána (LINNÆUS). **Spotted Crake.** [213.]

Rallus porzana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 262. (Europe.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Old World; occasional in Greenland.]

Porzana carolína (LINNÆUS). **Sora.** [214.]

Rallus carolinus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and Gulf of St. Lawrence south to southern California, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, and New Jersey; winters from northern California, Illinois, and South Carolina through the West Indies and Central America to Venezuela and Peru; accidental in Bermuda, Greenland, and England.

GENUS **COTURNICOPS** BONAPARTE.

Coturnicops BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XLIII, 1856, 599. Type, by monotypy, *Fulica noveboracensis* GMELIN.

Cotúrnicops noveboracénsis (GMELIN). **Yellow Rail.** [215.]

Fulica noveboracensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 701. (New York.)

RANGE.— Chiefly eastern North America. Breeds from southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to Minnesota and Maine; winters in the Gulf States, rarely in California, Illinois, and North Carolina; casual in Nevada, Utah, and Bermuda.

GENUS **CRECISCUS** CABANIS.

Creciscus CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1856, 428. Type, by monotypy, *Rallus jamaicensis* GMELIN.

Creciscus jamaicénsis (GMELIN). **Black Rail.** [216.]

Rallus jamaicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 718. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southern Ontario and Massachusetts south to Kansas, Illinois, and South Carolina; winters from Texas east through the Gulf States and south to Jamaica and Guatemala; casual in Bermuda.

Creciscus coturnículus (RIDGWAY). **Farallon Rail.** [216.1.]

Porzana jamaicensis var. *coturniculus* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VIII, Feb., 1874, 111. (Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of United States. Breeds in coast marshes of California; casual in Washington, Oregon, and Lower California.

[GENUS **CREX** BECHSTEIN.

Crex BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 336. Type, by monotypy, *Crex pratensis* BECHSTEIN = *Rallus crex* LINNÆUS.

Crex crex (LINNÆUS). **Corn Crake.** [217.]

Rallus crex LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe and northern Asia; casual in Greenland, Bermuda, and eastern North America from Nova Scotia to New Jersey.]

SUBFAMILY **GALLINULINÆ.** GALLINULES.

GENUS **IONORNIS** REICHENBACH.

Ionornis REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852. xxi. Type, by orig. desig., *Fulica martinicensis* JACQUIN = *Fulica martinica* LINNÆUS.

Ionórnis martínicus (LINNÆUS). **Purple Gallinule.** [218.]

Fulica martinica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 259. (Martinique, West Indies.)

RANGE.— Tropical and subtropical America. Breeds from Texas, Tennessee, and South Carolina south through Mexico and the West Indies to Ecuador and Paraguay; winters from Texas, Louisiana, and Florida southward; irregularly north in summer to Arizona, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; accidental in England and Bermuda.

GENUS **GALLINULA** BRISSON.

Gallinula BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 2. Type, by tautonymy [*Gallinula*] *gallinula* BRISSON = *Fulica chloropus* LINNÆUS.

Gallínula galeáta (LICHTENSTEIN). **Florida Gallinule.** [219.]

Crex galeata LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Säug. u. Vögel Mus. Berlin, 1818, 36. (Brazil.)

RANGE.— Tropical and temperate America. Breeds from central California, Arizona, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario, New York, and

Vermont south through the West Indies and Mexico to Chile and Argentina, and in the Galapagos and Bermuda; winters from southern California, Arizona, Texas, and Georgia southward; casual in Colorado, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine.

SUBFAMILY **FULICINÆ**. COOTS.

GENUS **FULICA** LINNÆUS.

Fulica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. Type, by subs. desig., *Fulica atra* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

[**Fúlica átra** LINNÆUS. **European Coot.** [220.]

Fulica atra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in Greenland.]

Fulica americána GMELIN. **Coot.** [221.]

Fulica americana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 704. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, Manitoba, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, Texas, Tennessee, and New Jersey, and also in southern Mexico, southern West Indies, and Guatemala; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Utah, the Ohio Valley, and Virginia south to Colombia; casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska, and in Greenland, Labrador, and Bermuda.

ORDER LIMICOLÆ. SHORE BIRDS.

FAMILY **PHALAROPODIDÆ**. PHALAROPES.

GENUS **PHALAROPUS** BRISSON.

Phalaropus BRISSON, Orn., VI, 1760, 12. Type, by tautonymy, [*Phalaropus*] *phalaropus* BRISSON = *Tringa fulicaria* LINNÆUS.

Phalaropus fulicarius (LINNÆUS). **Red Phalarope.** [222.]

Tringa fulicaria LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Northern and Southern hemispheres. In North America breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and northern Ellesmere Land south to mouth of the Yukon, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, Hudson Strait, and southern Greenland; winter home unknown but probably on the oceans, at least as far south as Falkland and Juan Fernandez islands; migrates along both coasts of United States; casual in migration in interior south to Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, and Maryland.

GENUS **LOBIPES** CUVIER.

Lobipes CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 495. Type, by orig desig., *Tringa hyperborea* LINNÆUS = *Tringa lobata* LINNÆUS.

Lobipes lobatus (LINNÆUS). **Northern Phalarope.** [223.]

Tringa lobata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148, 824. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Northern and Southern hemispheres. In North America breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and central Greenland south to Aleutian Islands (including Near Islands), valley of the Upper Yukon, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern James Bay,

and northern Ungava; winter home unknown, but probably the oceans south of the equator; in migration occurs nearly throughout the United States and in Mexico, Central America, Bermuda, and Hawaii.

GENUS **STEGANOPUS** VIEILLOT.

Steganopus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXII, 1819, 136. Type, by orig. desig., *Steganopus tricolor* VIEILLOT.

Stegánopus tricolor VIEILLOT. **Wilson's Phalarope.** [224.]

Steganopus tricolor VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXII, 1819, 136. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from central Washington, central Alberta, and Lake Winnipeg south to eastern California, southern Colorado, southern Kansas, northern Iowa, and northwestern Indiana; winters from central Chile and central Argentina south to Falkland Islands; casual in migration on Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to Lower California and on Atlantic coast from Maine to New Jersey.

FAMILY **RECURVIROSTRIDÆ**. AVOCETS AND STILTS.

GENUS **RECURVIROSTRA** LINNÆUS.

Recurvirostra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 151. Type, by monotypy, *Recurvirostra avosetta* LINNÆUS.

Recurviróstra americána GMELIN. **Avocet.** [225.]

Recurvirostra americana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 693. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from eastern Oregon, central Alberta, and southern Manitoba (rarely north to Great Slave Lake) south to southern California, southern New Mexico, northwestern Texas, northern Iowa, and central Wisconsin; winters from southern California and southern Texas to southern Guatemala; casual from Ontario and New Brunswick to Florida and the West Indies, but rare east of Mississippi River.

GENUS **HIMANTOPUS** BRISSON.

Himantopus BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 33. Type, by tautonymy, [*Himantopus*] *himantopus* BRISSON = *Charadrius himantopus* LINNÆUS.

Himántopus mexicánus (MÜLLER). **Black-necked Stilt.** [226.]

Charadrius mexicanus MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 117. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Temperate North America and northern South America. Breeds from central Oregon, northern Utah, and southern Colorado to southern California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, coast of Louisiana, and in Mexico, and from central Florida and Bahamas throughout the West Indies to northern Brazil and Peru; formerly bred north to New Jersey; winters from southern Lower California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Florida south through Central America and the West Indies to northern Brazil, Peru, and the Galapagos; casual north in migration to Nebraska, Wisconsin, and New Brunswick.

FAMILY **SCOLOPACIDÆ**. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

[GENUS **SCOLOPAX** LINNÆUS.

Scolopax LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. Type, by subs. desig., *Scolopax rusticola* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Scólopax rusticola LINNÆUS. **European Woodcock.** [227.]

Scolopax rusticola LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic Circle to Great Britain, Russia, Siberia, and mountains of Europe and Asia, and also in the Azores, Canary, and Madeira islands; winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, China, and India; occasional in eastern North America from Newfoundland to Virginia.]

GENUS **PHILOHELA** GRAY.

Philohela GRAY, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, 90. Type, by orig. desig., *Scolopax minor* GMELIN.

Philóhela mínor (GMELIN). **Woodcock.** [228].

Scolopax minor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 661. (New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from northeastern North Dakota, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to southern Kansas, southern Louisiana, and northern Florida; winters from southern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (rarely Massachusetts) south to Texas and southern Florida; ranges casually to Saskatchewan, Keewatin, Colorado, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

GENUS **GALLINAGO** KOCH.

Gallinago KOCH, Syst. Baier. Zool., 1816, 312. Type, by tautonymy, *Gallinago media* KOCH = *Scolopax gallinago* LINNÆUS.

[**Gallinágo gallinágo** (LINNÆUS). **European Snipe.** [229.]

Scolopax gallinago LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Great Britain, Iceland, northern Europe, and Siberia to latitude 70°, and in mountains of Europe and Asia; winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, India, China, and the Philippines; casual in Greenland; accidental in Bermuda.]

Gallinago delicáta (ORD). **Wilson's Snipe.** [230.]

Scolopax delicata ORD, Reprint of WILSON'S Orn., IX, 1825, ccxviii. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— North America and northern South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to northern California, southern Colorado, northern Iowa, northern Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey;

winters from northern California, New Mexico, Arkansas, and North Carolina through Central America and West Indies to Colombia and southern Brazil; remains in winter casually and locally north to Washington, Montana, Nebraska, Illinois, and Nova Scotia; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

[**Gallinago média** (LATHAM). **Great Snipe.** [230.1.]

Scolopax media LATHAM, Suppl. Gen. Synopsis, I, 1787, 292. (Lancashire, England.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from Prussia, Russia, and Siberia north to beyond latitude 71°; winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa; in migration from Great Britain to Persia; accidental in Canada.]

GENUS **MACRORHAMPHUS** T. FORSTER.

Macrorhamphus FORSTER, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, 22. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax grisea* GMELIN.

Macrorhámphus griseus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North and South America.

a. **Macrorhamphus griseus griseus** (GMELIN). **Dowitcher.** [231.]

Scolopax grisea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 658. (Coast of New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North and South America. Breeding range unknown, but probably northern Ungava; winters from Florida and the West Indies south to northern Brazil; in migration regularly on the Atlantic coast, and occasionally in Illinois, Indiana, and Ontario; accidental in Greenland, Bermuda, Great Britain, and France.

b. **Macrorhamphus griseus scolopáceus** (SAY). **Long-billed Dowitcher.** [232.]

Limosa scolopacea SAY, in LONG'S Exped., I, 1823, 170. (Near Boyer Creek [near Council Bluffs, Iowa].)

RANGE.— Western North America and South America. Breeds from Point Barrow tc mouth of the Yukon, east to northwestern Mackenzie; winters from Louisiana, Florida, and Mexico south, probably to South America; in migration most abundant in western Mississippi Valley; casual on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward and on the northern coast of eastern Siberia.

GENUS **MICROPALAMA** BAIRD.

Micropalama BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 726. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa himantopus* BONAPARTE.

Micropálama himántopus (BONAPARTE). **Stilt Sandpiper.** [233.]

Tringa himantopus BONAPARTE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., II, 1826, 157. (Long Branch, New Jersey.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds near the coast of Mackenzie and probably south to central Keewatin; winters in South America south to Uruguay and Chile; casual in winter in southern Texas and Mexico; in migration occurs in western Mississippi Valley, West Indies, and Central America; less common on the Atlantic coast, and casual in British Columbia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

GENUS **TRINGA** LINNÆUS.

Tringa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa canutus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Tringa canútus LINNÆUS. **Knot.** [234.]

Tringa canutus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern and Southern hemispheres. Breeds from northern Ellesmere Land south to Melville Peninsula and Iceland, and also on Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia; winters south to southern Patagonia, and from the Mediterranean to South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand; casual in winter on the Atlantic coast of United States; in migration occurs on the Atlantic coast of North America and over most of the Eastern Hemisphere; rare in the interior of North America and on the Pacific coast.

GENUS **ARQUATELLA** BAIRD.

Arquatella BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 717. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa maritima* BRÜNNICH.

Arquatélla maritima (BRÜNNICH).

RANGE.— Northern part of the Northern Hemisphere.

a. **Arquatella maritima maritima** (BRÜNNICH). **Purple Sandpiper.** [235.]

Tringa maritima BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 54. (Christiansöe Island, and Norway.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from Melville Island, Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland south to Melville Peninsula, Cumberland Sound, and southern Greenland, and in Norway, Russia, Siberia, Iceland, and Faroe Islands; winters from southern Greenland and New Brunswick to Long Island; casual in migration to the Great Lakes, Georgia, Florida, and Bermuda, and in the Eastern Hemisphere south to Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

b. **Arquatella maritima couési** RIDGWAY. **Aleutian Sandpiper.** [235*a*.]

Arquatella couesi RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, July, 1880, 160. (Attu Island, Aleutian Islands.)

RANGE.— Alaska. Breeds on the Commander, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands; winters on Commander, Kuril, Kadiak, and Aleutian islands, and Alaska coast south to Sitka; in migration occurs on Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, and at Plover Bay, Siberia.

c. **Arquatella maritima ptilocnémis** (COUES). **Pribilof Sandpiper.** [235*b*.]

Tringa ptilocnemis COUES, in ELLIOT, Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska, 1873 (not paged). (St. George Island, Pribilof Islands.)

RANGE.— Alaska. Breeds on St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, and Pribilof islands; winters on coast of southeastern Alaska near Lynn Canal; wanders in migration north to Norton Sound and southwest to Unalaska.

GENUS **PISOBIA** BILLBERG.

Pisobia BILLBERG, Syn. Faunæ Scand., I, ii, 1828, 136. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa minuta* LEISLER (A. O. U. Comm., 1908).

Pisóbia aurita (LATHAM). **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.** [238.]

Tringa aurita LATHAM, Suppl. Index Orn., 1801, lxvi. (New South Wales.)

RANGE.— Eastern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds on the Chukchi Peninsula, Siberia; winters in Japan and south to New

Guinea, the Bismark Archipelago, Tonga Islands, Australia, and New Zealand; in fall migration occurs on Kotzebue and Norton sounds, Pribilof, Unalaska, and Queen Charlotte islands; accidental in Hawaii and Great Britain.

Pisobia maculáta (VIEILLOT). **Pectoral Sandpiper.** [239.]

Tringa maculata VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXIV, 1819, 465. (Antilles, or southern United States.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds on the Arctic coast from northern Alaska to mouth of Yukon and northeastern Mackenzie; winters in South America from Peru and Bolivia to northern Chile, Argentina, and central Patagonia; in migration very rare on Pacific coast south of British Columbia, except in Lower California; common in fall migration in Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic coast, rare in spring; casual in northeastern Siberia, Unalaska, and Greenland; accidental in Hawaii and England.

Pisobia fusicóllis (VIEILLOT). **White-rumped Sandpiper.** [240.]

Tringa fusicollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXIV, 1819, 461. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from northwestern Mackenzie to Cumberland Island; has occurred in summer west to Point Barrow and east to Greenland; winters from Paraguay to southern Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; in migration most abundant in the Mississippi Valley, less so on the Atlantic coast; casual in Bermuda, Great Britain, the West Indies, and Central America.

Pisobia bairdi (COUES). **Baird's Sandpiper.** [241.]

Actodromas bairdii COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 194. (Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Canada.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from Point Barrow to northern Keewatin; winters in Chile, Argentina, and Patagonia; occurs regularly in migration from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and in Central America and northern South America, and irregularly in autumn on the Pacific coast from

Alaska to Lower California and on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to New Jersey; casual in summer in Guerrero, Mexico; accidental in England and South Africa.

Pisobia minutilla (VIEILLOT). **Least Sandpiper.** [242.]

Tringa minutilla VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXIV, 1819, 466. (Nova Scotia to the Antilles.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, southern Arctic islands, and northern Ungava to Yakutat Bay, Alaska, valley of the Upper Yukon, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, Nova Scotia, and Sable Island; winters from California, Texas, and North Carolina through the West Indies and Central America to Brazil, Chile, and the Galapagos; in migration occurs throughout the United States and west to northeastern Siberia and the Commander Islands, north to Greenland, and in Bermuda; accidental in Europe.

[**Pisobia damacénsis** (HORSFIELD). **Long-toed Stint.** [242.1.]

Totanus damacensis HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, Pt. i, 1821, 192. (Java.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia to Australia. Breeds in eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and Kuril Islands; winters in India, Burma, Malay Archipelago, and Australia; accidental on Otter Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.]

GENUS **PELIDNA** CUVIER.

Pelidna CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 490, Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa cinclus* LINNÆUS, 1766 = *Tringa alpina* LINNÆUS, 1758 (Gray, 1840).

Pelidna alpina (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Breeds in the northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere, migrating south in winter to the shores of the Mediterranean and Red seas, the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Lower California.

[*a.* **Pelidna alpina alpina** (LINNÆUS). **Dunlin.** [243.]

Tringa alpina LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. ("Lapponia.")

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Scotland, Iceland, Russia, and Siberia north to latitude 74°; winters from Great Britain, Holland, and the Caspian Sea to northern Africa and Calcutta; accidental in eastern North America (Massachusetts, New York, and District of Columbia).]

b. **Pelidna alpina sakhalina** (VIEILLOT). **Red-backed Sandpiper.** [243*a*.]

Scolopax sakhalina VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., III, 1816, 359. (Sakhalin Island, Okhotsk Sea.)

RANGE.— North America and eastern Asia. Breeds on the northern coast of Siberia west to mouth of the Yenisei, and from Point Barrow to mouth of Yukon, and in Boothia and Melville peninsulas, and northern Ungava; winters on the Pacific coast from Washington to southern Lower California and from New Jersey (rarely Massachusetts) south to Louisiana and southern Texas, and in Asia from China and Japan to the Malay Archipelago; rare in migration in the interior of the United States except about the southern end of Lake Michigan.

GENUS **EROLIA** VIEILLOT.

Erolia VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 55. Type, by monotypy, *Erolia variegata* VIEILLOT = *Tringa ferruginea* BRÜNNICH.

Erólia ferruginea (BRÜNNICH). **Curlew Sandpiper.** [244.]

Tringa ferruginea BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 53. (Iceland and Christiansöe Island.)

RANGE.— Chiefly Eastern Hemisphere; occasional in North and South America. Breeds in the Yenisei delta and on the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia; winters in Africa, India, Malay Archipelago, and Australia; in migration occurs from Great Britain to China and the Philippines; occasional in North America: Alaska (Point Barrow), Ontario, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, and in the West Indies and Patagonia.

[GENUS **EURYNORHYNCHUS** NILSSON.

Eurynorhynchus NILSSON, Orn. Suecica, II, 1821, 29. Type, by monotypy, *Eurynorhynchus griseus* NILSSON = *Platalea pygmea* LINNÆUS.

Eurynorhýnchus pygméus (LINNÆUS). **Spoon-bill Sandpiper.** [245.]

Platalea pygmea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. ("Surinami." = eastern Asia.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia. Summers and presumably breeds in northeastern Siberia; winters in southern and southeastern Asia; casual on Choris Peninsula, Alaska.]

GENUS **EREUNETES** ILLIGER.

Ereunetes ILLIGER, Prodromus, 1811, 262. Type, by monotypy, *Ereunetes petrificatus* ILLIGER = *Tringa pusilla* LINNÆUS.

Ereunétes pusillus (LINNÆUS). **Semipalmated Sandpiper.** [246.]

Tringa pusilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 252. (Santo Domingo, West Indies.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from the Arctic coast of North America south to mouth of Yukon and to southern Ungava; winters from Texas and South Carolina through West Indies and Central America to Patagonia; migrates mainly east of the Rocky Mountains; casual in British Columbia, Pribilof Islands, and northeastern Siberia; accidental in Europe.

Ereunetes maúri CABANIS. **Western Sandpiper.** [247.]

Ereunetes mauri CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1856, 419. (Cuba.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds along the Alaska coast from Kotzebue Sound to mouth of Yukon; winters from North Carolina to Florida, and from southern Lower California to Venezuela; in migration occurs mainly west of the Rocky Mountains, but also on the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts and in the West Indies.

GENUS **CALIDRIS** ILLIGER.

Calidris ILLIGER, Prodromus, 1811, 249. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius calidris* LINNÆUS = *Tringa leucophæa* PALLAS.

Calidris leucophæa (PALLAS). **Sanderling.** [248.]

Tringa leucophæa PALLAS, in Vroeg's Catal., 1764, 32. (North coast of Holland.)

RANGE.—Northern and Southern hemispheres. Breeds from Melville Island, Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland to Point Barrow, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Iceland, and in northern Siberia; winters from central California, Texas, Virginia, and Bermuda to Patagonia, and casually to Massachusetts and Washington; also from the Mediterranean, Burma, and Japan to South Africa and various Pacific islands, including Hawaii.

GENUS **LIMOSA** BRISSON.

Limosa BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 261. Type, by tautonymy, [*Limosa*] *limosa* BRISSON = *Scolopax limosa* LINNÆUS.

Limosa fedoa (LINNÆUS). **Marbled Godwit.** [249.]

Scolopax fedoa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—North America. Breeds from valley of the Saskatchewan south to North Dakota (formerly to Iowa and Wisconsin); winters from southern Lower California, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia to Guatemala and Belize; casual in California in winter; in migration occurs on the Pacific coast north to British Columbia, and on the Atlantic coast to the Maritime Provinces (formerly) and south to the Lesser Antilles; accidental in Alaska.

Limosa lapponica (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.—Arctic Europe and Asia, south in winter to northern Africa, Malay Archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

a. [**Limosa lapponica lapponica.** Extralimital.]

b. **Limosa lapponica baueri** NAUMANN. **Pacific Godwit.** [250.]

Limosa baueri NAUMANN, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., VIII, 1836, 429. (Australia.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia to New Zealand. Breeds in eastern Siberia and Kamchatka and in western Alaska from Kotzebue Sound to Unalaska; winters in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand and Oceanica; migrates through China, Japan, and the Philippines; casual in migration north to Point Barrow; accidental in Hawaii and Lower California.

Limosa hæmástica (LINNÆUS). **Hudsonian Godwit.** [251.]

Scolopax hæmastica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from the lower Anderson River southeast to central Keewatin; winters in Argentina, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands; in migration occurs principally east of the Great Plains, most commonly on the Atlantic coast in autumn and in the Mississippi Valley in spring; casual in Alaska.

[**Limosa limósa** (LINNÆUS). **Black-tailed Godwit.** [252.]

Scolopax limosa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Old World. Breeds from at least as far north as the Arctic Circle to Iceland, Holland, Russia, and Siberia; winters in the Mediterranean region; accidental in Greenland.]

[GENUS **GLOTTIS** KOCH.

Glottis KOCH, Syst. Baier. Zool., 1816, 304. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus glottis* BECHSTEIN = *Scolopax nebularia* GUNNERUS.

Glóttis nebulária (GUNNERUS). **Green-shank.** [253.]

Scolopax nebularia GUNNERUS, in LEEM, Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 251 (note). (District of Trondhjem, Norway.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia; winters from the Mediterranean and China to Australia and southern Africa; accidental in Florida.]

GENUS **TOTANUS** BECHSTEIN.

Totanus BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 282. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus maculatus* BECHSTEIN = *Scolopax totanus* LINNÆUS.

Tótanus melanoleúcus (GMELIN). **Greater Yellow-legs.** [254.]

Scolopax melanoleuca GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 659. (Chateau Bay, Labrador.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Lake Iliamna, Alaska, and southern Mackenzie to southern British Columbia, Ungava, Labrador, and Anticosti Island; winters from southern California, Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia (casually North Carolina) south to Patagonia; occurs in Bermuda in migration.

Totanus flávipes (GMELIN). **Yellow-legs.** [255.]

Scolopax flavipes GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 659. (New York.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and southern Ungava to the valley of the Upper Yukon, southern Saskatchewan, and northern Quebec; winters in Argentina, Chile, and Patagonia, and casually in Mexico, Florida, and the Bahamas; in migration occurs mainly east of Rocky Mountains (rare in spring on the Atlantic coast) and in the Pribilof Islands, Greenland, and Bermuda; accidental in Great Britain.

GENUS **HELODROMAS** KAUP.

Helodromas KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 144. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa ocrophus* LINNÆUS.

Helódromas solitárius (WILSON).

RANGE.— Northern North America, south in winter to southern South America.

a. **Helodromas solitarius solitarius** (WILSON). **Solitary Sandpiper.** [256.]

Tringa solitaria WILSON, Amer. Orn., VII, 1813, 53, pl. 58, fig. 3. (Probably Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Summers from central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; probably breeds regularly in the northern part of its range, locally and casually in the southern part; winters from the West Indies to Argentina; recorded from Greenland, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

b. **Helodromas solitarius cinnamómeus** (BREWSTER). **Western Solitary Sandpiper.** [256*a*.]

Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus BREWSTER, Auk, VII, Oct., 1890, 377. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Western North and South America. Summers from Kotzebue Sound and Great Bear Lake south to Washington and Colorado, but probably breeds only casually in the United States; winter home unknown, probably in northern South America.

[**Helodromas ócrophus** (LINNÆUS). **Green Sandpiper.** [257.]

Tringa ocrophus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia; winters from southern Europe and China to Africa and the Malay Archipelago; accidental in Nova Scotia.]

[GENUS **RHYACOPHILUS** KAUP.

Rhyacophilus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 140. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa glareola* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1842).

Rhyacóphilus glaréola (LINNÆUS). **Wood Sandpiper.** [257.1.]

Tringa glareola LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Europe and northern Asia; south in winter to Africa, India, the Malay region, and Australia; accidental in Alaska.]

GENUS **CATOPTROPHORUS** BONAPARTE.

Catoptrophorus BONAPARTE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., II, 1827, 323. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax semipalmata* GMELIN.

Catoptróphorus semipalmátus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Temperate North America, south in winter to South America.

a. **Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus** (GMELIN). **Willet.** [258.]

Scolopax semipalmata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 659. (New York.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Virginia (formerly Nova Scotia) south to Florida and the Bahamas; winters from the Bahamas to Brasil and Peru; accidental in Bermuda and Europe.

b. **Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornátus** (BREWSTER). **Western Willet.** [258*a*.]

Symphemia semipalmata inornata BREWSTER, Auk, IV, April, 1887, 145. (Larimer Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from central Oregon, southern Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to northern California, central Colorado, southern South Dakota, and northern Iowa, and on the coasts of Texas and Louisiana; winters from central California, Texas, Louisiana, and Gulf coast of Florida to Mexico (Lower California, Tepic, and Guerrero); in fall migration occurs in British Columbia and on the Atlantic coast from New England south.

GENUS **HETERACTITIS** STEJNEGER.

Heteractitis STEJNEGER, Auk, I, July, 1884, 236. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax incanus* GMELIN.

Heteractítis incánus (GMELIN). **Wandering Tattler.** [259.]

Scolopax incanus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 658. (Eimeo [or Moorea] Island, Society group, and Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean.)

RANGE.— Coasts and islands of the Pacific, interior Alaska, and Yukon Territory. Breeds from south central Alaska (Mt. McKinley) to east central Yukon (Macmillan River) and south to Prince William Sound; occurs west to Norton Sound and northern Siberia; winters

from Lower California to the Galapagos, in Hawaii and Oceanica; east in migration to Crater Lake, Oregon.

[GENUS **MACHETES** CUVIER.

Machetes CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 490. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa pugnax* LINNÆUS.

Machétes púgnax (LINNÆUS). **Ruff.** [260.]

Tringa pugnax LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic coast south to Great Britain, Holland, Russia, and Siberia; winters throughout Africa, India, and Burma; strays occasionally to the Western Hemisphere, from Ontario and Greenland south to Indiana, North Carolina, Barbados, and northern South America.]

GENUS **BARTRAMIA** LESSON.

Bartramia LESSON, Traité d'Orn., 1831, 553. Type, by monotypy, *Bartramia laticauda* LESSON = *Tringa longicauda* BECHSTEIN.

Bartrámia longicaúda (BECHSTEIN). **Upland Plover.** [261.]

Tringa longicauda BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allg. Ueb. Vögel, IV, ii, 1812, 453. (North America.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Maine to southern Oregon, northern Utah, central Oklahoma, southern Missouri, southern Indiana, and northern Virginia; winters on the pampas of South America to Argentina; in migration occurs north to Newfoundland and in Europe; accidental in Australia.

GENUS **TRYNGITES** CABANIS.

Tryngites CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1856, 418. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa rufescens* VIEILLOT = *Tringa subruficollis* VIEILLOT.

Tryngites subruficóllis (VIEILLOT). **Buff-breasted Sandpiper.** [262.]

Tringa subruficollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXIV, 1819, 465. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from northern Alaska to northern Keewatin; winters in Argentina and Uruguay; most abundant in migration in the Mississippi Valley; occasional on the Atlantic coast in fall; casual on the Pacific coast north to St. Michael, Alaska, and to northeastern Siberia; straggles to Bermuda and frequently to western Europe.

GENUS **ACTITIS** ILLIGER.

Actitis ILLIGER, Prodromus, 1811, 262. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa hypoleucos* LINNÆUS (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Actítis maculária (LINNÆUS). **Spotted Sandpiper.** [263.]

Tringa macularia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 249. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern California, Arizona, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and northern South Carolina; winters from California, Louisiana, and South Carolina to southern Brazil and central Peru; straggles to Great Britain and Helgoland.

GENUS **NUMENIUS** BRISSON.

Numenius BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 311. Type, by tautonymy, [*Numenius*] *numenius* BRISSON = *Scolopax arquata* LINNÆUS.

Numénius americánus BECHSTEIN. **Long-billed Curlew.** [264.]

Numenius americanus BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allg. Ueb. Vögel, IV, ii, 1812, 432. (New York.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba to northeastern California,

northern New Mexico, and northwestern Texas; winters from central California and southern Arizona south to Guatemala, and on the Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; formerly a regular migrant north to Massachusetts and rarely to Newfoundland, now a straggler east of the Mississippi, north of Florida; casual in the West Indies.

Numenius hudsónicus LATHAM. **Hudsonian Curlew.** [265.]

Numenius hudsonicus LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 712. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds on the coast of Alaska from mouth of Yukon to Kotzebue Sound, and on the coast of northern Mackenzie; winters from Lower California to southern Honduras, from Ecuador to southern Chile, and from British Guiana to mouth of the Amazon; migrates mainly along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; rare in the interior; casual on the Pribilof Islands and in Greenland and Bermuda; accidental in Spain.

Numenius borealis (J. R. FORSTER). **Eskimo Curlew.** [266.]

Scolopax borealis FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 431. (Fort Albany, Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds on the Barren Grounds of northern Mackenzie; winters in Argentina and Patagonia; now nearly extinct.

[**Numenius phæopus** (LINNÆUS). **Whimbrel.** [267.]

Scolopax phæopus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Iceland, northern Scandinavia, and Russia north to the Arctic Circle; winters in Africa and India; occasional in Greenland; one record for Nova Scotia.]

Numenius tahitiénsis (GMELIN). **Bristle-thighed Curlew.** [268.]

Scolopax tahitiensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 656. (Tahiti, Society Islands.)

RANGE.— Alaska and Pacific islands. Breeding range unknown; has been taken in summer in western Alaska from Kowak River to

Kenai Peninsula; also on Laysan and Phoenix islands; winters on islands of the South Pacific from Hawaii to New Caledonia.

FAMILY **CHARADRIIDÆ**. PLOVERS.

GENUS **VANELLUS** BRISSON.

Vanellus BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 94. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa vanellus* LINNÆUS.

Vanéllus vanéllus (LINNÆUS). **Lapwing.** [269.]

Tringa vanellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic Circle south to central Europe and China; winters south to northern Africa and India; casual in Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Long Island, New York, the Bahamas, and Barbados.

[GENUS **EUDROMIAS** BREHM.

Eudromias C. L. BREHM, Isis, XXIII, 1830, 987. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius morinellus* LINNÆUS.

Eudrómias morinéllus (LINNÆUS). **Dotterel.** [269.1.]

Charadrius morinellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in the Alps, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Siberia; winters in southern Europe and northern Africa; accidental on King Island, Alaska, and in Japan.]

GENUS **SQUATAROLA** CUVIER.

Squatarola CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 467. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa squatarola* LINNÆUS.

Squatárola squatárola (LINNÆUS). **Black-bellied Plover.** [270.]

Tringa squatarola LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds on the Arctic coast from Point Barrow to Boothia and Melville peninsulas, and also on the Arctic coast of Russia and Siberia; winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa, in India and Australia, and from California, Louisiana, and North Carolina to Brazil and Peru; in migration occurs throughout the United States and in Greenland and Bermuda; accidental in Hawaii.

GENUS **CHARADRIUS** LINNÆUS.

Charadrius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. Type, by subs. desig., *Charadrius pluvialis* LINNÆUS = *Charadrius apricarius* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

[**Charádrius apricárius** LINNÆUS. **European Golden Plover.** [271.]

Charadrius apricarius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (Öland Island, Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of the Old World. Breeds from Great Britain and central Europe to Iceland, Norway, and northwestern Siberia; winters south to northern Africa and southern Asia; casual in Greenland.]

Charadrius domínicus (MÜLLER).

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds in the Arctic regions; in winter south to the southern part of the Southern Hemisphere.

a. **Charadrius dominicus dominicus** (MÜLLER). **Golden Plover.** [272.]

Charadrius dominicus MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 116. (Santo Domingo, West Indies.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound along the Arctic coast to mouth of the Mackenzie, and from Melville Island, Wellington Channel, and Melville Peninsula south to northwestern Hudson Bay; winters on the pampas of Brazil and Argentina; migrates south across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; a few pass south through the Mississippi Valley, and all migrate north by this route; in migration to California, Greenland, and Bermuda; formerly abundant, now becoming rare.

b. **Charadrius dominicus fúlvus** GMELIN. **Pacific Golden Plover.** [272*a*.]

Charadrius fulvus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 687. (Tahiti, Society Islands.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia and Alaska to New Zealand. Breeds in northern Siberia from Liakof Island to Bering Strait, and in Alaska along the coast of Bering Sea; winters in the Hawaiian Islands, China, Oceanica, New Zealand, and Australia.

GENUS **OXYECHUS** REICHENBACH.

Oxyechus REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, xviii. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius vociferus* LINNÆUS.

Oxyéchus vocíferus (LINNÆUS). **Killdeer.** [273.]

Charadrius vociferus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (Virginia and Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and central Quebec south to the Gulf coast and central Mexico; winters from California, Arizona, Texas, Indiana, New Jersey, and Bermuda south to Venezuela and Peru; casual in Newfoundland, Paraguay, and Chile; accidental in Great Britain.

GENUS **ÆGIALITIS** BOIE.

Ægialitis BOIE, Isis, X, 1822, 558. Type, by subs. desig., *Charadrius hiaticula* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

Ægialítis semipalmáta (BONAPARTE). **Semipalmated Plover.** [274.]

Charadrius semipalmatus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1825, 98. (Coast of New Jersey.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Melville Island, Wellington Channel, and Cumberland Sound to the valley of the Upper Yukon, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and Gulf of St. Lawrence; winters from southern Lower California, Louisiana, and South Carolina to Patagonia, Chile, and the Galapagos; casual in Siberia, Greenland, and Bermuda.

Ægialitis hiatícula (LINNÆUS). **Ringed Plover.** [275.]

Charadrius hiaticula LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Eastern Arctic America and Old World. Breeds from central Europe and Turkestan to Siberia, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Greenland, and Cumberland Sound; winters on shores of the Mediterranean and throughout Africa; accidental in Barbados, Chile, India, and Australia.

[**Ægialitis dúbia** (SCOPOLI). **Little Ringed Plover.** [276.]

Charadrius (*dubius*) SCOPOLI, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr., II, 1786, 93. (Luzon Island, Philippines.)

RANGE.— Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from southern Europe, central Asia, and Japan to northern Siberia and Europe; winters south to central Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago; accidental in Alaska and California.]

Ægialitis melóda (ORD). **Piping Plover.** [277.]

Charadrius melodus ORD, Reprint of WILSON'S Orn., VII, 1842, 71. (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds locally from southern Saskatchewan, southern Ontario, Magdalen Islands, and Nova Scotia south to central Nebraska, northwestern Indiana, Lake Erie, New Jersey (formerly), and Virginia; winters on the coast of the United States from Texas to Georgia, and in northern Mexico; casual in migration to Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Bermuda.

Ægialitis nivósa CASSIN. **Snowy Plover.** [278.]

Ægialitis nivosa CASSIN, in BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 696. (Presidio, near San Francisco, California.)

RANGE.— Western United States to South America. Breeds from central California, northern Utah, and southern Kansas south to northern Lower California and southern Texas; winters from southern California and Texas south along both coasts of Central America, and on the west coast to Chile; casual in Oregon, Wyoming, Ontario, Louisiana, Florida, Bahamas, Cuba, Venezuela, and Brazil.

[**Ægialitis móngola** (PALLAS). **Mongolian Plover.** [279.]

Charadrius mongolus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 700. (Kulussutai, probably on the Onon River, Siberia.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia to Australia. Breeds in northeastern Siberia and the Commander Islands; winters from the Philippines to Australia; accidental on Choris Peninsula, Alaska.]

GENUS **OCHTHODROMUS** REICHENBACH.

Ochthodromus REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, xviii. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius wilsonia* ORD.

Ochthódromus wilsónius (ORD). **Wilson's Plover.** [280.]

Charadrius wilsonia ORD, in WILSON, Amer. Orn., IX, 1814, 77, pl. 73, fig. 5. ("Shore of Cape Island," New Jersey.)

RANGE.— Southern North America. Breeds from Texas eastward along the Gulf coast, and from southeastern Virginia (formerly New Jersey) south to the northern Bahamas; winters from southern Lower California, Texas, and Florida south to southern Guatemala and probably to the West Indies; casual in Nova Scotia and New England, and at San Diego, California.

GENUS **PODASOCYS** COUES.

Podasocys COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 96. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius montanus* TOWNSEND.

Podasócys montánus (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Mountain Plover.** [281.]

Charadrius montanus TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 192. (Central tableland of Rocky Mountains, near Sweetwater River, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from northern Montana and western Nebraska south to northern New Mexico and northwestern Texas; winters from northern California and southern Texas to southern Lower California and central Mexico; accidental in Florida.

FAMILY APHRIZIDÆ. SURF-BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

SUBFAMILY APHRIZINÆ. SURF-BIRDS.

GENUS APHRIZA AUDUBON.

Aphriza AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 249. Type, by monotypy, *Aphriza townsendi* AUDUBON = *Tringa virgata* GMELIN.

Aphriza virgáta (GMELIN). **Surf-bird.** [282.]

Tringa virgata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 674. ("Sandwich Sound" = Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North and South America. Breeding range unknown, but probably in the interior of northwestern Alaska; winters in Chile to Straits of Magellan; occurs in migration from Kowak River, Alaska, to southern South America.

SUBFAMILY ARENARIINÆ. TURNSTONES.

GENUS ARENARIA BRISSON.

Arenaria BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 132. Type, by tautonymy, [*Arenaria*] *arenaria* BRISSON = *Tringa interpres* LINNÆUS.

Arenária intérpres (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan.

a. **Arenaria interpres interpres** (LINNÆUS). **Turnstone.** [283.]

Tringa interpres LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (Islands of Gothland, Sweden.)

RANGE.— Old World. Breeds in western Alaska from Point Barrow to the Yukon delta, and in western Greenland, Scandinavia, northern Russia, Siberia, and Japan; winters on the coasts of Europe and Asia to south Africa, Australia, and Oceanica.

b. **Arenaria interpres morinélla** (LINNÆUS). **Ruddy Turnstone.** [283*a*.]

Tringa morinella LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 249. (Coast of Florida.)

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RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds on Arctic shores from Mackenzie River east, probably to Melville Peninsula, and north to Melville Island; winters from central California, Texas, Louisiana, and South Carolina to southern Brazil and central Chile.

Arenaria melanocéphala (VIGORS). **Black Turnstone.** [284.]

Strepsilas melanocephalus VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, Jan., 1829, 356. (Northwest coast of North America.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound south to valley of Lower Yukon; winters from British Columbia south to Santa Margarita Island, Lower California; casual north to Point Barrow, Alaska, and to northeastern Siberia; accidental in India.

FAMILY HÆMATOPODIDÆ. OYSTER-CATCHERS.

GENUS HÆMATOPUS LINNÆUS.

Hæmatopus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. Type, by monotypy, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* LINNÆUS.

[**Hæmátopus ostrálegus** LINNÆUS. **European Oyster-catcher.** [285.]

Hæmatopus ostralegus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. ("Oландiæ & Gotlandiæ.")

RANGE.— Europe, Africa, and India. Breeds from the Arctic Circle to the coasts of Europe, the Black Sea, and Turkestan; winters southward to the coasts of central Africa and India; occasional in Greenland.]

Hæmatopus palliátus TEMMINCK. **Oyster-catcher.** [286.]

Hæmatopus palliatus TEMMINCK, Manuel d'Orn., ed. 2, II, 1820, 532. (South America.)

RANGE.— Coasts of North and South America from Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia (formerly New Jersey) south on both coasts of Mexico to the West Indies, southern Brazil, and central Chile; casual north to New Brunswick. Breeds probably throughout its range.

Hæmatopus frázari BREWSTER. **Frazar's Oyster-catcher.** [286.1.]

Hæmatopus frazari BREWSTER, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 84. (Carmen Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.— Both coasts of Lower California, rarely north to Ventura County, California; casual on the coast of northwestern Mexico.

Hæmatopus báchmani AUDUBON. **Black Oyster-catcher.** [287.]

Hæmatopus bachmanii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 427, fig. 1. (Mouth of Columbia River.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Prince William Sound, Alaska, west throughout Aleutian Islands and south to central Lower California; winters from southern British Columbia to Lower California.

FAMILY **JACANIDÆ**. JACANAS.

GENUS **JACANA** BRISSON.

Jacana BRISSON, Orn., V, 1760, 121. Type, by tautonymy, [*Jacana*] *jacana* BRISSON = *Parra jacana* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **ASARCIA** SHARPE.

Asarcia SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXIV, 1896, 86. Type, by monotypy, *Parra variabilis* LINNÆUS = *Fulica spinosa* LINNÆUS.

Jacána spinósa (LINNÆUS). **Mexican Jacana.** [288.]

Fulica spinosa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. (Cartagena, Colombia.)

RANGE.— Rio Grande Valley, Texas, southern Florida, and the Greater Antilles to Mazatlan, Mexico, and Panama.

ORDER GALLINÆ. GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

SUBORDER PHASIANI. PHEASANTS, GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, QUAILS, ETC.

FAMILY **ODONTOPHORIDÆ**. BOB-WHITES, QUAILS, ETC.

GENUS **COLINUS** GOLDFUSS.

Colinus GOLDFUSS, Handbuch Zool., II, 1820, 220. Type, by monotypy, "*Perdix mexicanus*, Caille de la Louisiana, Pl. Enl. 149" = *Tetrao virginianus* LINNÆUS.

Colinus virginiánus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern North America from South Dakota and southern Maine to Florida, the Gulf coast, Texas, and eastern Mexico.

a. **Colinus virginianus virginianus** (LINNÆUS). **Bob-white.** [289.]

Tetrao virginianus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 161. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran and southern half of Transition zones of eastern North America from South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, and southwestern Maine south to eastern and northern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida west to eastern Colorado; introduced in central Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, California, Oregon, and Washington.

b. **Colinus virginianus floridánus** (COUES). **Florida Bob-white.** [289*a*.]

Ortyx virginianus var. *floridanus* COUES, Key N. A. Birds, 1872, 237. (Enterprise, Volusia Co., Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida, except extreme northern part.

c. **Colinus virginianus texánus** (LAWRENCE). **Texas Bob-white.** [289*b*.]

Ortyx texanus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VI, 1853, 1. (Near Ringgold Barracks, Texas.)

RANGE.— Southeastern corner of New Mexico to southern Texas, and south through northeastern Coahuila and Nuevo Leon to central Tamaulipas.

Colinus ridgwayi BREWSTER. **Masked Bob-white.** [291.]

Colinus ridgwayi BREWSTER, Auk, II, April, 1885, 199. (18 miles southwest of Sasabe, which is 50 miles west of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Middle part of southern border of Arizona south to central northern Sonora.

GENUS **OREORTYX** BAIRD.

Oreortyx BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 642. Type, by orig. desig., *Ortyx picta* DOUGLAS.

Oreórtyx picta (DOUGLAS).

RANGE.— Western Oregon, California, and northern Lower California.

a. **Oreortyx picta picta** (DOUGLAS). **Mountain Quail.** [292.]

Ortyx picta DOUGLAS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. I, 1829, 143. (Interior of California.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition Zone strip of the Pacific coast from southwestern Washington south to Monterey County, California; introduced on Vancouver Island.

b. **Oreortyx picta plumifera** (GOULD). **Plumed Quail.** [292*a*.]

Ortyx plumifera GOULD, Icones Avium, Pt. I, Aug., 1837, pl. 9. (California.)

RANGE.— Semi-arid Transition Zone from west side of Cascade Range in northwestern Oregon south through the Sierra and eastern Coast Ranges of California to Inyo and Ventura counties, and east to extreme western Nevada.

c. **Oreortyx picta confinis** ANTHONY. **San Pedro Quail.** [292*b*.]

Oreortyx pictus confinis ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2d ser., II, Oct. 11, 1889, 74. (San Pedro Martir Mountains, at 8500 feet, Lower California.)

RANGE.— San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, southern California, south to Hansen Laguna and San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

GENUS **CALLIPEPLA** WAGLER.

Callipepla WAGLER, Isis, XXV, 1832, 277. Type, by monotypy, *Callipepla strenua* WAGLER = *Ortyx squamatus* VIGORS.

Callipépla squamáta (VIGORS).

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States south to the Valley of Mexico.

a. **Callipepla squamata squamata** (VIGORS). **Scaled Quail.** [293.]

Ortyx squamatus VIGORS, Zool. Journ., V, 1830, 275. (Dry interior of Mexico.)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from central Arizona to western Texas, north to southern Colorado and over most of the Panhandle of Texas, east nearly to central Texas, and south to the Valley of Mexico.

b. **Callipepla squamata castanogástris** BREWSTER. **Chestnut-bellied Scaled Quail.** [293*a*.]

Callipepla squamata castanogastris BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, Jan., 1883, 34. (Rio Grande City, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone of southern Texas, from Eagle Pass and San Antonio south to northern parts of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

GENUS **LOPHORTYX** BONAPARTE.

Lophortyx BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 42. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao californicus* SHAW (Gray, 1840).

Lophórtyx califórnica (SHAW).

RANGE.— Pacific coast region from Oregon south to southern Lower California.

a. **Lophortyx californica californica** (SHAW). **California Quail.** [294.]

Tetrao californicus SHAW, Nat. Misc., IX, 1798, pl. 345. (California [San Francisco or Monterey?].)

RANGE.— Humid Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of Pacific coast region from southwestern Oregon south to Monterey County, California; introduced into Vancouver Island, Washington, and Colorado.

b. **Lophortyx californica vallicola** (RIDGWAY). **Valley Quail.** [294*a*.]

Callipepla californica vallicola RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 355. (Baird, Shasta Co., California.)

RANGE.— Subarid Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from the Klamath Lake region, Oregon, south throughout California (except humid coast strip and eastern desert region) to Cape San Lucas, Lower California, and east to mountains of western Nevada

Lophortyx gámbeli GAMBEL. **Gambel's Quail.** [295.]

Lophortyx gambelii "NUTTALL" GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1843, 260. ("Some distance west [= east] of California".[= southern Nevada].)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran desert region of southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, and southwestern Utah, east to the southwestern corner of Colorado, and also in southwestern New Mexico to the Rio Grande Valley and the El Paso region of extreme western Texas, and south into northeastern corner of Lower California and to Guaymas, Sonora.

GENUS **CYRTONYX** GOULD.

Cyrtonyx GOULD, Monogr. Odontoph., Pt. I, 1844, pl. vii. Type, by subs. desig., *Ortyx massena* LESSON = *O. montezumæ* VIGORS (Gray, 1855).

Cyrtónyx montezúmæ (VIGORS).

RANGE.— Central Texas, central New Mexico, and central Arizona south to northern Mexico.

a. **[Cyrtonyx montezumæ montezumæ.** Extralimital.]

b. **Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi** NELSON. **Mearn's Quail.** [296.]

Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi NELSON, Auk, XVII, July, 1900, 255. (Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Arid Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from central Arizona and central New Mexico east to central Texas, and south to the mountains of northern Coahuila, Chihuahua, and eastern Sonora.

FAMILY **TETRAONIDÆ.** GROUSE, SPRUCE PARTRIDGES, PTARMIGANS, ETC.

GENUS **DENDRAGAPUS** ELLIOT.

Dendragapus ELLIOT, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 23. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao obscurus* SAY (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, 1874).

Dendrágapus obscúrus (SAY).

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions from the upper Yukon and upper Mackenzie rivers south to the mountains of California and central Arizona.

a. **Dendragapus obscurus obscurus** (SAY). **Dusky Grouse.** [297.]

Tetrao obscurus SAY, in LONG's Exped., II, 1823, 14 (note). (Near "Defile Creek," about 20 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountains from northern Utah and northern Colorado to central western New Mexico and central Arizona, and west to East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada.

b. **Dendragapus obscurus fuliginósus** (RIDGWAY). **Sooty Grouse.** [297*a*.]

Canace obscura var. *fuliginosa* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 199. (Cascade Mountains, at foot of Mt. Hood, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast mountains from Alaska and southern Yukon to Oregon.

c. **Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni** (DOUGLAS). **Richardson's Grouse.** [297*b*.]

Tetrao richardsonii DOUGLAS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. I, 1829, 141. (Rocky Mountains, Lat. 52° N., Long. 115° W.; more numerous in Columbia River region, Lat. 48° N., Long. 118° W.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountains from southwestern Mackenzie to eastern Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming.

d. **Dendragapus obscurus siérræ** CHAPMAN. **Sierra Grouse.** [297*c*.]

Dendragapus obscurus sierræ CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., XX, April 25, 1904, 159. (Echo, El Dorado Co., California.)

RANGE.— Fort Klamath, Oregon, south through the mountains of California to Mount Pinos (near Tejon).

GENUS **CANACHITES** STEJNEGER.

Canachites STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 410. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao canadensis* LINNÆUS.

Canachites canadénsis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Wooded regions of Canada and Alaska south to northern border of the United States.

a. **Canachites canadensis canadensis** (LINNÆUS). **Hudsonian Spruce Partridge.** [298.]

Tetrao canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 159. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Boreal forest region from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains west of Edmonton, Alberta, east to Labrador Peninsula; also a disconnected area in Alaska from Bristol Bay to Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

b. **Canachites canadensis ósgoodi** BISHOP. **Alaska Spruce Partridge.** [298*b*.]

Canachites canadensis osgoodi BISHOP, Auk, XVII, April, 1900, 114. (Lake Marsh, Yukon, Northwest Territory.)

RANGE.— Mt. McKinley range and the Yukon region east to Great Slave and Athabaska lakes.

c. **Canachites canadensis cánace** (LINNÆUS). **Canada Spruce Partridge.** [298*c*.]

Tetrao canace LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Manitoba, southern Ontario, and New Brunswick south to northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and New England.

Canachites fránklini (DOUGLAS). **Franklin's Grouse.** [299.]

Tetrao franklinii DOUGLAS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. I, 1829, 139. (Rocky Mountains, Lat. 50°–54° N., near sources of Columbia River; also bases of Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, and Mt. Baker.)

RANGE.— Southern Alaska, central British Columbia, and western central Alberta south to northern Oregon, central Idaho, and western Montana.

GENUS **BONASA** STEPHENS.

Bonasa STEPHENS, General Zoology, XI, 1819, 298. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao umbellus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Bonása umbéllus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Wooded regions of Canada and Alaska south to California, Colorado, Kansas, Tennessee, and in the Alleghenies to Georgia.

a. **Bonasa umbellus umbellus** (LINNÆUS). **Ruffed Grouse.** [300.]

Tetrao umbellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States from Minnesota, Michigan, southern New York, and southern Vermont south to eastern Kansas, northern Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, and in the Alleghenies to northern Georgia.

b. **Bonasa umbellus togáta** (LINNÆUS). **Canada Ruffed Grouse.** [300*a*.]

Tetrao togatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Nova Scotia south to Manitoba, northern Michigan, northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in the mountains of New York, western Massachusetts, and northern Connecticut; birds indistinguishable from the eastern form occur from east central British Columbia south to eastern Oregon and central Idaho.

c. **Bonasa umbellus umbelloides** (DOUGLAS). **Gray Ruffed Grouse.** [300*b*.]

Tetrao umbelloides DOUGLAS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. I, 1829, 148. (Valleys of Rocky Mountains, Lat. 54° N., near sources of Peace River.)

RANGE.— Norton Sound, Alaska, east to central Yukon and west central Mackenzie, and south to northern Utah, northern Colorado, and western South Dakota.

d. **Bonasa umbellus sábini** (DOUGLAS). **Oregon Ruffed Grouse.** [300*c*.]

Tetrao sabini DOUGLAS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. I, 1829, 137. (Coast of North-west America, between Lat. 40° and 49° N., from Cape Mendocino to Vancouver Island.)

RANGE.— Coast ranges from southern Alaska to Humboldt County, California.

GENUS **LAGOPUS** BRISSON.

Lagopus BRISSON, Orn., I, 1760, 181. Type, by tautonymy, [*Lagopus*] *lagopus* BRISSON = *Tetrao lagopus* LINNÆUS.

Lagópus lagópus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern part of the Northern Hemisphere.

a. **Lagopus lagopus lagopus** (LINNÆUS). **Willow Ptarmigan.** [301.]

Tetrao lagopus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 159. (Lapland.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. In America breeds from northern Alaska, northern Banks Land, and central Greenland south to eastern Aleutian Islands, central Mackenzie (in the mountains to west central Alberta), central Keewatin, James Bay, and southern Ungava; south in winter to northern British Columbia, Saskatchewan Valley, Minnesota, Ontario, and Quebec; accidental in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Maine, and Massachusetts.

b. **Lagopus lagopus álleni** STEJNEGER. **Allen's Ptarmigan.** [301*a*.]

Lagopus alba alleni STEJNEGER, Auk, I, Oct., 1884, 369. (Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— Newfoundland.

c. **Lagopus lagopus alexándræ** GRINNELL. **Alexander's Ptarmigan.** [301*b*.]

Lagopus alexandræ GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 204. (Mountain at Bear Bay, on Peril Strait, Baranof Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Baranof and adjacent islands west to Shumagin Islands.

Lagopus rupéstris (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Northern North America and Greenland.

a. **Lagopus rupestris rupestris** (GMELIN). **Rock Ptarmigan.** [302.]

Tetrao rupestris GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 751. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Arctic America. Breeds from Melville Island to Melville Peninsula and south on the Barren Grounds from Alaska to Ungava; also on alpine summits south to central Yukon; south in winter to southern Mackenzie and southern Ungava.

b. **Lagopus rupestris reínhardi** (BREHM). **Reinhardt's Ptarmigan.** [302*a*.]

Tetrao reinhardi BREHM, Lehrbuch Eur. Vögel, II, 1824, 986. (Greenland.)

RANGE.— Northern extremity of Ungava, western Cumberland Sound, and Greenland.

c. **Lagopus rupestris nélsoni** STEJNEGER. **Nelson's Ptarmigan.** [302*b*.]

Lagopus rupestris nelsoni STEJNEGER, Auk, I, July, 1884, 226. (Unalaska, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Unalaska, Akutan, and Unimak islands, Aleutian Islands.

d. **Lagopus rupestris atkhénsis** TURNER. **Turner's Ptarmigan.** [302*c*.]

Lagopus mutus atkhensis TURNER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, Aug. 5, 1882, 227, 230. (Atka Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Atka, one of Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

e. **Lagopus rupestris townsendi** ELLIOT. **Townsend's Ptarmigan.** [302*d*.]

Lagopus rupestris townsendi ELLIOT, Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, 26. (Kiska Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Kiska, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

f. **Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini** CLARK. **Adak Ptarmigan.** [302*e*.]

Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini CLARK, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII, No. 1539, June 15, 1907, 469. (Adak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Adak, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

g. **Lagopus rupestris dixoni** GRINNELL. **Dixon's Ptarmigan.** [302*f*.]

Lagopus dixoni GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 207. (Near Port Frederick, at 2700 feet, Chichagof Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Islands near Sitka, Alaska.

Lagopus evermanni ELLIOT. **Evermann's Ptarmigan.** [302.1.]

Lagopus evermanni ELLIOT, Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, 25, pl. iii. (Attu Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Attu, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Lagopus welchi BREWSTER. **Welch's Ptarmigan.** [303.]

Lagopus welchi BREWSTER, Auk, II, April, 1885, 194. (Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— Newfoundland.

Lagopus leucurus (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Mountains of Alaska and British Columbia, south in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico.

a. **Lagopus leucurus leucurus** (SWAINSON). **White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304.]

Tetrao (*Lagopus*) *leucurus* SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 356, pl. 63. (Rocky Mountains, Lat. 54° N.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountains from northern British Columbia and central Alberta south to Vancouver Island, Washington, northwestern Montana, Colorado, and northern New Mexico.

b. **Lagopus leucurus peninsulāris** CHAPMAN. **Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304*a*.]

Lagopus leucurus peninsularis CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., XVI, 1902, 236. (Kenai Mountains, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Alpine summits from central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to Cook Inlet region, Kenai Peninsula, and southern Yukon.

GENUS **TYMPANUCHUS** GLOGER.

Tympanuchus GLOGER, Hand- und Hilfsbuch, 1842, 396. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao cupido* LINNÆUS.

Tympanúchus americánus (REICHENBACH).

RANGE.— Central North America from southern central Canada south to northern Texas and east (formerly) to Ohio.

a. **Tympanuchus americanus americanus** (REICHENBACH). **Prairie Chicken.** [305.]

Cupidonia americana REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, xxix. (America.)

RANGE.— Southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba to eastern Colorado, northeastern Texas, Arkansas, western Kentucky, and Indiana; probably extinct east of Indiana but formerly reached southwestern Ontario, Michigan, and northwestern Ohio.

b. **Tympanuchus americanus áttwateri** BENDIRE. **Attwater's Prairie Chicken.** [305*a*.]

Tympanuchus attwateri BENDIRE, Forest and Stream, XL, No. 20, May 18, 1893, 425. (Refugio Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Coast region of Texas and southwestern Louisiana.

Tympanuchus cupído (LINNÆUS). **Heath Hen.** [306.]

Tetrao cupido LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160. ("Virginia" [probably Pennsylvania or New York].)

RANGE.— Island of Marthas Vineyard, Mass. Formerly southern New England and parts of the Middle States.

Tympanuchus pallidicinctus (RIDGWAY). **Lesser Prairie Chicken.** [307.]

Cupidonia cupido var. *pallidicincta* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 199. (Prairies of Texas, near Lat. 32° N.)

RANGE.— Great Plains, from Kansas south to west central Texas.

GENUS **PEDIOECETES** BAIRD.

Pediœcetes BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xliv, 619, 625. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao phasianellus* LINNÆUS.

Pediœcétes phasianéllus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Central and western North America from central Alaska and Ungava to northeastern California and Illinois.

a. **Pediœcetes phasianellus phasianellus** (LINNÆUS). **Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308.]

Tetrao phasianellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Central Alaska and northwestern British Columbia east through central Keewatin to central western Ungava, and south to Lake Superior and the Parry Sound district, Ontario; casual east to Saguenay River, Quebec.

b. **Pediœcetes phasianellus columbiánus** (ORD). **Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308*a*.]

Phasianus columbianus ORD, in GUTHRIE's Geog., 2d Am. ed., 1815, 317. (Great plains of the Columbia River.)

RANGE.— Central British Columbia and central Alberta south to northeastern California, Utah, and central Colorado.

c. **Pediœcetes phasianellus campéstris** RIDGWAY. **Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308*b*.]

Pediœcetes phasianellus campestris RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 93. (Illinois.)

RANGE.— Southern Alberta and southern Manitoba to Wyoming, Kansas, and northern Illinois.

GENUS **CENTROCERCUS** SWAINSON.

Centrocercus SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 358, 496. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao urophasianus* BONAPARTE.

Centrocércus urophasiánus (BONAPARTE). **Sage Hen.** [309.]

Tetrao urophasianus BONAPARTE, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 213. ("Northwestern countries beyond the Mississippi, especially on the Missouri.")

RANGE.— Sagebrush plains of Transition Zone from middle southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south to middle eastern California, northwestern New Mexico, and northwestern Nebraska.

FAMILY **MELEAGRIDÆ.** TURKEYS.

GENUS **MELEAGRIS** LINNÆUS.

Meleagris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 156. Type, by subs. desig., *Meleagris gallopavo* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Meleágris gallopávo (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern and south central United States, west to Arizona and south to the mountains of Oaxaca.

a. **[Meleagris gallopavo gallopavo.** Extralimital.]

b. **Meleagris gallopavo silvéstris** VIEILLOT. **Wild Turkey.** [310*a*.]

Meleagris silvestris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., IX, 1817, 447.

RANGE.— Eastern United States from Nebraska, Kansas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Texas east to central Pennsylvania, and south to the Gulf coast; formerly north to South Dakota, southern Ontario, and southern Maine.

c. **Meleagris gallopavo mérriami** NELSON. **Merriam's Turkey.** [310.]

Meleagris gallopavo merriami NELSON, Auk, XVII, April, 1900, 120. (47 miles southwest of Winslow, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones in the mountains of southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, western Texas, northern Sonora, and Chihuahua.

d. **Meleagris gallopavo osceola** SCOTT. **Florida Turkey.** [310*b*.]

Meleagris gallopavo osceola SCOTT, Auk, VII, Oct., 1890, 376. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— Southern Florida.

e. **Meleagris gallopavo intermédia** SENNETT. **Rio Grande Turkey.** [310*c*.]

Meleagris gallopavo intermedia SENNETT, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 3, Nov., 1879, 428. (Lomita, Texas.)

RANGE.— Middle northern Texas south to northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

SUBORDER PENELOPES. CURASSOWS AND GUANS.

FAMILY CRACIDÆ. CURASSOWS AND GUANS.

SUBFAMILY PENELOPINÆ. GUANS.

GENUS ORTALIS MERREM.

Ortalis MERREM, Avium Rar. Icones et Descr., II, 1786, 40 Type, by subs. desig., *Phasianus motmot* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Ortalis vetula (WAGLER).

RANGE.— Southern Texas south through Mexico and Central America to northern South America.

a. **[Ortalis vetula vetula.** Extralimital.]

b. **Ortalis vetula mccálli** BAIRD. **Chachalaca.** [311.]

Ortalida mccalli BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 611. (Boquillas, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south in Mexico to the northern border of Vera Cruz.

ORDER COLUMBÆ. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

GENUS COLUMBA LINNÆUS.

Columba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 162. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba palumbus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Colúmba fasciáta SAY.

RANGE.— Western North America from southwestern British Columbia south to Central America.

a. **Columba fasciata fasciata** SAY. **Band-tailed Pigeon.** [312.]

Columba fasciata SAY, in LONG'S Exped., II, 1823, 10 (note). (Plum Creek, near Castle Rock, Douglas Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Transition Zone from southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, northern Utah, and north central Colorado south through southwestern United States and Mexico to Nicaragua, and east to western Texas; winters from southwestern United States southward.

b. **Columba fasciata vióscæ** BREWSTER. **Viosca's Pigeon.** [312*a*.]

Columba fasciata vioscæ BREWSTER, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 86. (La Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California.

Columba flaviróstris WAGLER. **Red-billed Pigeon.** [313.]

Columba flavirostris WAGLER, Isis, XXIV, 1831, 519. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley south through Mexico (both coasts) and Central America to Costa Rica.

Columba leucocéphala LINNÆUS. **White-crowned Pigeon.** [314.]

Columba leucocephala LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 164. (Bahama Islands.)

RANGE.— Southern Keys of Florida, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, some of the Lesser Antilles, Yucatan, and coast of Honduras.

[**Columba squamósa** BONNATERRE. **Scaled Pigeon.** [314.1.]

Columba squamosa BONNATERRE, Tableaux Encycl. Méth., I, 1792, 234. (Guadeloupe Island, West Indies.)

RANGE.— West Indies; accidental at Key West, Florida.]

GENUS **ECTOPISTES** SWAINSON.

Ectopistes SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 362. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba migratoria* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Ectopistes migratórius (LINNÆUS). **Passenger Pigeon.** [315.]

Columba migratoria LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 285 (♂). (Eastern North America, Canada (summer), and Carolina (winter).)

RANGE.— Bred formerly from middle western Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to Kansas, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and New York; wintered principally from Arkansas and North Carolina south to central Texas, Louisiana, and Florida; casual in Cuba, eastern Mexico, and Nevada; now probably extinct.

GENUS **ZENAIDURA** BONAPARTE.

Zenaidura BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1854, 84. Type, by monotypy, *Columba carolinensis* LINNÆUS.

Zenaidúra macroúra (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, from southern Canada south to Panama and the West Indies.

a. [**Zenaidura macroura macroura.** Extralimital.]

b. **Zenaidura macroura carolinénsis** (LINNÆUS). **Mourning Dove.** [316.]

Columba carolinensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 286. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds chiefly in Sonoran and Lower Transition zones from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and southern Nova Scotia south throughout the United States and Mexico, and locally in Lower California and Guatemala; winters from southern Oregon, southern Colorado, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina to Panama; casual in winter in the Middle States.

GENUS **ZENAIDA** BONAPARTE.

Zenaida BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 41. Type, by tautonymy, *Zenaida amabilis* BONAPARTE = *Columba zenaida* BONAPARTE.

Zenáida zenáida (BONAPARTE). **Zenaida Dove.** [317.]

Columba zenaida BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1825, 30. (Florida Keys.)

RANGE.— Florida Keys, the Bahamas, Greater and Lesser Antilles, and the coast of Yucatan.

GENUS **LEPTOTILA** SWAINSON.

Leptotila SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, 1837, 349. Type, by monotypy, *P[eristera] rufaxilla* SELBY (= *Columba rufaxilla* RICHARD & BERNARD).

Leptótila fulviventris LAWRENCE.

RANGE.— Central America and Mexico north to Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas.

a. **[Leptotila fulviventris fulviventris.** Extralimital.]

b. **Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera** SALVADORI. **White-fronted Dove.** [318.]

Leptoptila brachyptera SALVADORI, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXI, 1893, 545. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas, south through Mexico (both coasts) to Guatemala.

GENUS **MELOPELIA** BONAPARTE.

Melopelia BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1854, 81. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba meloda* TSCHUDI (Gray, 1855).

Melopelia asiática (LINNÆUS). **White-winged Dove.** [319.]

Columba asiatica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. ("East Indies," = Jamaica?)

RANGE.— Lower California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Florida south to Cuba, Jamaica, and Costa Rica; casual in southeastern California, Colorado, and the Bahamas; accidental in Washington.

GENUS CHÆMEPELIA SWAINSON.

Chæmepelia SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 361. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba passerina* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1841).

Chæmepelia passerina (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Southern United States south to the West Indies, Central America, and in South America to Peru and southern Brazil.

a. **[Chæmepelia passerina passerina.** Extralimital.]

b. **Chæmepelia passerina terréstris** (CHAPMAN). **Ground Dove.** [320.]

Columbigallina passerina terrestris CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., IV, 1892, 293. (Eastern North America.)

RANGE.— Lower Austral Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from eastern Texas to North Carolina; accidental further north (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia).

c. **Chæmepelia passerina palléscens** BAIRD. **Mexican Ground Dove.** [320*a*.]

Chamæpelia passerina? var. *pallescens* BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 305. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones from Lower California, southern Arizona, and middle southern Texas south to Costa Rica; casual in southern California.

d. **Chæmepelia passerina bermudiána** (BANGS & BRADLEE). **Bermuda Ground Dove.** [320*b*.]

Columbigallina bermudiana BANGS & BRADLEE, Auk, XVIII, July, 1901, 250. (Hamilton, Bermuda.)

RANGE.— Bermuda.

GENUS **SCARDAFELLA** BONAPARTE.

Scardafella BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1854, 85. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba squamosa* TEMMINCK = *Scardafella ridgwayi* RICHMOND (Gray, 1855).

Scardafélla inca (LESSON). **Inca Dove.** [321.]

Chamæpelia inca LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, XX, 1847, 211. (Mexico [probably west coast].)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones from northeastern Lower California, Arizona, and southern Texas south to Guatemala.

GENUS **GEOTRYGON** GOSSE.

Geotrygon GOSSE, Birds Jamaica, 1847, 316 (note). Type, by monotypy, *Geotrygon sylvatica* GOSSE = *Columbigallina versicolor* LAFRESNAYE.

Geotrýgon chrysía SALVADORI. **Key West Quail-Dove.** [322.]

Geotrygon chrysia SALVADORI, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXI, 1893, 571. (Cuba, Haiti, Bahamas, and Florida Keys.)

RANGE.— Key West and some other Florida keys, the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti.

[**Geotrygon montána** (LINNÆUS). **Ruddy Quail-Dove.** [322.1.]

Columba montana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— Tropical America, including West Indies, north to Cuba, and in Mexico to Vera Cruz and Guerrero; accidental at Key West, Florida.]

GENUS **STARNŒNAS** BONAPARTE.

Starnœnas BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 41. Type, by monotypy, *Columba cyanocephala* LINNÆUS.

Starnœnas cyanocéphala (LINNÆUS). **Blue-headed Quail-Dove.** [323.]

Columba cyanocephala LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. ("Jamaica" = Cuba?)

RANGE.— Florida Keys and Cuba.

ORDER RAPTORES. BIRDS OF PREY.

SUBORDER SARCORHAMPHI. AMERICAN VULTURES.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ. AMERICAN VULTURES.

GENUS GYMNOGYPS LESSON.

Gymnogyps LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, sér. 2, VI, Dec. 8, 1842, 1037. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur californianus* SHAW.

Gýmnogyps californiánus (SHAW). **California Vulture.** [324.]

Vultur californianus SHAW, Nat. Misc., IX, 1797, pl. 301. ("Coast of California" [San Francisco or Monterey?].)

RANGE.— Coast ranges of California from Santa Clara County south to northern Lower California; casual north to southern Oregon and east to Arizona; formerly north to Columbia River.

GENUS CATHARTES ILLIGER.

Cathartes ILLIGER, Prodromus, 1811, 236. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur aura* LINNÆUS (Vigors, 1825).

Cathártes aúra (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Southern Canada south to southern South America.

a. **[Cathartes aura aura.** Extralimital.]

b. **Cathartes aura septentrionális** WIED. **Turkey Vulture.** [325.]

Cathartes septentrionalis WIED, Reise Nord-America, I, 1839, 162. (Near New Harmony, Indiana.)

RANGE.— Austral and Transition zones from southern British Columbia, Saskatchewan, western Manitoba, northern Minnesota, southwestern Ontario, western and southern New York, and New Jersey south to southern Lower California and northern Mexico; winters throughout most of its regular range on the Atlantic slope but westward retires to California, Nebraska, and the Ohio Valley; casual in Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Ontario, and New Brunswick.

GENUS **CATHARISTA** VIEILLOT.

Catharista VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 21. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur urubu* VIEILLOT (Sharpe, 1874).

Catharista urubu (VIEILLOT). **Black Vulture.** [326.]

Vultur urubu VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807, 23, pl. ii. (Carolina and Florida.)

RANGE.— Tropical and Lower Austral zones from western Texas, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, and southeastern Virginia south through the southern States, Mexico, and Central America to southern South America; casual in Ohio, Maine, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; rare in the West Indies.

SUBORDER FALCONES, VULTURES, FALCONS, HAWKS, BUZZARDS, EAGLES, KITES, HARRIERS, ETC.

FAMILY **BUTEONIDÆ**. HAWKS, EAGLES, KITES, ETC.

GENUS **ELANOIDES** VIEILLOT.

Elanoides VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXIV, 1818, 101. Type, by monotypy, *Falco furcatus* LINNÆUS = *F. forficatus* LINNÆUS.

Elanoides forficatus (LINNÆUS). **Swallow-tailed Kite.** [327.]

Falco forficatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 89. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds locally from southeastern Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin,

southern Indiana, and South Carolina south through eastern Mexico and Central America to Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay; accidental west to New Mexico and Colorado and north to northern Wisconsin, Ontario, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and in England; casual in the Greater Antilles; winters south of the United States.

GENUS **ELANUS** SAVIGNY.

Elanus SAVIGNY, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 97. Type, by monotypy, *Elanus cæsius* SAVIGNY = *Falco melanopterus* DAUDIN.

Elánus leucúrus (VIEILLOT). **White-tailed Kite.** [328.]

Milvus leucurus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XX, 1818, 563 (errore 556). (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds in Lower Austral Zone in California (Tehama County south to Los Angeles County), Texas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Florida; casual in southern Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; winters in California and Florida and south rarely to Guatemala; resident in South America from Argentina and Chile to Venezuela.

GENUS **ICTINIA** VIEILLOT.

Ictinia VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 24. Type, by monotypy, *Milvus cenchris* VIEILLOT = *Falco plumbeus* GMELIN.

Ictínia mississippiénsis (WILSON). **Mississippi Kite.** [329.]

Falco mississippiensis WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 80, pl. 25, fig. 1. (A few miles below Natchez, Mississippi.)

RANGE.— Lower Austral Zone from southern Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, southern Indiana, and South Carolina south to Texas and Florida; winters in Florida and southern Texas and south rarely to Guatemala; accidental in Colorado, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

GENUS **ROSTRHAMUS** LESSON.

Rostrhamus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., 1830, 55. Type, by monotypy, *Rostrhamus niger* LESSON = *Herpetotheres sociabilis* VIEILLOT.

Rostrhámus sociábilis (VIEILLOT). **Everglade Kite.** [330.]

Herpetotheres sociabilis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XVIII, 1817, 318. (South America, Lat. 27°–30° S., in district of Corrientes, and on the Rio de la Plata.)

RANGE.— Tropical Florida, Cuba, eastern Mexico, Central America, and eastern South America to Argentina; migratory in northern Florida.

GENUS **CIRCUS** LACÉPÈDE.

Circus LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco æruginosus* LINNÆUS (Lesson, 1828).

Circus hudsónius (LINNÆUS). **Marsh Hawk.** [331.]

Falco hudsonius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 128. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northeastern Siberia, northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island south to the southern border of the United States; winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, Iowa, the Ohio Valley, and New York (occasionally Massachusetts) south to the Bahamas, Cuba, and Colombia.

GENUS **ACCIPITER** BRISSON.

Accipiter BRISSON, Orn., I, 1760, 310. Type, by tautonymy, [*Accipiter*] *accipiter* BRISSON = *Falco nisus* LINNÆUS.

Accipiter vélox (WILSON). **Sharp-shinned Hawk.** [332.]

Falco velox WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 116, pl. 45, fig. 1. (Banks of Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds nearly throughout the United States and Canada from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, central Quebec, and Newfoundland southward; winters from British Columbia, Colorado, Iowa, northern Ohio, and Massachusetts south to Panama.

Accipiter cóoperi (BONAPARTE). **Cooper's Hawk.** [333.]

Falco cooperii BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., II, 1828, 1, pl. x, fig. 1. (Near Bordentown, N. J.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Keewatin, central Quebec, and Prince Edward Island south to southern border of the United States; winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, and Massachusetts south to Costa Rica, and occasionally further north.

GENUS **ASTUR** LACÉPÈDE.

Astur LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco palumbarius* LINNÆUS (Vigors, 1824).

Ástur atricapíllus (WILSON).

RANGE.— North America from tree limit south to northern Mexico.

a. **Astur atricapillus atricapillus** (WILSON). **Goshawk.** [334.]

Falco atricapillus WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 80, pl. 52, fig. 3. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to Michigan and New Hampshire, and in the mountains south to Pennsylvania and New Mexico; winters from Alaska and the southern Canadian Provinces south to northern Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, and Virginia; accidental in England.

b. **Astur atricapillus striátulus** RIDGWAY. **Western Goshawk.** [334*a*.]

Astur atricapillus var. *striatulus* RIDGWAY, in Hist. N. A. Birds, III, 1874, 240. (Fort Steilacoom, Puget Sound, Washington.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones of Pacific coast region. Breeds from Cook Inlet, Alaska, south to the Sierra Nevada of California in latitude 36° 30′; winters southward in California and east to Colorado.

GENUS **PARABUTEO** RIDGWAY.

Parabuteo RIDGWAY, in Hist. N. A. Birds, III, 1874, 250. Type, by orig. desig., *Falco harrisii* AUDUBON = *Buteo harrisi* AUDUBON.

Parabúteo unicínctus (TEMMINCK).

RANGE.— Southern United States south to Argentina.

a. **[Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Parabuteo unicinctus hárrisi** (AUDUBON). **Harris's Hawk.** [335.]

Buteo harrisi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1837, pl. 392. (Between Bayou Sara and Natchez, Mississippi.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone in southeastern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi south to Cape San Lucas and Panama; accidental in Iowa.

GENUS **BUTEO** LACÉPÈDE.

Buteo LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco buteo* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **BUTEO.**

Búteo boreális (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America from southeastern Alaska and central Canada south to Guatemala.

a. **Buteo borealis borealis** (GMELIN). **Red-tailed Hawk.** [337.]

Falco borealis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 266. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America, from Saskatchewan, Wisconsin, and Illinois east to central Keewatin and Newfoundland, and south to eastern Texas, northeastern Mexico, the Gulf coast, Florida, and the Greater Antilles.

b. **Buteo borealis krideri** HOOPES. **Krider's Hawk.** [337*a*.]

Buteo borealis var. *kriderii* HOOPES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1873, 238, pl. 5. (Winnebago Co., Iowa.)

RANGE.— Great Plains from Wyoming, North Dakota, and Minnesota south to Nebraska and Missouri and in winter to Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

c. **Buteo borealis calúrus** CASSIN. **Western Red-tail.** [337*b*.]

Buteo calurus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1855, 281. (Near Fort Webster, Rio Mimbres, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America from the middle Yukon, and central western Mackenzie south to Cape San Lucas and Guatemala; east to western part of the Great Plains; casual in Illinois and Ontario.

d. **Buteo borealis hárlani** (AUDUBON). **Harlan's Hawk.** [337*d*.]

Falco harlani AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1830, pl. 86. (Near St. Francisville, Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf States, from Louisiana to Georgia and Florida; casual in Colorado, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

e. **Buteo borealis alascénsis** GRINNELL. **Alaska Red-tail.** [337*e*.]

Buteo borealis alascensis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 211. (Glacier Bay, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Southeastern Alaska from Yakutat Bay to Admiralty Island and the Sitka islands.

Buteo lineátus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America from southern Canada south to northern Mexico.

a. **Buteo lineatus lineatus** (GMELIN). **Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339.]

Falco lineatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 268. (Long Island, New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from Manitoba, southern Keewatin, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island south nearly to the Gulf States and west to edge of the Great Plains; winters south to the Gulf coast.

b. **Buteo lineatus álleni** RIDGWAY. **Florida Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339*a*.]

Buteo lineatus alleni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, Feb. 25, 1885, 514. (Tampa, Florida.)

RANGE.— Southern part of Lower Austral Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from South Carolina through Texas into Tamaulipas, Mexico.

c. **Buteo lineatus élegans** CASSIN. **Red-bellied Hawk.** [339*b*.]

Buteo elegans CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1855, 281. (California.)

RANGE.— Transition and Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia and California south to Lower California and northwestern Mexico.

Buteo abbreviátus CABANIS. **Zone-tailed Hawk.** [340.]

Buteo abbreviatus CABANIS, in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, III, 1848, 739. (Upper Pomeroon, British Guiana.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone in Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south through Mexico and Central America to Venezuela and British Guiana; casual in southern California.

Buteo swaínsoni BONAPARTE. **Swainson's Hawk.** [342.]

Buteo swainsoni BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 3. (Near the Columbia River.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, Fort Yukon, Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and Manitoba south to Chile; casual in Quebec, Ontario, Maine, and Massachusetts; winters from South Dakota southward.

Buteo platýpterus (VIEILLOT). **Broad-winged Hawk.** [343.]

Sparvius platypterus VIEILLOT, Tableaux Encycl. Méth., III, 1823, 1273. (Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton Island south to the Gulf coast and central Texas, mainly east of the Mississippi; winters from the Ohio and Delaware valleys south to Venezuela and Peru.

SUBGENUS **TACHYTRIORCHIS** KAUP.

Tachytriorchis KAUP, Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, 123. Type, by monotypy, *Falco pterocles* TEMMINCK = *Buteo albicaudatus* VIEILLOT.

Buteo albicaudátus VIEILLOT.

RANGE.— Texas south through Mexico, Central America, and South America to Chile and Argentina.

a. **[Buteo albicaudatus albicaudatus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Buteo albicaudatus sénnetti** ALLEN. **Sennett's White-tailed Hawk.** [341.]

Buteo albicaudatus sennetti ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., V, July 19, 1893, 144. (Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from middle Texas south to southern Mexico (both coasts).

SUBGENUS **BUTEOLA** BONAPARTE.

Buteola BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XLI, 1855, 651. Type, by orig. desig., *Buteo brachyurus* VIEILLOT.

Buteo brachyúrus VIEILLOT. **Short-tailed Hawk.** [344.]

Buteo brachyurus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., IV, 1816, 477. (Cayenne?.)

RANGE.— Florida, eastern Mexico, and central America south to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

GENUS **URUBITINGA** LAFRESNAYE.

Urubitinga LAFRESNAYE, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., II, 1843, 786. Type, by tautonymy, "L'Aigle-Autour Urubitinga de Cuvier" = *Falco urubitinga* GMELIN.

Urubitinga anthrácina (LICHTENSTEIN). **Mexican Black Hawk.** [345.]

Falco anthracinus LICHTENSTEIN, Preis-Verz....Vögel....Mexico, etc., 1830, 3. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone in southern Arizona, and lower Rio Grande Valley south through Mexico and Central America to Peru and British Guiana.

GENUS **ASTURINA** VIEILLOT.

Asturina VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 24. Type, by monotypy, *Asturina cinerea* VIEILLOT = *Falco nitidus* LATHAM.

Asturina plagiáta SCHLEGEL. **Mexican Goshawk.** [346.]

Asturina plagiata SCHLEGEL, Mus. Pays-Bas, I, Asturinæ, 1862, 1. (City of Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and lower Rio Grande Valley south to Costa Rica; winters south of the United States; accidental in southern Illinois.

GENUS **ARCHIBUTEO** BREHM.

Archibuteo BREHM, Isis, XXI, 1828, 1269. Type, by monotypy, "Rauchfussbussard" = *Falco lagopus* BRÜNNICH.

SUBGENUS **ARCHIBUTEO.**

Archibúteo lagópus (BRÜNNICH).

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere.

a. **[Archibuteo lagopus lagopus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Archibuteo lagopus sáncti-johánnis** (GMELIN). **Rough-legged Hawk.** [347*a*.]

Falco s. johannis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 273. (Hudson Strait and Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— North America north of Mexico. Breeds in Hudsonian Zone from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska, Arctic coast, and northern Ungava south to central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland; winters from Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, and northern boundary of eastern United States south to central California, southern New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina.

SUBGENUS **BREWSTERIA** MAYNARD.

Brewsteria MAYNARD, Birds Eastern N. A., Pt. 40, 1895, 691. Type, by orig. desig., *Falco ferrugineus* LICHTENSTEIN.

Archibuteo ferrugíneus (LICHTENSTEIN). **Ferruginous Rough-leg.** [348.]

Falco (*Buteo*) *ferrugineus* LICHTENSTEIN, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (Phys. Kl.), for 1838 (1839), 428. (Near Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern Washington, southwestern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to southern California, Utah, Colorado, and Kansas; winters from Montana to Lower California and northern Mexico, and casually east to Wisconsin and Illinois.

GENUS **AQUILA** BRISSON.

Aquila BRISSON, Orn., I, 1760, 419. Type, by tautonymy, [*Aquila*] *aquila* BRISSON = *Falco chrysaëtos* LINNÆUS.

Áquila chrysáëtos (LINNÆUS). **Golden Eagle.** [349.]

Falco chrysaëtos LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. In the Old World south to North Africa and the Himalaya; in North America from northern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to middle Lower California, central Mexico, western Texas, South Dakota, Manitoba, southern Keewatin, central Ontario, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia, and in the Alleghenies to southwestern North Carolina; less common east of the Mississippi.

GENUS **HALIÆETUS** SAVIGNY.

Haliæetus SAVIGNY, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliæetus nisus* SAVIGNY = *Falco albicilla* LINNÆUS.

[**Haliáëtus albicílla** (LINNÆUS). **Gray Sea Eagle.** [351.]

Falco albicilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 89. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Eastern Hemisphere, breeding from Scotland, northern Europe, and northern Asia to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; in migration south to Japan, China, northern India, southern Europe, and northern Africa; resident in Iceland and Greenland; recorded also from Cumberland Sound; casual on the Aleutian Islands.]

Haliæetus leucocéphalus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, from near tree limit south to northern Mexico.

a. **Haliæetus leucocephalus leucocephalus** (LINNÆUS). **Bald Eagle.** [352.]

Falco leucocephalus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 124. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— United States to southern Lower California and northern Mexico, breeding in suitable locations throughout its range; rare and local in California and in the arid interior.

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b. **Haliæetus leucocephalus alascánus** C. H. TOWNSEND. **Northern Bald Eagle.** [352*a*.]

Haliætus leucocephalus alascanus TOWNSEND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, June 9, 1897, 145. (Unalaska, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones of northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to British Columbia and the Great Lakes.

FAMILY **FALCONIDÆ**. FALCONS, CARACARAS, ETC.

SUBFAMILY **FALCONINÆ**. FALCONS.

GENUS **FALCO** LINNÆUS.

Falco LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco subbuteo* LINNÆUS (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

SUBGENUS **HIEROFALCO** CUVIER.

Hierofalco CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 312. Type, by monotypy, *Falco candicans* GMELIN = *Falco islandus* BRÜNNICH.

Fálco islándus BRÜNNICH. **White Gyrfalcon.** [353.]

Falco islandus BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 2. (Iceland.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Resident in Greenland; in winter casual south to Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Maine.

Falco rusticolus LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Arctic and subarctic parts of the Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to northern part of temperate zone.

a. **Falco rusticolus rusticolus** LINNÆUS. **Gray Gyrfalcon.** [354.]

Falco rusticolus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Breeds in Arctic America from Alaska east to southern Greenland; in winter casual south to British Columbia, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Maine.

b. **Falco rusticolus gyrfálco** LINNÆUS. **Gyrfalcon.** [354*a*.]

Falco gyrfalco LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 91. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Arctic regions. Breeds in Ellesmere Land, northern Greenland, and east to Franz Josef Land; in winter casual south to Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine.

c. **Falco rusticolus obsolétus** GMELIN. **Black Gyrfalcon.** [354*b*.]

Falco obsoletus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 268. (Hudson Strait.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Ungava; south in winter to Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Maine, and casually to New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Falco mexicánus SCHLEGEL. **Prairie Falcon.** [355.]

Falco mexicanus SCHLEGEL, Abh. Geb. Zool., Heft 3, 1850, 15. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Transition and Sonoran zones from eastern border of the Great Plains and from southern British Columbia and southeastern Saskatchewan to southern Lower California and southern Mexico; casual east to Minnesota and Illinois.

SUBGENUS **RHYNCHODON** NITZSCH.

Rhynchodon NITZSCH, Obs. Avium Art. Carot. Comm., 1829, 20. **Type**, by subs. desig., *Falco peregrinus* TUNSTALL (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Falco peregrínus TUNSTALL.

RANGE.— Greater part of Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to Africa and South America.

a. **Falco peregrinus peregrinus** TUNSTALL. **Peregrine Falcon.** [356.]

Falco peregrinus TUNSTALL, Orn. Brit., 1771, 1. (Great Britain.)

RANGE.— Europe and northern Asia; in winter south to Africa and Indian Peninsula; casual in Greenland.

b. **Falco peregrinus ánatum** BONAPARTE. **Duck Hawk.** [356*a*.]

Falco anatum BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 4. (Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds locally (except in Northwest Coast region) from Norton Sound, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Boothia Peninsula, and western central Greenland south to central Lower California, Arizona, southwestern Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and

Connecticut (in mountains to South Carolina); winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, and New Jersey (occasionally further north) to the West Indies and Panama; occurs also in southern South America.

c. **Falco peregrinus pealei** RIDGWAY. **Peale's Falcon.** [356*b*.]

Falco communis var. *pealei* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 201. (Oregon.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region of North America from Commander and Aleutian islands to Oregon. Breeds throughout its range.

SUBGENUS **TINNUNCULUS** VIEILLOT.

Tinnunculus VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807, 39. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco columbarius* LINNÆUS (Sharpe, 1874).

Falco columbárius LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Northern North America, south in winter to northern South America.

a. **Falco columbarius columbarius** LINNÆUS. **Pigeon Hawk.** [357.]

Falco columbarius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America to northern South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie south in the mountains to California and southern Oregon, and from central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to northern Michigan, central Ontario, and Maine; winters from California and the Gulf States (casually further north) south through Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies to Ecuador and Venezuela.

b. **Falco columbarius suckleyi** RIDGWAY. **Black Pigeon Hawk.** [357*a*.]

Falco columbarius var. *suckleyi* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 201. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast region from Sitka to northern California.

c. **Falco columbarius richardsoni** RIDGWAY. **Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.** [357*b*.]

Falco (*Hypotriorchis*) *richardsonii* RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1870 (1871), 145. (Mouth of Vermilion River, South Dakota.)

RANGE.— Interior of western North America. Breeds in the Great Plains region from southern Alberta and middle of Saskatchewan Valley to northern

Montana and North Dakota; winters south to southern Lower California, northwestern Mexico, and southern Texas; casual in California and Missouri; accidental in South Carolina.

[**Falco æsalon** TUNSTALL. **Merlin.** [358.1.]

Falco æsalon TUNSTALL, Orn. Brit., 1771, 1. (Great Britain.)

RANGE.— Europe, Asia, and northern Africa; accidental in Greenland.]

SUBGENUS **RHYNCHOFALCO** RIDGWAY.

Rhynchofalco RIDGWAY, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., XVI, 1873, 46. Type, by orig. desig., *Falco femoralis* TEMMINCK = *Falco fusco-cærulescens* VIEILLOT.

Falco fúsco-cæruléscens VIEILLOT. **Aplomado Falcon.** [359.]

Falco fusco-cærulescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XI, 1817, 90. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.— Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Texas south through Central America to Patagonia.

SUBGENUS **CERCHNEIS** BOIE.

Cerchneis BOIE, Isis, XIX, 1826, 970. Type, by monotypy, *Falco rupicolus* DAUDIN.

[**Falco tinnúnculus** LINNÆUS. **Kestrel.** [359.1.]

Falco tinnunculus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in Greenland (Cape Farewell).]

Falco sparvérius LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— North and South America.

a. **Falco sparverius sparverius** LINNÆUS. **Sparrow Hawk.** [360.]

Falco sparverius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America east of the Rocky Mountains. Breeds from the Upper Yukon, northwestern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and Newfound-

land south to Texas and the eastern Gulf States (except Florida); winters from Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Massachusetts south through eastern Mexico to Costa Rica.

b. **Falco sparverius phalæna** (Lesson). **Desert Sparrow Hawk.** [360a.]

Tinnunculus phalæna Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, 12e ann., June 19, 1845, 1086. (San Blas and Acapulco, Mexico.)

Range.— Western North America. Breeds from central British Columbia and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern California, New Mexico, western Texas, and Durango east to Wyoming and western Nebraska; winters from British Columbia and Colorado south to Guatemala.

c. **Falco sparverius peninsulāris** Mearns. **San Lucas Sparrow Hawk.** [360b.]

Falco sparverius peninsularis Mearns, Auk, IX, July, 1892, 267. (San José, Lower California.)

Range.— Southern Lower California.

d. **Falco sparverius paŭlus** (Howe & King). **Little Sparrow Hawk.** [360c.]

Cerchneis sparverius paulus Howe & King, Contrib. N. A. Orn., I, May 21, 1902, 28. (Miami, Florida.)

Range.— Florida Peninsula.

[**Falco sparveroides** Vigors. **Cuban Sparrow Hawk.** [361.]

Falco sparveroides Vigors, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 426. (Cuba.)

Range.— Cuba; casual in Florida.]

Subfamily **POLYBORINÆ**. Caracaras.

Genus **POLYBORUS** Vieillot.

Polyborus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 22. Type, by monotypy, "Caracara, Buff." = *Falco tharus* Molina.

Polyborus cheriway (Jacquin). **Audubon's Caracara.** [362.]

Falco (cheriway) Jacquin, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, 1784, 17, pl. 4. (Aruba Island, and coast of Venezuela.)

Range.— Northern Lower California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida south to Guiana and Ecuador; accidental in Ontario.

Polyborus lutósus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Caracara.** [363.]

Polyborus lutosus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, No. 6, 2d ser., Feb. 8, 1876, 459. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California. (Now extinct?)

FAMILY **PANDIONIDÆ**. OSPREYS.

GENUS **PANDION** SAVIGNY.

Pandion SAVIGNY, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Falco haliaëtus* LINNÆUS.

Pandion haliáëtus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan.

a. **[Pandion haliaëtus haliaëtus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pandion haliaëtus carolinénsis** (GMELIN.) **Osprey.** [364.]

Falco carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 263. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to Lower California, western Mexico, and the Gulf coast; winters from the southern United States through Lower California and Mexico to the West Indies and Central America; occurs also in South America south to Peru and Paraguay.

SUBORDER STRIGES. OWLS.

FAMILY **ALUCONIDÆ**. BARN OWLS.

GENUS **ALUCO** FLEMING.

Aluco FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 236. Type, by monotypy, *Strix flammea* LINNÆUS (1766, *nec* PONTOPPIDAN, 1763) = *Strix alba* SCOPOLI.

Alúco pratíncola (BONAPARTE). **Barn Owl.** [365.]

Strix pratincola BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 7. (Southeastern United States.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Upper and Lower Austral zones from northern Sacramento Valley, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western New York south to the Gulf States and southern Mexico, and casually to Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Ontario, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

FAMILY **STRIGIDÆ**. HORNED OWLS, ETC.

GENUS **ASIO** BRISSON.

Asio BRISSON, Orn., I, 1760, 477. Type, by tautonymy, [*Asio*] *asio* BRISSON = *Strix otus* LINNÆUS.

Asio wilsoniánus (LESSON). **Long-eared Owl.** [366.]

Otus wilsonianus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., 1830, 110. (New York.)

RANGE.— Temperate North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern California, northern Texas, Arkansas, and Virginia; winters from southern Canada to Georgia, Louisiana, and central Mexico.

Asio flámmeus (PONTOPPIDAN). **Short-eared Owl.** [367.]

Strix flammea PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 617, pl. XXV, fig. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Nearly cosmopolitan. In North America breeds irregularly and locally from northern Alaska and Aleutian Islands, northern Mackenzie, northern Ungava, and Greenland south to California, Colorado, southern Kansas, Missouri, northern Indiana, and Massachusetts; winters from California, Wyoming, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and Massachusetts south to Louisiana, Cuba, and Guatemala; common in Hawaii.

GENUS **STRIX** LINNÆUS.

Strix LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92. Type, by subs. desig. *Strix aluco* LINNÆUS (Newton, 1874).

Strix vária BARTON.

RANGE.— Eastern North America, from Hudson Bay south to the Gulf coast; west to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

a. **Strix varia varia** BARTON. **Barred Owl.** [368.]

Strix varius BARTON, Fragm. N. H. Penn., 1799, 11. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southern Keewatin, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to eastern Kansas and Georgia, and west to eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado.

b. **Strix varia álleni** RIDGWAY. **Florida Barred Owl.** [368*a*.]

Strix nebulosa alleni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 8. (Clearwater, Florida.)

RANGE.— Coast strip of South Atlantic and Gulf States from eastern Texas to Florida and South Carolina.

c. **Strix varia albogílva** BANGS. **Texas Barred Owl.** [368*b*.]

Strix varia albogilva BANGS, Auk, XXV, 1908, 316. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— Middle southern Texas.

Strix occidentális (XANTUS).

RANGE.— Western North America from the coast region of British Columbia to northern Lower California and northern Mexico, east to southern Colorado and New Mexico.

a. **Strix occidentalis occidentalis** (XANTUS). **Spotted Owl.** [369.]

Syrnium occidentale XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 193. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Sonoran zones of California from southern San Joaquin Valley, southward, and Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Colorado south to northern Lower California and northwestern Mexico.

b. **Strix occidentalis caurína** (MERRIAM). **Northern Spotted Owl.** [369*a*.]

Syrnium occidentale caurinum MERRIAM, Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, 40. (Mt. Vernon, Skagit Valley, Washington.)

RANGE.— Coast region of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California (south on the coast to Point Reyes and in the Sierra Nevada to Calaveras County).

GENUS **SCOTIAPTEX** SWAINSON.

Scotiaptex SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, I, 1836, 327. Type, by subs. desig., *Strix cinerea* GMELIN = *Strix nebulosa* FORSTER (Ridgway, 1887).

Scotiáptex nebulósa (FORSTER).

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere.

a. **Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa** (J. R. FORSTER). **Great Gray Owl.** [370.]

Strix nebulosa FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 424. (Severn River.)

RANGE.— Boreal North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from tree limit in central Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie south to central Alberta and central Keewatin; winters in the southern Canadian Provinces, straggling to northern California, Wyoming, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, northern New Jersey, New York, and New England.

b. [**Scotiaptex nebulosa lappónica** (THUNBERG). **Lapp Owl.** [370*a*.]

Strix lapponica THUNBERG, K. Vet. Akad. nya Handl., XIX, 1798, 184. (Lapland.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of the Old World; accidental in Alaska (Norton Sound).]

GENUS **CRYPTOGLAUX** RICHMOND.

Cryptoglaux RICHMOND, Auk, XVIII, April, 1901, 193. Type, by orig. desig., *Strix tengmalmi* GMELIN = *Strix funerea* LINNÆUS.

Crýptoglaux funérea (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern part of the Northern Hemisphere.

a. [**Cryptoglaux funerea funerea**. Extralimital.]

b. **Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni** (BONAPARTE). **Richardson's Owl.** [371.]

Nyctale richardsoni BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 7. (Bangor, Maine.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from limit of trees in central Alaska and northern central

Mackenzie south to northern British Columbia, northern Alberta, and Magdalen Islands; south in winter to southern Canada but rare eastward; casual south to Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Cryptoglaux acádica (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Temperate North America.

a. **Cryptoglaux acadica acadica** (GMELIN). **Saw-whet Owl.** [372.]

Strix acadica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 296. (Eastern North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from central and eastern British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to central Arizona, New Mexico, southern Nebraska, northern Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; winters south to southern California, Louisiana, Virginia (casually to the Carolinas), and Maine; casual or accidental in Mexico and Guatemala.

b. **Cryptoglaux acadica scotæa** (OSGOOD). **Northwestern Saw-whet Owl.** [372*a*.]

Nyctala acadica scotæa OSGOOD, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 21, 1901, 43. (Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)

RANGE.— Queen Charlotte Islands and British Columbia, south to Puget Sound region.

GENUS **OTUS** PENNANT.

Otus PENNANT, Indian Zoology, 1769, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamœna* PENNANT.

Ótus ásio (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Temperate North America, from southern British Columbia and the northern border of eastern United States south to northern Mexico.

a. **Otus asio asio** (LINNÆUS). **Screech Owl.** [373.]

Strix asio LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92. (Carolina or Virginia.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America from Minnesota, Ontario, and New Brunswick south to northeastern Texas and Georgia, and west to about the 100th meridian; accidental in England.

b. **Otus asio floridánus** (RIDGWAY). **Florida Screech Owl.** [373*a*.]

Scops asio var. *floridanus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 200. (Indian River, Florida.)

RANGE.— Gulf and South Atlantic States from southeastern Texas to South Carolina, chiefly near the coast.

c. **Otus asio mccállí** (CASSIN). **Texas Screech Owl.** [373*b*.]

Scops mccallii CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., 1854, 180. (Lower Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.—Extreme southern Texas to Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

d. **Otus asio béndirei** (BREWSTER). **California Screech Owl.** [373*c*.]

Scops asio bendirei BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, Jan., 1882, 31. (Nicasio, California.)

RANGE.— Southwestern Oregon and California.

e. **Otus asio kénnicotti** (ELLIOT). **Kennicott's Screech Owl.** [373*d*.]

Scops kennicottii ELLIOT, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 99. (Sitka, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast region from Sitka to Oregon.

f. **Otus asio máxwelliæ** (RIDGWAY). **Rocky Mountain Screech Owl.** [373*e*.]

Scops asio, c. maxwelliæ RIDGWAY, Field & Forest, II, June, 1877, 213. (Boulder Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Foothills and adjacent plains of eastern Rocky Mountains from southeastern Montana to central Colorado.

g. **Otus asio cineráceus** (RIDGWAY). **Mexican Screech Owl.** [373*f*.]

Megascops asio cineraceus RIDGWAY, Auk, XII, Oct., 1895, 390. (Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southeastern California, northern Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico, and northwestern Mexico.

h. **Otus asio aíkeni** (BREWSTER). **Aiken's Screech Owl.** [373*g*.]

Megascops asio aikeni BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 139. (El Paso Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Foothills and plains of east central Colorado, south probably to central New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, and east to central Texas.

i. **Otus asio macfárlanei** (BREWSTER). **MacFarlane's Screech Owl.** [373*h*.]

Megascops asio macfarlanei BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 140. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.— Interior of British Columbia south to eastern Washington, Oregon, and western Montana.

Otus trichópsis (WAGLER). **Spotted Screech Owl.** [373.1.]

Scops trichopsis WAGLER, Isis, XXV, 1832, 276. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona to Guatemala.

Otus xántusi (BREWSTER). **Xantus's Screech Owl.** [373.2.]

Megascops xantusi BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, 1902, 93. (Santa Anita, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California.

Otus flammeolus (KAUP).

RANGE.— Interior and western North America from southern British Columbia south to the highlands of Guatemala, and east to Colorado.

a. **Otus flammeolus flammeolus** (KAUP). **Flammulated Screech Owl.** [374.]

Scops flammeola KAUP, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., IV, Pt. 6, 1859, 226. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Arizona and northern Colorado south to central Mexico and the highlands of Guatemala.

b. **Otus flammeolus idahoénsis** (MERRIAM). **Dwarf Screech Owl.** [374*a*.]

Megascops flammeolus idahoensis MERRIAM, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 5, July, 1891, 96, pl. i. (Ketchum, Idaho.)

RANGE.— Southern British Columbia, eastern Washington, and Idaho south to San Bernardino Mountains, California.

GENUS **BUBO** DUMÉRIL.

Bubo DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix bubo* LINNÆUS.

Búbo virginiánus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Greater part of North and South America.

a. **Bubo virginianus virginianus** (GMELIN). **Great Horned Owl.** [375.]

Strix virginiana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 287. (Virginia.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland south to the Gulf coast and Florida, west to Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota, Iowa, and eastern Texas.

b. **Bubo virginianus pallescens** Stone. **Western Horned Owl.** [375*a*.]

Bubo virginianus pallescens STONE, Amer. Nat., XXXI, March, 1897, 237. (18 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas.)

RANGE.— Western United States (exclusive of the higher mountains) from eastern Oregon, Montana, and Minnesota south to southeastern California, Arisona, New Mexico, western Texas, and northeastern Mexico.

c. **Bubo virginianus subárcticus** HOY. **Arctic Horned Owl.** [375*b*.]

Bubo subarcticus HOY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI (1852), 1853, 211. (Near Racine, Wisconsin.)

RANGE.— Breeds from northwestern Mackenzie and central Keewatin to valley of the Saskatchewan, and probably in the glacier region of Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Fairweather; south in winter to northern United States from Idaho to Wisconsin.

d. **Bubo virginianus pacíficus** CASSIN. **Pacific Horned Owl.** [375*d*.]

Bubo virginianus var. *pacificus* CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., July, 1854, 178. ("the west" = California, as restricted.)

RANGE.— Interior of California, and northeast to Klamath Lakes, Oregon, and southwest to San Diego region.

e. **Bubo virginianus saturátus** RIDGWAY. **Dusky Horned Owl.** [375*c*.]

Bubo virginianus saturatus RIDGWAY, Orn. 40th Parallel, 1877, 572 (note). (Simiahmoo, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific region from the interior of Alaska (Fort Yukon), Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound south along the coast to San Luis Obispo County, California, and in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico; east in winter to Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River.

f. **Bubo virginianus elachístus** BREWSTER. **Dwarf Horned Owl.** [375*e*.]

Bubo virginianus elachistus BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, 1902, 96. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower California from San Quintin southward.

g. **Bubo virginianus heterocnémis** (OBERHOLSER). **Labrador Horned Owl.** [375*f*.]

Asio magellanicus heterocnemis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, 1904, 187. (Lance au Loup [= Wolf Bay], Labrador.)

RANGE.— Northern Ungava and Labrador.

h. **Bubo virginianus algistus** (OBERHOLSER). **Saint Michael Horned Owl.** [375*g*.]

Asio magellanicus algistus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, 1904, 190. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coast region of northern Alaska from Bristol Bay and the Yukon delta northward.

GENUS **NYCTEA** STEPHENS.

Nyctea STEPHENS, General Zoology, XIII, ii, 1826, 62. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix erminea* SHAW = *Strix nyctea* LINNÆUS.

Nýctea nýctea (LINNÆUS). **Snowy Owl.** [376.]

Strix nyctea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds on barren grounds from the islands of Bering Sea and the Yukon delta to Melville Island and northern Greenland south to central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava; winters from the Arctic coast south to the southern Canadian Provinces and Montana, and irregularly to the Middle States and Ohio Valley, straggling to California, Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Bermuda.

GENUS **SURNIA** DUMÉRIL.

Surnia DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 34. Type, by subs. desig., *Strix funerea* auct.= *Strix ulula* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1841).

Súrnia úlula (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere.

a. [**Surnia ulula ulula** (LINNÆUS). **European Hawk Owl.** [377.]

Strix ulula LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of Old World; casual in Alaska (St. Michael).]

b. **Surnia ulula cáparoch** (MÜLLER). **Hawk Owl.** [377*a*.]

Strix caparoch MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 69. (Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and Hudson Strait to southern British Columbia, central Alberta (casually Montana), and Ungava; winters south to the southern Canadian Provinces, casually to Washington, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine; occasional in England.

GENUS **SPEOTYTO** GLOGER.

Speotyto GLOGER, Hand- und Hilfsbuch, 1842, 226. Type, by monotypy, *Strix cunicularia* MOLINA.

Speótyto cuniculária (MOLINA).

RANGE.— Western United States, southern Florida, the Bahamas, West Indies, Mexico, and southward to southern South America.

a. **[Speotyto cunicularia cunicularia.** Extralimital.]

b. **Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa** (BONAPARTE). **Burrowing Owl.** [378.]

Strix hypugæa BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., I, 1825, 72 (note). (Western United States.)

RANGE.— Western United States from the Pacific coast to Minnesota and Louisiana, and from British Columbia and Manitoba south to Panama; migratory north of Oregon and northern Kansas; accidental in New York and Massachusetts.

c. **Speotyto cunicularia floridána** RIDGWAY. **Florida Burrowing Owl.** [378*a*.]

Speotyto cunicularia var. *floridana* RIDGWAY, Amer. Sportsman, IV, July 4, 1874, 216. (16 miles east of Sarasota Bay, Manatee Co., Florida.)

RANGE.— Southern Florida.

GENUS **GLAUCIDIUM** BOIE.

Glaucidium BOIE, Isis, XIX, 1826, 970. Type, by monotypy, *Strix passerina* LINNÆUS.

Glaucidium gnóma WAGLER.

RANGE.— Western North America from southern British Columbia south to Guatemala.

a. **Glaucidium gnoma gnoma** WAGLER. **Pygmy Owl.** [379.]

Glaucidium gnoma WAGLER, Isis, XXV, 1832, 275. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America from Cariboo District, interior of British Columbia, south in mountains to Guatemala and east to eastern Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico.

b. **Glaucidium gnoma californicum** SCLATER. **California Pygmy Owl.** [379a.]

Glaucidium californicum SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 4. (Oregon and California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region from southwestern British Columbia south to Monterey, California.

Glaucidium hóskinsi BREWSTER. **Hoskins's Pygmy Owl.** [379.1.]

Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii BREWSTER, Auk, V, April, 1888, 136. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Extreme southern Lower California.

Glaucidium phalœnoides (DAUDIN). **Ferruginous Pygmy Owl.** [380.]

Strix phalœnoides DAUDIN, Traité d'Orn., II, 1800, 206. (Trinidad.)

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States from Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas south to southern Brazil.

GENUS **MICROPALLAS** COUES.

Micropallas COUES, Auk, VI, Jan., 1889, 71. Type, by orig. desig., *Athene whitneyi* COOPER.

Micropállas whítneyi (J. G. COOPER). **Elf Owl.** [381.]

Athene whitneyi COOPER, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., I, 1861, 118. (Fort Mojave, Colorado Valley, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern and Lower California, east to southern Texas, south over the tableland of Mexico to Puebla.

ORDER PSITTACI. PARROTS, MACAWS, PAROQUETS, ETC.

FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ. PARROTS, MACAWS, AND PAROQUETS.

GENUS CONUROPSIS SALVADORI.

Conuropsis SALVADORI, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XX, 1891, 203. Type, by orig. desig., *Psittacus carolinensis* LINNÆUS.

Conurópsis carolinénsis (LINNÆUS). **Carolina Paroquet.** [382.]

Psittacus carolinensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 97. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Now probably restricted to Florida, and there only of rare local occurrence; formerly from the Atlantic coast of southeastern United States west to Texas, Oklahoma, and eastern Colorado, and north to Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, and southern border of the Great Lakes, and casually to New York and Pennsylvania.

GENUS RHYNCHOPSITTA BONAPARTE.

Rhynchopsitta BONAPARTE, Revue et Mag. Zool., VI, 1854, 149. Type, by monotypy, *Macrocercus pachyrhynchus* SWAINSON.

Rhynchopsítta pachyrhýncha (SWAINSON). **Thick-billed Parrot.** [382.1.]

Macrocercus pachyrhynchus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 439. (Tableland of Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mountains bordering the Mexican tableland, northward casually to the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

ORDER COCCYGES. CUCKOOS, ETC.

SUBORDER CUCULI. CUCKOOS, ETC.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ. CUCKOOS, ANIS, ETC.

SUBFAMILY CROTOPHAGINÆ. ANIS.

GENUS CROTOPHAGA LINNÆUS.

Crotophaga LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Type, by monotypy, *Crotophaga ani* LINNÆUS.

[Crotóphaga áni LINNÆUS. **Ani.** [383.]

Crotophaga ani LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. (Jamaica.)

RANGE.— West Indies, Yucatan, and eastern South America; rare or casual in Louisiana and southern Florida; accidental near Philadelphia, and Edenton, North Carolina.]

Crotophaga sulciróstris SWAINSON. **Groove-billed Ani.** [384.]

Crotophaga sulcirostris SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 440. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Tropical regions of North and South America. Breeds from the lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and from southern Lower California south to Peru; casual in Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

SUBFAMILY NEOMORPHINÆ. GROUND CUCKOOS.

GENUS GEOCOCCYX WAGLER.

Geococcyx WAGLER, Isis, XXIV, 1831, 524. Type, by monotypy, *Geococcyx variegata* WAGLER = *Saurothera californiana* LESSON.

Geocóccyx californiánus (LESSON). **Road-runner.** [385.]

Saurothera californiana LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, VI, 1829, 420. (California.)

RANGE.— Mainly Lower Sonoran and lower part of Upper Sonoran zones in California (north to upper Sacramento Valley), Colorado, Kansas, and western and middle Texas south through Lower California and the tableland of Mexico to Puebla.

SUBFAMILY **COCCYZINÆ**. AMERICAN CUCKOOS.

GENUS **COCCYZUS** VIEILLOT.

Coccyzus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 28. Type, by monotypy, "Coucou de la Caroline, Buff." = *Cuculus americanus* LINNÆUS.

Coccýzus mínor (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Florida Keys south through the West Indies and Mexico to Central America and northern South America.

a. **Coccyzus minor minor** (GMELIN). **Mangrove Cuckoo.** [386.]

Cuculus minor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 411. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Key West, Florida, West Indies (except Bahamas), and coast of Mexico and Central America to northeastern South America.

[*b.* **Coccyzus minor maynardi** RIDGWAY. **Maynard's Cuckoo.** [386*a*.]

Coccyzus maynardi RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 274. (Ten Thousand Islands, Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida Keys and the Bahamas.]

Coccyzus americánus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Temperate North America, south in winter to South America.

a. **Coccyzus americanus americanus** (LINNÆUS). **Yellow-billed Cuckoo.** [387.]

Cuculus americanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 111. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Parts of North and South America. Breeds mainly in Austral zones but reaching into Transition, from North Dakota, Minnesota, southern

Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Louisiana, and northern Florida, and west to South Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; migrates through the West Indies and Central America; winters in South America south to Ecuador, Bolivia, and Argentina.

b. **Coccyzus americanus occidentalis** RIDGWAY. **California Cuckoo.** [387*a*.]

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 273. (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Sonoran zones from British Columbia to southern Lower California and Chihuahua, and from the Pacific coast to eastern Colorado and western Texas; winter home unknown, probably in South America; Costa Rica in migration.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (WILSON). **Black-billed Cuckoo.** [388.]

Cuculus erythrophthalmus WILSON, Amer. Orn., IV, 1811, 16, pl. 28, fig. 2. (Probably near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern Alberta, southern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island south to Kansas, Arkansas, North Carolina, and mountains of Georgia; winters in South America from Colombia to Peru.

[SUBFAMILY **CUCULINÆ**. TRUE CUCKOOS.

GENUS **CUCULUS** LINNÆUS.

Cuculus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 110. Type, by subs. desig., *Cuculus canorus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Cúculus canórus LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Greater part of the Old World; accidental in Alaska.

a. [**Cuculus canorus canorus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Cuculus canorus telephónus** HEINE. **Kamchatka Cuckoo.** [388.1.]

Cuculus telephonus HEINE, Journ. für Orn., 1863, 352. (Japan.)

RANGE.— An Asiatic subspecies, accidental on St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.]

SUBORDER TROGONES. TROGONS.

FAMILY **TROGONIDÆ**. TROGONS.

GENUS **TROGON** BRISSON.

Trogon BRISSON, Orn., IV, 1760, 164. Type, by subs. desig., *Trogon viridis* LINNÆUS = *T. strigilatus* LINNÆUS (Stone, 1907).

Trógon ambíguus GOULD. **Coppery-tailed Trogon.** [389.]

Trogon ambiguus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1835, 30. (Northern Mexico.)

RANGE.— Valley of the Lower Rio Grande in Texas and southern Arizona to southern Mexico (Oaxaca and Guerrero); rare in the United States.

SUBORDER ALCYONES. KINGFISHERS.

FAMILY **ALCEDINIDÆ**. KINGFISHERS.

GENUS **CERYLE** BOIE.

Ceryle BOIE, Isis, XXI, 1828, 316. Type, by subs. desig., *Alcedo rudis* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **MEGACERYLE** KAUP.

Megaceryle KAUP, Verh. naturhist. Vereins Hessen, II, 1848, 68. Type, *Alcedo guttata* BODDAERT = *Alcedo maxima* PALLAS.

Céryle álcyon (LINNÆUS). **Belted Kingfisher.** [390.]

Alcedo alcyon LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 115. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America and northern South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin,

northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to the southern border of United States; winters from British Columbia, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia south to the West Indies, Colombia, and Guiana, and irregularly as far north as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ontario.

[Ceryle torquáta (LINNÆUS). **Ringed Kingfisher.** [390.1.]

Alcedo torquata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 180. ("Martinica, Mexico.")

RANGE.— Tropical Mexico and southward to southern Brazil; casual on Lower Rio Grande, Texas.]

SUBGENUS **CHLOROCERYLE** KAUP.

Chloroceryle KAUP, Verh. naturhist. Vereins Hessen, II, 1848, 68. Type, by subs. desig., *Alcedo amazona* LATHAM (Gray, 1855).

Ceryle americána (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Northern Mexico south to northern Argentina.

a. **[Ceryle americana americana.** Extralimital.]

b. **Ceryle americana septentrionális** SHARPE. **Texas Kingfisher.** [391.]

Ceryle septentrionalis SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XVII, 1892, 134. (Type locality not given.)

RANGE.— Southern Texas and Sinaloa, Mexico, south to Panama.

ORDER PICI. WOODPECKERS, WRYNECKS, ETC.

FAMILY PICIDÆ. WOODPECKERS.

GENUS CAMPEPHILUS GRAY.

Campephilus GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, 54. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus principalis* LINNÆUS.

Campéphilus principális (LINNÆUS). **Ivory-billed Woodpecker.** [392.]

Picus principalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Formerly South Atlantic and Gulf States from Texas to North Carolina, north in Mississippi Valley to Oklahoma, Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana; now restricted to the lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf States, and of local distribution.

GENUS DRYOBATES BOIE.

Dryobates BOIE, Isis, XXI, 1826, 977. Type, by monotypy *Picus pubescens* LINNÆUS.

Dryóbates villósus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Wooded parts of North America from near tree limit south to Gulf of Mexico and Panama.

a. **Dryobates villosus villosus** (LINNÆUS). **Hairy Woodpecker.** [393.]

Picus villosus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, I, 1766, 175. (New Jersey.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Austral zones of northeastern United States from Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and Oklahoma east to middle and northern parts of Eastern States.

b. **Dryobates villosus leucómelas** (BODDAERT). **Northern Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*a*.]

Picus leucomelas BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 21. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Canadian Zone of northern North America from middle Yukon, central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Quebec south to about the northern boundary of the United States.

c. **Dryobates villosus audubóni** (SWAINSON). **Southern Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*b*.]

Picus audubonii SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 306. (Georgia.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Virginia to southeastern Texas.

d. **Dryobates villosus hárrisi** (AUDUBON). **Harris's Woodpecker.** [393*c*.]

Picus harrisi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 417, figs. 8, 9. (Near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition Zone of Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska to Humboldt Bay, California; in winter south to Monterey.

e. **Dryobates villosus hyloscopus** CABANIS & HEINE. **Cabanis's Woodpecker.** [393*d*.]

Dryobates hyloscopus CABANIS & HEINE, Mus. Hein., IV, ii, 1863, 69 (note). (San José, California.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones from northern California, southern Utah, northwestern and central New Mexico, and extreme southwestern Texas, south to mountains of western Zacatecas, Mexico.

f. **Dryobates villosus montícola** ANTHONY. **Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*e*.]

Dryobates villosus monticola ANTHONY, Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, 54. (Boulder Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones of the Rocky Mountains from eastern Washington and Montana south to Utah and New Mexico, and east to western Nebraska.

g. **Dryobates villosus picoídeus** OSGOOD. **Queen Charlotte Woodpecker.** [393*f*.]

Dryobates picoideus OSGOOD, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 21, 1901, 44. (Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)

RANGE.— Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

h. **Dryobates villosus térrænóvæ** BATCHELDER. **Newfoundland Woodpecker.** [393*g*.]

Dryobates villosus terræ novæ BATCHELDER, Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, June 24, 1908, 37. (Placentia, Newfoundland.)

RANGE.— Newfoundland.

Dryobates pubéscens (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Temperate North America.

a. **Dryobates pubescens pubescens** (LINNÆUS). **Southern Downy Woodpecker.** [394.]

Picus pubescens LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 175. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from North Carolina to eastern Texas.

b. **Dryobates pubescens gairdneri** (AUDUBON). **Gairdner's Woodpecker.** [394*a*.]

Picus gairdnerii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 317. (Near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition Zone of Pacific coast from southern British Columbia south to Mendocino County, California.

c. **Dryobates pubescens hómorus** CABANIS & HEINE. **Batchelder's Woodpecker.** [394*b*.]

Dryobates homorus CABANIS & HEINE, Mus. Hein., IV, ii, 1863, 65 (note). (California.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones from southern British Columbia east of Cascade range to eastern California, western Nebraska, and extreme eastern Colorado.

d. **Dryobates pubescens mediánus** (SWAINSON). **Downy Woodpecker.** [394*c*.]

Picus (Dendrocopus) medianus SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 308. (New Jersey.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones of northern and central parts of eastern North America from southeastern Alberta, Manitoba, and southern Ungava south to eastern Nebraska, Kansas, and Potomac Valley, and in mountains to North Carolina.

e. **Dryobates pubescens nélsoni** OBERHOLSER. **Nelson's Downy Woodpecker.** [394*d*.]

Dryobates pubescens nelsoni OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, 1896, 549. (Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Canadian Zone from northwestern Alaska and southwestern Mackenzie to central Alberta.

f. **Dryobates pubescens turáti** (MALHERBE). **Willow Woodpecker.** [394*e*.]

Picus turati MALHERBE, Monogr. Picidées, I, 1860, 125, pl. 28, figs. 1–3. (Near Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of California (except on northwest coast and desert ranges).

Dryobates boreális (VIEILLOT). **Red-cockaded Woodpecker.** [395.]

Picus borealis VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1809 ?), 66, pl. 122. ("Dans le nord des États-Unis." = Southern States.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States north to southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, and southern Missouri, and casually to New Jersey.

Dryobates scalàris (WAGLER).

RANGE.— North America from southern part of western United States to southern end of Mexican tableland.

a. **[Dryobates scalaris scalaris.** Extralimital.]

b. **Dryobates scalaris bairdi** (MALHERBE). **Texas Woodpecker.** [396.]

Picus bairdi MALHERBE, Monogr. Picidées, I, 1861?, 118, pl. 27, figs. 7, 8. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran desert region from southeastern California to central Texas and from southern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado south to northern Mexico.

c. **Dryobates scalaris lucasánus** (XANTUS). **San Lucas Woodpecker.** [396*a*.]

Picus lucasanus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 298. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran deserts from San Gorgonio Pass in southern California south to southern Lower California.

Dryobates núttalli (GAMBEL). **Nuttall's Woodpecker.** [397.]

Picus nuttalii GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, 1843, 259. (Los Angeles, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone from southwestern Oregon to northwestern Lower California, west of the Sierra.

Dryobates arizónæ (HARGITT). **Arizona Woodpecker.** [398.]

Picus arizonæ HARGITT, Ibis, April, 1886, 115. (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone in mountains from southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through the Sierra Madre to Zacatecas.

GENUS **XENOPICUS** BAIRD.

Xenopicus BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 83. Type, by monotypy, *Leuconerpes albolarvatus* CASSIN.

Xenopicus albolarvátus (CASSIN). **White-headed Woodpecker.** [399.]

Leuconerpes albolarvatus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1850, 106. (Oregon Cañon, near Georgetown, 12 miles from Sutter's Mill, California.)

RANGE.— Transition Zone in mountains from southern British Columbia to southern California, east to eastern Oregon, western Idaho, and western Nevada.

GENUS **PICOIDES** LACÉPÈDE.

Picoïdes LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 7. Type, by subs. desig., *Picus tridactylus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Picoïdes árcticus (SWAINSON). **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.** [400.]

Picus (*Apternus*) *arcticus* SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 313. (Near sources of Athabaska River, Lat. 53° N., eastern declivity of Rocky Mountains.)

RANGE.— Canadian Zone of northern North America from southern Alaska, central Yukon, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to the Sierra Nevada of California and mountains of Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota (Black Hills), Minnesota, Michigan, northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; casual in winter to Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Picoïdes americánus BREHM.

RANGE.— Northern North America, south in Rocky Mountains to New Mexico and Arizona.

a. **Picoïdes americanus americanus** BREHM. **Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401.]

Picoïdes americanus BREHM, Handbuch Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 195. ("Amerika.")

RANGE.— Boreal forests from central Ungava to northern Minnesota, southern Ontario, northern New York, Maine, and New Hampshire; casual in winter to Massachusetts.

b. **Picoides americanus fasciátus** BAIRD. **Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401*a*.]

Picoides americanus var. *fasciatus* BAIRD, in COOPER, Geol. Surv. Calif., Orn., I, 1870, 385. (Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River.)

RANGE.— Hudsonian and Canadian zones in Alaska, Mackenzie, and Keewatin south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Keewatin.

c. **Picoides americanus dorsális** BAIRD. **Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401*b*.]

Picoides dorsalis BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 100. (Laramie Peak, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Boreal forests of Rocky Mountains region from Montana and Idaho to high mountains of Arizona and New Mexico.

GENUS **SPHYRAPICUS** BAIRD.

Sphyrapicus BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 101. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus varius* LINNÆUS.

Sphyrapicus vários (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern North America from near tree limit south, in winter, to Central America.

a. **Sphyrapicus varius varius** (LINNÆUS). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.** [402.]

Picus varius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 176. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and upper part of Alleghanian Zone from southwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Alberta, northern Missouri, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, North Carolina (mountains), and Massachusetts (mountains of northern Berkshire County); winters from Pennsylvania and Ohio Valley (casually further north) to the Gulf coast, Bahamas, Cuba, western Mexico (Jalisco), and Costa Rica; casual in Wyoming.

b. **Sphyrapicus varius nuchális** BAIRD. **Red-naped Sapsucker.** [402*a*]

Sphyrapicus varius var. *nuchalis* BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 103. (Mimbres River, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal and Transition zones from central British Columbia and southern Alberta south to northeastern California, central New Mexico, and western Texas; winters south to west central Mexico; casual in Kansas and southern Lower California.

Sphyrapicus rúber (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Western North America, mainly west of the coast ranges.

a. **Sphyrapicus ruber ruber** (GMELIN). **Red-breasted Sapsucker.** [403.]

Picus ruber GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 429. ("Cayenne" = Pacific coast of United States.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds in Transition Zone from northern California to mountains of southern California, east to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada; in winter south to southern Lower California.

b. **Sphyrapicus ruber notkénsis** (SUCKOW). **Northern Red-breasted Sapsucker.** [403*a*.]

Picus ruber notkensis SUCKOW, Anfangsgr. Nat. Thiere, II, i, 1800, 535. (Nootka Sound, B. C.)

RANGE.— Humid Canadian and Transition forests of the Northwest coast from Skagway, Alaska, to Siskiyou Mountains, northern California, east to eastern slope of Cascades; in winter south to Monterey, California.

Sphyrapicus thyroídeus (CASSIN). **Williamson's Sapsucker.** [404.]

Picus thyroideus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1852, 349. (California.)

RANGE.— Boreal mountain forests of western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia and Montana south to southern California, central Arizona, and central New Mexico; winters in southern California, New Mexico, western Texas, and south to Jalisco, Mexico.

GENUS **PHLŒOTOMUS** CABANIS & HEINE.

Phlœotomus CABANIS & HEINE, Mus. Hein., IV, ii, 1863, 102. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus pileatus* LINNÆUS.

Phlœótomus pileátus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Wooded regions of North America, mainly east of the Rocky Mountains.

a. **Phlœotomus pileatus pileatus** (LINNÆUS). **Pileated Woodpecker.** [405.]

Picus pileatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian forests of southern United States from North Carolina south and west to middle Texas and western Oklahoma; casual in the Bahamas.

b. **Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola** (BANGS). **Northern Pileated Woodpecker.** [405*a*.]

Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola BANGS, Auk, XV, April, 1898, 176. (Greenville, Maine.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zone forests of North America from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, central Quebec, and Newfoundland to the southern Sierra Nevada of California, northern New Mexico, and the southern Alleghenies.

GENUS **MELANERPES** SWAINSON.

Melanerpes SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 316. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus erythrocephalus* LINNÆUS.

Melanérpes erythrocéphalus (LINNÆUS). **Red-headed Woodpecker.** [406.]

Picus erythrocephalus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario south to the Gulf coast, and from central Montana, central Colorado, and central Texas east to valleys of the Hudson and Delaware; rare and local in New England; casual in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; irregularly migratory in the northern parts of its range.

Melanerpes formicivorus (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Western North America from Oregon and western Texas to Panama.

a. **Melanerpes formicivorus formicivorus** (SWAINSON). **Ant-eating Woodpecker.** [407.]

Picus formicivorus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 439. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western Texas south through Mexico to Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

b. **Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi** RIDGWAY. **California Woodpecker.** [407*a*.]

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, 34, 85. (Petaluma, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran and lower part of Transition zones of the Pacific coast region from northwestern Oregon south to northern Lower California.

c. **Melanerpes formicivorus angústifrons** BAIRD. **Narrow-fronted Woodpecker.** [407*b*.]

Melanerpes formicivorus var. *angustifrons* BAIRD, in COOPER, Geol. Surv. Calif., Orn., I, 1870, 405. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California.

GENUS **ASYNDESMUS** COUES.

Asyndesmus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 55. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus torquatus* WILSON = *Asyndesmus lewisi* RILEY.

Asyndésmus léwisi RILEY. **Lewis's Woodpecker.** [408.]

Asyndesmus lewisi RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVIII, 1905, 225. (Montana, about Lat. 46° N.)

RANGE.— Transition Zone from southern British Columbia and southern Alberta to Arizona and New Mexico and from the inner coast ranges of California to the Black Hills, South Dakota, and western Nebraska; in winter to southern California, western Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico; casual in western Kansas.

GENUS **CENTURUS** SWAINSON.

Centurus SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, 1837, 310. Type, by monotypy, *Picus carolinus* LINNÆUS.

Centúrus carolínus (LINNÆUS). **Red-bellied Woodpecker.** [409.]

Picus carolinus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Austral zones of eastern United States from southeastern South Dakota, southeastern Minnesota, southwestern Ontario, western New York, southwestern Pennsylvania, and Delaware south to central Texas and the Gulf coast; casual north to Colorado and Massachusetts.

Centurus aúrifrons (WAGLER). **Golden-fronted Woodpecker.** [410.]

Picus aurifrons WAGLER, Isis, XXII, 1829, 512. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Central northern Texas south to Valley of Mexico.

Centurus uropygiális BAIRD. **Gila Woodpecker.** [411.]

Centurus uropygialis BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 120. (Bill Williams Fork of Colorado River, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower part of Lower Sonoran Zone from the Colorado Valley in southeastern California and the extreme southeastern corner of Nevada east through southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, and south through Lower California and western Mexico to Tepic.

GENUS COLAPTES VIGORS.

Colaptes VIGORS, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIV, Pt. iii, 1825, 457 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Cuculus auratus* LINNÆUS.

Coláptes auratus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern North America, from tree limit south to the Gulf coast.

a. **Colaptes auratus auratus** (LINNÆUS). **Flicker.** [412.]

Cuculus auratus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 112. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from North Carolina and southern Illinois to southern Florida and central Texas.

b. **Colaptes auratus lúteus** BANGS. **Northern Flicker.** [412*a*.]

Colaptes auratus luteus BANGS, Auk, XV, April, 1898, 177. (Watertown, Mass.)

RANGE.— Northern and eastern North America. Breeds from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south, east of the Rocky Mountains, to northern edge of Austroriparian Zone; occasional on Pacific slope from California northward; accidental in Greenland; migratory through most of Canada but more or less regularly resident within the United States, except the extreme northern parts; south in winter to the Gulf coast and southern Texas.

Colaptes cáfer (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Western North America from southern Alaska and central British Columbia south to Oaxaca, Mexico.

a. **[Colaptes cafer cafer.** Extralimital.]

b. **Colaptes cafer collâris** VIGORS. **Red-shafted Flicker.** [413.]

Colaptes collaris VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, 1829, 354. (Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast region from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to northern border of Mexico, west to coast ranges of Washington and Oregon and to Pacific coast from northern California south to Lower California and northwestern Mexico, and east to western Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota; casual in northern Alberta and Manitoba.

c. **Colaptes cafer saturâtior** RIDGWAY. **Northwestern Flicker.** [413a.]

Colaptes mexicanus saturatior RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 90. (Neah Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition Zone of Northwest coast from Sitka, Alaska, to northern California.

Colaptes chrysoïdes (MALHERBE). **Gilded Flicker.** [414.]

Geopicus (*Colaptes*) *chrysoïdes* MALHERBE, Revue et Mag. Zool., IV, 1852, 553. (America.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southeastern California and southern Arizona south through Lower California and southern Sonora.

Colaptes rufipileus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Flicker.** [415.]

Colaptes mexicanus rufipileus RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 191. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

ORDER MACROCHIRES. GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, ETC.

SUBORDER CAPRIMULGI. GOATSUCKERS, ETC.

FAMILY **CAPRIMULGIDÆ**. GOATSUCKERS, ETC.

GENUS **ANTROSTOMUS** BONAPARTE.

Antrostomus BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 8. Type, by subs. desig., *Caprimulgus carolinensis* GMELIN (Gray, 1840.)

Antróstomus carolinénsis (GMELIN). **Chuck-will's-widow.** [416.]

Caprimulgus carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 1028. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Southern North America and northern South America. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone from Missouri, Indiana, southern Ohio, and southern Virginia south to central Texas and Gulf States; casual in Kansas and Maryland; accidental in Massachusetts and Ontario; migrates through eastern Mexico; winters from southern Florida to Greater Antilles, Central America, and Colombia.

Antrostomus vociferus (WILSON).

RANGE.— Southern Canada south, east of Rocky Mountains, to Gulf coast, and to southern Arizona and tableland of Mexico; in winter south to Salvador.

a. **Antrostomus vociferus vociferus** (WILSON). **Whip-poor-will.** [417.]

Caprimulgus vociferus WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 71, pl. 41, figs. 1–3. (Eastern United States [probably near Philadelphia, Pa.].)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from Manitoba, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to northern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia, and from eastern North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas eastward; winters from the lowlands of South Carolina and the southern parts of the Gulf States to British Honduras and Salvador.

b. **Antrostomus vociferus macromystax** (WAGLER). **Stephens's Whip-poor-will.** [417*a*.]

Caprimulgus macromystax WAGLER, Isis, XXIV, 1831, 533. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south through the mountains of northern Mexico; in winter south to Guatemala.

GENUS **PHALÆNOPTILUS** RIDGWAY.

Phalænoptilus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 5. Type, by orig. desig., *Caprimulgus nuttallii* AUDUBON.

Phalænóptilus núttalli (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— Central and western North America from the Plains westward to California, and from southeastern British Columbia south, in winter, to central Mexico.

a. **Phalænoptilus nuttalli nuttalli** (AUDUBON). **Poor-will.** [418.]

Caprimulgus nuttallii AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 350, pl. 495. (Upper Missouri, between Fort Pierre and mouth of Cheyenne River, South Dakota.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern North Dakota, and southern South Dakota south to southern Arizona, northern Coahuila, and southern Texas; west to eastern California east of the Sierra; winters from southeastern California and southern Texas to central Mexico.

b. **Phalænoptilus nuttalli nítidus** BREWSTER. **Frosted Poor-will.** [418*a*.]

Phalænoptilus nuttalli nitidus BREWSTER, Auk, IV, April, 1887, 147. (Nueces River, Texas.)

RANGE.— Western Kansas south to Coahuila, west to Arizona and the Cape Region of Lower California.

c. **Phalænoptilus nuttalli californicus** RIDGWAY. **Dusky Poor-will.** [418*b*.]

Phalænoptilus nuttalli californicus RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 588 (note). (Nicasio, California.)

RANGE.— California west of the Sierra Nevada from about latitude 40° south to the San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones.

GENUS **NYCTIDROMUS** GOULD.

Nyctidromus GOULD, Icones Avium, Pt. II, Aug., 1838, pl. xii. Type, by monotypy, *Nyctidromus derbyanus* GOULD = *Caprimulgus albicollis* GMELIN.

Nyctidromus albicóllis (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Southern Texas south to Argentina.

a. **[Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis.** Extralimital.]

b. **Nyctidromus albicollis mérrilli** SENNETT. **Merrill's Parauque.** [419.]

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli SENNETT, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 44. (Nueces River, Nueces Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Southern Texas (mainly Rio Grande Valley) south to northern Vera Cruz; in winter along the Gulf coast to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

GENUS **CHORDEILES** SWAINSON.

Chordeiles SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 496. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus virginianus* GMELIN.

Chordeiles virginiánus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America, south in migration through the West Indies and Central America to Argentina.

a. **Chordeiles virginianus virginianus** (GMELIN). **Nighthawk.** [420.]

Caprimulgus virginianus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 1028. (Virginia.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern parts of Gulf States and west to edge of Plains from Minnesota to northeastern Texas; migrates through the Greater Antilles and Central America; winters in South America from Brazil to Argentina.

b. **Chordeiles virginianus hénryi** CASSIN. **Western Nighthawk.** [420*a*.]

Chordeiles henryi CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., 1855, 239. (Fort Webster, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern Texas and mountains of northern Mexico; winters in South America.

c. **Chordeiles virginianus chápmani** COUES. **Florida Nighthawk.** [420*b*.]

Chordiles popetue chapmani COUES, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 37. (Gainesville, Florida.)

RANGE.— Breeds in the Gulf coast belt from eastern Texas to Florida; winter range unknown.

d. **Chordeiles virginianus sénnetti** COUES. **Sennett's Nighthawk.** [420*c*.]

Chordiles popetue sennetti COUES, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 37. (50 miles west of Pembina, North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Breeds on treeless plains from Saskatchewan and Manitoba south to central Nebraska; in migration to Texas; occasional in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; winter range unknown, probably in South America.

e. **Chordeiles virginianus hésperis** GRINNELL. **Pacific Nighthawk.** [420*d*.]

Chordeiles virginianus hesperis GRINNELL, Condor, VII, 1905, 170. (Bear Lake, 6700 feet, San Bernardino Mountains, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds from southwestern British Columbia south along the coast to northern California and in the Sierra Nevada south to the San Bernardino Mountains, southern California; winter home unknown.

Chordeiles acutipénnis (BODDAERT).

RANGE.— California, Utah, and Texas south through the greater part of South America.

a. **[Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis.** Extralimital.]

b. **Chordeiles acutipennis texénsis** LAWRENCE. **Texas Nighthawk.** [421.]

Chordeiles texensis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VI, 1857, 167. (Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone from central California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, and southern Texas south to Cape San Lucas and southern Mexico; winters south of the United States to Panama.

SUBORDER CYPSELI. SWIFTS.

FAMILY MICROPODIDÆ. SWIFTS.

SUBFAMILY CHÆTURINÆ. SPINE-TAILED SWIFTS.

GENUS CYPSELOIDES STREUBEL.

Cypseloides STREUBEL, Isis, 1848, 366. Type, by subs. desig., *Hemiprocne fumigata* STREUBEL (Sclater, 1865).

Cypseloides niger (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Western North America, the West Indies, and northern South America.

a. **[Cypseloides niger niger.** Extralimital.**]**

b. **Cypseloides niger borealis** (KENNERLY). **Black Swift.** [422.]

Cypselus borealis KENNERLY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857, 202. (Simiahmoo Bay, Puget Sound, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia and southern Colorado south to central Mexico; winters in southern Mexico.

GENUS CHÆTURA STEPHENS.

Chætura STEPHENS, General Zoology, XIII, ii, 1826, 76. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo pelagica* LINNÆUS (Baird, 1858).

Chætura pelagica (LINNÆUS). **Chimney Swift.** [423.]

Hirundo pelagica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Breeds in eastern North America from southeastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to the Gulf coast, and west to the Plains from eastern Montana to eastern Texas; winters south of the United States, at least to Vera Cruz and Cozumel Island and probably in Central America; casual in southern Alberta; accidental in New Mexico and Greenland.

Chætura vauxi (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Vaux's Swift.** [424.]

Cypselus vauxi TOWNSEND, Narr. Journ. Rocky Mts., April, 1839, 348. (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Breeds from southern British Columbia to Santa Cruz Mountains, California; rare or casual east of the Cascades and the Sierra; migrates through Lower California and Arizona and winters in Central America south to Guatemala.

SUBFAMILY MICROPODINÆ. TYPICAL SWIFTS.

GENUS AËRONAUTES HARTERT.

Aëronautes HARTERT, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XVI, 1892, 459. Type, by orig. desig., *Cypselus melanoleucus* BAIRD.

Aëronautes melanoleucus (BAIRD). **White-throated Swift.** [425.]

Cypselus melanoleucus BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 118. (Camp 123, on Bill Williams River, [west of Ives Peak, Lat. 34° 15′ N.], Arizona.)

RANGE.— Breeds from southern British Columbia and southern Alberta south to Lower California and Guatemala, and from the Pacific coast east to the Black Hills and western Nebraska; winters from southern California southward.

SUBORDER TROCHILI. HUMMINGBIRDS.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ. HUMMINGBIRDS.

GENUS EUGENES GOULD.

Eugenes GOULD, Monogr. Trochil., II, 1856, pl. 59. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus fulgens* SWAINSON.

Eugenes fulgens (SWAINSON). **Rivoli's Hummingbird.** [426.]

Trochilus fulgens SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 441. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, Mexico, and Central America south to Nicaragua.

GENUS **CYANOLÆMUS** STONE.

Cyanolæmus STONE, Auk, XXIV, April, 1907, 197. Type, by orig. desig., *Ornismya clemenciæ* LESSON.

Cyanolæmus clemenciæ (LESSON). **Blue-throated Hummingbird.** [427.]

Ornismya clemenciæ LESSON, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch., 1829, xlv, 216, pl. 80. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, extreme western Texas, and Mexico to Oaxaca.

GENUS **ARCHILOCHUS** REICHENBACH.

Archilochus REICHENBACH, Journ. für Orn., 1853, Extra-Heft, 1854 (Aufz. der Colib.), 13. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus alexandri* BOURCIER & MULSANT.

Archilochus colubris (LINNÆUS). **Ruby-throated Hummingbird.** [428.]

Trochilus colubris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 120. (Carolina to New England.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southeastern Saskatchewan, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to Gulf coast and Florida, west to North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and central Texas; winters from middle and southern Florida and Louisiana through southern Mexico and Central America to Panama; casual in Cuba in migration.

Archilochus alexándri (BOURCIER & MULSANT). **Black-chinned Hummingbird.** [429.]

Trochilus alexandri BOURCIER & MULSANT, Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyons, IX, 1846, 330. (Sierra Madre, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from British Columbia to northern Lower California and northern Mexico and from the Pacific to western Montana and central Texas; winters in western Mexico south to Guerrero.

GENUS **CALYPTE** GOULD.

Calypte GOULD, Monogr. Trochil., III, 1856, pl. 134. Type, by subs. desig., *Ornismya costæ* BOURCIER (Elliot, 1879).

Calýpte cóstæ (BOURCIER). **Costa's Hummingbird.** [430.]

Ornismya costæ BOURCIER, Revue Zool., II, 1839, 294. (California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone from southern California and southwestern Utah south to southern Lower California and southern New Mexico; winters in Lower California and northwestern Mexico.

Calypte ánna (LESSON). **Anna's Hummingbird.** [431.]

Ornismya anna LESSON, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch., 1829, xxxi, 205, pl. 74. (California.)

RANGE.— California, chiefly west of the Sierra, and Lower California; migratory in southern Arizona; casual on Guadalupe Island.

GENUS **SELASPHORUS** SWAINSON.

Selasphorus SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 324. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus rufus* GMELIN (Gray, 1855).

Selásphorus platycércus (SWAINSON). **Broad-tailed Hummingbird.** [432.]

Trochilus platycercus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 441. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern Idaho and southern Wyoming to the Valley of Mexico, and from western Nevada to western Nebraska and western Texas; winters in Mexico south to Guatemala.

Selasphorus rufus (GMELIN). **Rufous Hummingbird.** [433.]

Trochilus rufus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 497. (Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition and Canadian zones of western North America from the coast of Alaska (lat. 61°), east central British Columbia, and southern Alberta south to higher mountains of central California, Arizona, and New Mexico; winters in southern Mexico; in migration east to Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and western Texas.

Selasphorus alleni HENSHAW. **Allen's Hummingbird.** [434.]

Selasphorus alleni HENSHAW, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, II, July, 1877, 53. (Nicasio, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds from southern British Columbia to northern Lower California; winters in northern Lower California and Sonora, Mexico; accidental in southern Arizona.

GENUS **ATTHIS** REICHENBACH.

Atthis REICHENBACH, Journ. für Orn., 1853, Extra-Heft, 1854 (Aufz. der Colib.), 12. Type, by subs. desig., *Ornismya heloisa* LESSON & DE LATTRE (Gray, 1855).

Atthis morcomi RIDGWAY. **Morcom's Hummingbird.** [435.]

Atthis morcomi RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, 325. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (only two specimens known).

GENUS **STELLULA** GOULD.

Stellula GOULD, Introd. Trochil., 1861, 90. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus calliope* GOULD.

Stellula calliope (GOULD). **Calliope Hummingbird.** [436.]

Trochilus (*Calothorax*) *calliope* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847, 11. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Breeds in mountains of Canadian Zone from southern British Columbia and southern Alberta to southern California and northern New Mexico; winters in Mexico south to Guerrero; casual in Wyoming and Colorado.

GENUS **CALOTHORAX** GRAY.

Calothorax GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, 13. Type, by orig. desig., *Cynanthus lucifer* SWAINSON.

Calothórax lúcifer (SWAINSON). **Lucifer Hummingbird.** [437.]

Cynanthus lucifer SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 442. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and western Texas south to the City of Mexico, Puebla, and Chiapas; winters in Mexico.

GENUS **AMIZILIS** GRAY.

Amizilis GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, 14. Type, by subs. desig., *Orthorhynchus amazili* LESSON (Gray, 1855).

Amizílis tzácatl (DE LA LLAVE). **Rieffer's Hummingbird.** [438.]

Trochilus tzacatl DE LA LLAVE, Registro Trimestre, II, 1833, 48. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas south to Venezuela.

Amizilis cervinivéntris GOULD.

RANGE.— Eastern Mexico north to Corpus Christi, Texas.

a. **[Amizilis cerviniventris cerviniventris.** Extralimital.]

b. **Amizilis cerviniventris chalconóta** OBERHOLSER. **Buff-bellied Hummingbird.** [439.]

Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota OBERHOLSER, Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, 32. ("Beeville" = Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas south to southern Tamaulipas.

GENUS **URANOMITRA** REICHENBACH.

Uranomitra REICHENBACH, Journ. für Orn., 1853, Extra-Heft, 1854 (Aufz. der Colib.), 10. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus franciæ* BOURCIER & MULSANT (Elliot, 1878).

Uranomítra sálvini (BREWSTER). **Salvin's Hummingbird.** [439.1.]

Cyanomyia salvini BREWSTER, Auk, X, July, 1893, 214. (Nacosari, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and eastern Sonora (only two specimens known).

GENUS **BASILINNA** BOIE.

Basilinna BOIE, Isis, XXIV, 1831, 546. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus leucotis* VIEILLOT (Gray, 1855).

Basilínna xántusi (LAWRENCE). **Xantus's Hummingbird.** [440.]

Amazilia xantusii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VII, 1860, 109. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California, rarely north to latitude 29°.

Basilínna leucótis (VIEILLOT). **White-eared Hummingbird.** [440.1.]

Trochilus leucotis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXIII, 1818, 428. ("Brésil" = Mexico?)

RANGE.— Chiricahua, Huachuca, and Santa Rita mountains of southeastern Arizona south to Nicaragua.

GENUS **CYNANTHUS** SWAINSON.

Cynanthus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 441. Type, by subs. desig., *Cynanthus latirostris* SWAINSON (Stone, 1907).

Cynánthus latiróstris SWAINSON. **Broad-billed Hummingbird.** [441.]

Cynanthus latirostris SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 441. ("Table land?" of Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to the City of Mexico.

ORDER PASSERES. PERCHING BIRDS.

SUBORDER CLAMATORES. SONGLESS PERCHING BIRDS.

[FAMILY COTINGIDÆ. COTINGAS.

GENUS PLATYPSARIS SCLATER.

Platypsaris SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 72. Type, by orig. desig., *Pachyramphus latirostris* BONAPARTE.

Platypsáris aglaíæ (LAFRESNAYE).

RANGE.— Southern border of Arizona to Mexico and Central America.

a. **[Platypsaris aglaiæ aglaiæ.** Extralimital.]

b. **Platypsaris aglaiæ albiventris** (LAWRENCE). **Xantus's Becard.** [441.1.]

Hadrostomus albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VIII, 1867, 475. (Plains of Colima, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (one specimen) south through western Mexico to Oaxaca; also Nuevo Leon.]

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ. TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

GENUS MUSCIVORA LACÉPÈDE.

Muscivora LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 5. Type, by subs. desig., *Muscicapa forficata* GMELIN (Fischer, 1813).

[Muscivora tyránnus (LINNÆUS). **Fork-tailed Flycatcher.** [442.]

Muscicapa tyrannus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 325. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Southern Mexico to northern Patagonia; accidental in Mississippi, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maine, and Bermuda.]

Muscivora forficáta (GMELIN). **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.** [443.]

Muscicapa forficata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 931. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Breeds from southern Kansas to southern Texas, casually to southwestern Missouri, western Arkansas, and western Louisiana; winters from southern Mexico to Panama; accidental locally from Colorado, Keewatin, and New Brunswick south to Florida.

GENUS **TYRANNUS** LACÉPÈDE.

Tyrannus LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Ois., 1799, 5. Type, by tautonymy, *Lanius tyrannus* LINNÆUS.

Tyránnus tyránnus (LINNÆUS). **Kingbird.** [444.]

Lanius tyrannus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 94. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, northern New Mexico, central Texas, and central Florida; winters from southern Mexico to Colombia, British Guiana, Peru, and Bolivia; casual in Cuba in migration; accidental in Greenland.

Tyrannus dominicénsis (GMELIN). **Gray Kingbird.** [445.]

Lanius dominicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 302. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Breeds from Georgia, southeastern South Carolina, Florida, and Yucatan through the Bahamas and West Indies to northern South America; winters from Jamaica and Haiti southward.

Tyrannus melancholícus VIEILLOT.

RANGE.— South America, Central America, and Mexico, north to Lower Rio Grande Valley.

a. [**Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Tyrannus melancholicus couchi** BAIRD. **Couch's Kingbird.** [446.]

Tyrannus couchii BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 175. (Nuevo Leon, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Valley of Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south in northeastern Mexico to Vera Cruz and Puebla; winters in Mexico.

Tyrannus verticalis SAY. **Arkansas Kingbird.** [447.]

Tyrannus verticalis SAY, in LONG's Exped., II, 1823, 60 (note). (Near La Junta, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Sonoran zones, from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to northern Lower California and Chihuahua, east to western Minnesota, western Iowa, central Kansas, and western Texas; winters from western Mexico to Guatemala; casual in Manitoba; accidental in Missouri, Wisconsin, Maine, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Tyrannus vociferans SWAINSON. **Cassin's Kingbird.** [448.]

Tyrannus vociferans SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., XX, 1826, 273. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from central California and southern Wyoming south to Michoacan and Jalisco, Mexico, and east to eastern Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas; winters from southern California and northern Mexico to Guatemala; casual in Oregon and northern California.

GENUS **PITANGUS** SWAINSON.

Pitangus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 165. Type, by orig. desig., *Tyrannus sulphuratus* VIEILLOT = *Lanius sulphuratus* LINNÆUS.

Pitángus sulphurátus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Mexico, Central and South America to Bolivia and Argentina.

a. **[Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pitangus sulphuratus derbiánus** (KAUP). **Derby Flycatcher.** [449.]

Saurophagus derbianus KAUP, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1851 (Oct., 1852), 44, pl. xxxvi. (Zacatecas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Valley of Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south to Costa Rica.

GENUS **MYIODYNASTES** BONAPARTE.

Myiodynastes BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, II, 1857, 35. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa audax* GMELIN.

Myiodynástes luteiventris SCLATER. **Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.** [451.]

Myiodynastes luteiventris SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, 42. (Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southeastern Arizona south to Panama; winters south of the United States.

GENUS **MYIARCHUS** CABANIS.

Myiarchus CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., 1844, I, 272. Type, by subs. desig., *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN (Gray, 1855).

Myiárchus crinítus (LINNÆUS). **Crested Flycatcher.** [452.]

Turdus crinitus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 170. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North and northern South America. Breeds from upper edge of Transition Zone in southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern Texas and southern Florida; winters from eastern and southern Mexico to Panama and Colombia; accidental in Wyoming and Cuba.

Myiarchus magister RIDGWAY.

RANGE.— Southwestern border of the United States south to Central America.

a. **Myiarchus magister magister** RIDGWAY. **Arizona Crested Flycatcher.** [453.]

Myiarchus mexicanus magister RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 90. (Camp Lowell, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through western Mexico to Oaxaca and Chiapas.

b. **Myiarchus magister nélsoni** RIDGWAY. **Mexican Crested Flycatcher.** [453*a*.]

Myiarchus magister nelsoni RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. 4, 1907, 903. (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Valley of Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south through eastern and southern Mexico to Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.

Myiarchus cinerascens (LAWRENCE).

RANGE.— Western United States south to Lower California, Mexico, and Guatemala.

a. **Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens** (LAWRENCE). **Ash-throated Flycatcher.** [454.]

Tyrannula cinerascens LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, 1851, 121. (Between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, western Texas.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern Washington, northern Utah, central Colorado, and central Texas to northern Lower California, Sinaloa, Durango, and Tamaulipas; accidental in northern Wyoming and northern Colorado; winters south to Guatemala and Yucatan.

b. **Myiarchus cinerascens pértinax** BAIRD. **Lower California Flycatcher.** [454*b*.]

Myiarchus pertinax BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 303. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern half of Lower California.

Myiarchus láwrencei (GIRAUD).

RANGE.— Southern border of United States south to Panama.

a. **[Myiarchus lawrencei lawrencei. Extralimital.]**

b. **Myiarchus lawrencei oliváscens** RIDGWAY. **Olivaceous Flycatcher.** [455*a*.]

Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 91. (Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona south through western Mexico to Oaxaca; accidental in Colorado.

GENUS **SAYORNIS** GRAY.

Sayornis GRAY, Cat. Gen. Birds, 1855, 146. Type, by orig. desig., *Muscicapa saya* BONAPARTE.

Sayórnis phœbe (LATHAM). **Phœbe.** [456.]

Muscicapa phœbe LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 489. (New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie, Alberta, southern Keewatin, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island south to northeastern New Mexico, central Texas, northern Mississippi, and highlands of Georgia; winters in United States south of latitude 37° south to Vera Cruz and Oaxaca; in migration casual west to Colorado and Wyoming; accidental in California and Cuba.

Sayornis sáyus (BONAPARTE). **Say's Phœbe.** [457.]

Muscicapa saya BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., I, 1825, 20. (Arkansas River, 20 miles from the Rocky Mountains.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from central Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, and central North Dakota south to Lower California, Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Iowa, and western Kansas; winters from central California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas to southern Lower California, Vera Cruz, and Puebla; accidental in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Massachusetts.

Sayornis nígricans (SWAINSON). **Black Phœbe.** [458.]

Tyrannula nigricans SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 367. (Tableland of Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from southwestern Oregon through California west of the Sierra to Cape San Lucas, east through southern California and Arizona to southern New Mexico and central Texas, and over Mexico (except Gulf coast) to Yucatan.

GENUS **NUTTALLORNIS** RIDGWAY.

Nuttallornis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 337. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannus borealis* SWAINSON.

Nuttallórnis boreális (SWAINSON). **Olive-sided Flycatcher.** [459.]

Tyrannus borealis SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 141, pl. 35. (Cumberland House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south in coniferous forests of western United States to southern California, Arizona, and western Texas, and also northern Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts south in mountains to North Carolina; migrates through Mexico and Central America; winters in northern South America from Colombia to Peru.

GENUS **MYIOCHANES** CABANIS & HEINE.

Myiochanes CABANIS & HEINE, Mus. Hein., II, 1859, 71. Type, by orig. desig., *Platyrhynchus cinereus* SPIX.

Myiochanes pértinax (CABANIS & HEINE).

RANGE.— Southern Arizona to southern Mexico.

a. **[Myiochanes pertinax pertinax.** Extralimital.]

b. **Myiochanes pertinax pallidivéntris** (CHAPMAN). **Coues's Flycatcher.** [460.]

Contopus pertinax pallidiventris CHAPMAN, Auk, XIV, July, 1897, 310. (Pima County, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Mountains of central Arizona south through Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango to Tepic; accidental in Colorado.

Myiochanes vírens (LINNÆUS). **Wood Pewee.** [461.]

Muscicapa virens LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island to southern Texas and central Florida, west to eastern Nebraska; winters from Nicaragua to Colombia and Peru; casual in Colorado; accidental in migration in Cuba.

Myiochanes richardsoni (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Western North America, south in winter to Central America and western South America.

a. **Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni** (SWAINSON). **Western Wood Pewee.** [462.]

Tyrannula richardsonii SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 146, pl. 46, lower fig. (Cumberland House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Western North America and South America. Breeds from central Alaska (casual at Point Barrow), southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas; migrates through Mexico and Central America; winters in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

b. **Myiochanes richardsoni peninsulæ** (BREWSTER). **Large-billed Wood Pewee.** [462*a*.]

Contopus richardsonii peninsulæ BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 144. (Separates publ. Feb. 17.) (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Cape Region of Lower California; winters on mainland of western Mexico south to Oaxaca.

GENUS **EMPIDONAX** CABANIS.

Empidonax CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1855, 480. Type by monotypy, *Tyrannula pusilla* SWAINSON.

Empidonax flaviventris (W. M. & S. F. BAIRD). **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.** [463.]

Tyrannula flaviventris W. M. & S. F. BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, 1843, 283. (Carlisle, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Canadian Zone from northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to North

Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, northern New York, Pennsylvania (mountains), and New Hampshire; west in migration to the eastern border of the Plains, eastern Texas, and eastern Mexico; winters from southern Mexico and Guatemala to Panama; occasional in migration in western Florida; accidental in Greenland.

Empidonax difficilis BAIRD.

RANGE.— Western North America south to southern Mexico.

a. **Empidonax difficilis difficilis** BAIRD. **Western Flycatcher.** [464.]

Empidonax difficilis BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 198. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from Glacier Bay, Alaska, southeastern British Columbia, Montana, and southwestern South Dakota to southern California and western Texas; winters in Mexico south to Cape San Lucas, Tres Marias Islands, and Oaxaca.

b. **Empidonax difficilis cineritius** BREWSTER. **San Lucas Flycatcher.** [464*a*.]

Empidonax cineritius BREWSTER, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 90. (La Laguna [Sierra de la Laguna], Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds from San Diego County, California, and Hansen Laguna to Cape region of Lower California.

Empidonax virescens (VIEILLOT). **Acadian Flycatcher.** [465.]

Platyrhynchos virescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXVII, 1818, 22. (Near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds from upper limit of Carolinian Zone in northeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, Connecticut (casually), and Massachusetts (one instance) south to southern Texas, the Gulf States, and northern Florida; migrates through Yucatan and Central America and winters in Colombia and Ecuador; casual in Massachusetts; accidental in the Bahamas and Cuba in migration.

Empidonax traillii (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— North America; in winter south to Central America and northern South America.

a. **Empidonax traillii traillii** (AUDUBON). **Traill's Flycatcher.** [466.]

Muscicapa traillii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1828, pl. 45. (Woods along the prairie lands of the Arkansas River.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia and Idaho to southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Tamaulipas, east to Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio; winters in Central America south to Nicaragua and Colombia.

b. **Empidonax traillii alnórum** BREWSTER. **Alder Flycatcher.** [466*a*.]

Empidonax traillii alnorum BREWSTER, Auk, XII, April, 1895, 161. (Upton, Maine.)

RANGE.— Breeds mainly in Hudsonian and Canadian zones from central Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to east central British Columbia, eastern Montana, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, New York, New Jersey, and mountains of West Virginia; winters in Central America south to Panama; casual in migration in South Atlantic States.

Empidonax mínimus (W. M. & S. F. BAIRD). **Least Flycatcher.** [467.]

Tyrannula minima W. M. & S. F. BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, 1843, 284. (Carlisle, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from west central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Montana, eastern Wyoming, central Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina; in migration west to eastern Colorado and central Texas; winters from northeastern Mexico and Yucatan to Panama and Peru; accidental in Grand Cayman Island, West Indies.

Empidonax hámmondi (XANTUS). **Hammond's Flycatcher.** [468.]

Tyrannula hammondii XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition and Canadian zones of western North America from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, and central Alberta to southern California and Colorado; winters from northern Mexico to the highlands of Guatemala.

Empidonax wrighti BAIRD. **Wright's Flycatcher.** [469.]

Empidonax wrightii BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 200. (El Paso, Texas.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition and Canadian zones of western North America from southern British Columbia and southwestern Saskatchewan south to central California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and east to eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; winters from northern to southern Mexico.

Empidonax griseus BREWSTER. **Gray Flycatcher.** [469.1.]

Empidonax griseus BREWSTER, Auk, VI, April, 1889, 87. (Separates publ. Jan. 31.) (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southwestern United States and Mexico. Breeds from mountains of southern California, Arizona, and southern New Mexico to southern end of the Mexican tableland; winters from southern California and southern Arizona south in Lower California and Mexico to Puebla and Tepic; casual in Colorado.

Empidonax fulvifrons (GIRAUD).

RANGE.— Guatemala north to Arizona and New Mexico.

a. **[Empidonax fulvifrons fulvifrons.** Extralimital.]

b. **Empidonax fulvifrons pygmæus** COUES. **Buff-breasted Flycatcher.** [470*a*.]

Empidonax pygmæus COUES, Ibis, Oct., 1865, 537. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and south through Chihuahua to Durango; winters south of the United States to Jalisco, Tepic, Morelos, and Michoacan.

GENUS **PYROCEPHALUS** GOULD.

Pyrocephalus GOULD, Zool. Voy. Beagle, 1839, 44. Type, by monotypy *Pyrocephalus parvirostris* GOULD + *Muscicapa coronata* GMELIN = *Muscicapa rubinus* BODDAERT.

Pyrocéphalus rubínus (BODDAERT).

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States south through the greater part of South America.

a. [**Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicánus** SCLATER. **Vermilion Flycatcher.** [471.]

Pyrocephalus mexicanus SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, 45. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone from southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to Lower California, Guatemala, Honduras, and Yucatan; accidental in Florida.

GENUS **CAMPTOSTOMA** SCLATER.

Camptostoma SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 203. Type, by orig. desig., *Camptostoma imberbe* SCLATER.

Camptóstoma imbérbe SCLATER. **Beardless Flycatcher.** [472.]

Camptostoma imberbe SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 203. (San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and valley of the Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south through Mexico to Guatemala and Nicaragua.

SUBORDER OSCINES. SONG BIRDS.

FAMILY **ALAUDIDÆ.** LARKS.

[GENUS **ALAUDA** LINNÆUS.

Alauda LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. Type, by subs. desig., *Alauda arvensis* LINNÆUS (Swainson, 1827).

Alaúda arvénsis LINNÆUS. **Skylark.** [473.]

Alauda arvensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe and northern Africa; accidental in Greenland and Bermuda; introduced into the United States; at present resident and breeding on Long Island, N. Y., but apparently not spreading; introduced also on Oahu, Hawaii.]

GENUS **OTOCORIS** BONAPARTE.

Otocoris BONAPARTE, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. [Bologna], II, 1838, 407. Type, by monotypy, *Phileremos cornutus* BONAPARTE = *Alauda cornuta* WILSON = *Alauda alpestris* LINNÆUS.

Otócoris alpéstris (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, northern South America, northern Africa, Europe, and Asia.

a. **Otocoris alpestris alpestris** (LINNÆUS). **Horned Lark.** [474.]

Alauda alpestris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 166. (Sea shore of Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Arctic Zone of Canada from Boothia Peninsula south to head of James Bay, Labrador, and Newfoundland; winters south to the Ohio Valley and Georgia; casual in Louisiana and Bermuda; accidental in Greenland.

b. **Otocoris alpestris arcticola** OBERHOLSER. **Pallid Horned Lark.** [474*a*.]

Otocoris alpestris arcticola OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, 816. (Fort Reliance, Yukon, Canada.)

RANGE.— Northwestern North America. Breeds in Alaska (except Pacific coast strip) and in upper Yukon Valley; winters south to Oregon, Utah, and Montana.

c. **Otocoris alpestris praticola** HENSHAW. **Prairie Horned Lark.** [474*b*.]

Otocorys alpestris praticola HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 264. (Richland County, Illinois.)

RANGE.— Northeastern United States and Canada. Breeds chiefly in Transition Zone from southern Manitoba and southern Quebec to eastern Kansas, southern Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia, and Connecticut; winters south to Texas, Tennessee, and Georgia, and casually to Arizona and Colorado.

d. **Otocoris alpestris leucolæma** (COUES). **Desert Horned Lark.** [474*c*.]

Eremophila alpestris var. *leucolæma* COUES, Birds N. W., 1874, 38, 39. (Fort Randall, South Dakota.)

RANGE.— Great Plains and Great Basin. Breeds chiefly in Transition Zone from southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan to southern Nevada, northern New Mexico, and western Kansas; winters south to southeastern California, Texas, and Sonora.

e. **Otocoris alpestris giraúdi** HENSHAW. **Texas Horned Lark.** [474*d*.]

Otocorys alpestris giraudi HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 266. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— Coast of Texas and Tamaulipas from Galveston Bay to a little south of the Rio Grande.

f. **Otocoris alpestris áctia** OBERHOLSER. **California Horned Lark.** [474*e*.]

Otocoris alpestris actia OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, 845. (Jacumba, San Diego Co., California.)

RANGE.— San Francisco Bay to northern Lower California, and the San Joaquin Valley.

g. **Otocoris alpestris rúbea** HENSHAW. **Ruddy Horned Lark.** [474*f*.]

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Otocorys alpestris rubeus HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 267 (Stockton, California.)

RANGE.— Sacramento Valley, California.

h. **Otocoris alpestris strigáta** HENSHAW. **Streaked Horned Lark.** [474*g*.]

Otocorys alpestris strigata HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 267. (Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast belt. Breeds in Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades; east in winter to eastern Washington and Oregon, south to northern California.

i. **Otocoris alpestris adústa** DWIGHT. **Scorched Horned Lark.** [474*h*.]

Otocoris alpestris adusta DWIGHT, Auk, VII, April, 1890, 148. (Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and north central Mexico.

j. **Otocoris alpestris mérrilli** DWIGHT. **Dusky Horned Lark.** [474*i*.]

Otocoris alpestris merrilli DWIGHT, Auk, VII, April, 1890, 153. (Fort Klamath, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Northwestern semi-arid districts. Breeds chiefly in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia and northwestern Idaho to northeastern California east of the Cascades and northwestern Nevada; winters south to central California.

k. **Otocoris alpestris pállida** DWIGHT. **Sonora Horned Lark.** [474*j*.]

Otocoris alpestris pallida DWIGHT, Auk, VII, April, 1890, 154. (Direction Hill, between Adair Bay and mouth of Colorado River, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Colorado Valley from southern Nevada to head of the Gulf of California.

l. **Otocoris alpestris hoyti** BISHOP. **Hoyt's Horned Lark.** [474*k*.]

Otocoris alpestris hoyti BISHOP, Auk, XIII, April, 1896, 130. (Cando, Towner Co., North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds north of limit of trees from mouth of the Mackenzie to west shore of Hudson Bay; winters south to Nevada, Utah, Kansas, and Michigan; casual in Ohio and New York.

m. **Otocoris alpestris occidentális** McCALL. **Montezuma Horned Lark.** [474*l*.]

Otocoris? occidentalis McCALL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1851, 218. (Santa Fé, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Central Arizona and New Mexico, migrating into western Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

n. **Otocoris alpestris insulâris** C. H. TOWNSEND. **Island Horned Lark.** [474*m*.]

Otocoris alpestris insularis TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 140. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— Resident on the Santa Barbara Islands, California; occurs in winter on the neighboring mainland.

FAMILY **CORVIDÆ**. CROWS, JAYS, MAGPIES, ETC.

SUBFAMILY **GARRULINÆ**. MAGPIES AND JAYS.

GENUS **PICA** BRISSON.

Pica BRISSON, Orn., II, 1760, 35. Type, by tautonymy, [*Pica*] *pica* BRISSON = *Corvus pica* LINNÆUS.

Pica pica (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Europe, northern Asia, and western North America from middle Yukon south to New Mexico and Arizona.

a. **[Pica pica pica.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pica pica hudsónia** (SABINE). **Magpie.** [475.]

Corvus hudsonius SABINE, in FRANKLIN, Narr. Journ. Polar Sea, 1823, 671. (Cumberland House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Principally Boreal and Transition zones from the eastern Aleutian Islands, middle Yukon, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and Lake

Winnepeg south to northern Arizona and New Mexico, and from the eastern slope of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada to western North Dakota and western Texas; casual in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ontario, and the Hudson Bay region; accidental in Quebec.

Pica núttalli (AUDUBON). **Yellow-billed Magpie.** [476.]

Corvus nuttallii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1836, pl. 362, fig. 1. (Santa Barbara, California)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Sonoran zones of California, west of the Sierra Nevada, from Tehama County to Ventura and Kern counties, chiefly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

GENUS **CYANOCITTA** STRICKLAND.

Cyanocitta STRICKLAND, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XV, 1845, 261. Type, by orig. desig., *Corvus cristatus* LINNÆUS.

Cyanocitta cristáta (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern North America, from central Canada south to the Gulf coast.

a. **Cyanocitta cristata cristata** (LINNÆUS). **Blue Jay.** [477.]

Corvus cristatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 106. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America, breeding from central Alberta, southern Keewatin, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to the Gulf States, except Florida, and west to western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and central Texas; casual in New Mexico.

b. **Cyanocitta cristata florincola** COUES. **Florida Blue Jay.** [477*a*.]

Cyanocitta cristata florincola COUES, Key N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 421. (Hibernia, Clay Co., Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida.

Cyanocitta stélleri (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Western North America from Alaska south to highlands of Guatemala and Honduras.

a. **Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri** (GMELIN). **Steller's Jay.** [478.]

Corvus stelleri GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 370. (Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast from Cook Inlet, Alaska, south into Oregon (including Vancouver and other coastal islands except Prince of Wales Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands).

b. **Cyanocitta stelleri frontális** (RIDGWAY). **Blue-fronted Jay.** [478*a*.]

Cyanura stelleri var. *frontalis* RIDGWAY, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, Jan., 1873, 41. (Carson City, Nevada.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones of both slopes of the Sierra Nevada from Mt. Shasta south to the San Jacinto and San Pedro Martir mountains, Lower California, and also the inner coast ranges of northern California (west of Sacramento Valley) from the Bully Choop Mountains south to Mt. St. Helena and Mt. George (east of Napa Valley).

c. **Cyanocitta stelleri diademáta** (BONAPARTE). **Long-crested Jay.** [478*b*.]

Cyanogarrulus diadematus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 377. (Zacatecas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Transition and Boreal zones of the southern Rocky Mountains from the Wasatch Mountains, Utah, and southern Wyoming to Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, and Jalisco.

d. **Cyanocitta stelleri annéctens** (BAIRD). **Black-headed Jay.** [478*c*.]

Cyanura stelleri var. *annectens* BAIRD, in Hist. N. A. Birds, II, 1874, 281. (Hell Gate, east of Missoula, Montana.)

RANGE.— Boreal Zone of the northern Rocky Mountains in British Columbia to northeastern Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming; casual in Utah in winter.

e. **Cyanocitta stelleri carlóttæ** OSGOOD. **Queen Charlotte Jay.** [478*d*.]

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottæ OSGOOD, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 21, 1901, 46. (Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)

RANGE.— Queen Charlotte and Prince of Wales Islands, British Columbia.

f. **Cyanocitta stelleri carbonácea** GRINNELL. **Coast Jay.** [478*e*.]

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea GRINNELL, Condor, II, 1900, 127. (Stevens Creek Cañon, Santa Clara Co., California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in the humid Pacific coast strip from southern Oregon to the Santa Lucia Mountains, California, and east to the mountains on the west side of Napa Valley; in winter east to the Gabilan and Mt. Diablo ranges.

GENUS **APHELOCOMA** CABANIS.

Aphelocoma CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 221 (note). Type, by subs. desig., *Garrulus californicus* VIGORS (Baird, 1858).

Aphelócoma cyánea (VIEILLOT). **Florida Jay.** [479.]

Garrulus cyaneus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XII, 1817, 476. (Florida.)

RANGE.— Peninsula of Florida.

Aphelocoma woódhousei (BAIRD). **Woodhouse's Jay.** [480.]

Cyanocitta woodhouseii BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 585. (Fort Thorn, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Great Basin and adjacent arid region, breeding in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to southeastern California (east of Sierra Nevada), Arizona, New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, and western Texas.

Aphelocoma cyanótis RIDGWAY. **Blue-eared Jay.** [480.1.]

Aphelocoma cyanotis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 357. (Mexico, probably San Luis Potosi.)

RANGE.— Central and southwestern Texas (Brewster, Sutton, and Kerr counties) south on Mexican tableland through Durango, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, and Hidalgo to City of Mexico.

Aphelocoma texána RIDGWAY. **Texas Jay.** [480.2.]

Aphelocoma texana RIDGWAY, Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, 70. (Near head of Nueces River, Edwards Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Central and southwestern Texas, from Kerr and Edwards counties to Davis Mountains.

Aphelocoma califórnica (VIGORS).

RANGE.— Pacific coast region of North America from southern Oregon to southern Lower California.

a. **Aphelocoma californica californica** (VIGORS). **California Jay.** [481.]

Garrulus californicus VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 21, pl. v. (Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone of California and southern Oregon west from the eastern base of the Sierra-Cascade Range, and south to San Bernardino; an isolated (?) colony on the Columbia River west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington.

b. **Aphelocoma californica hypoleúca** RIDGWAY. **Xantus's Jay.** [481*a*.]

Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 356. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern two-thirds of Lower California.

c. **Aphelocoma californica obscúra** ANTHONY. **Belding's Jay.** [481*b*.]

Aphelocoma californica obscura ANTHONY, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, Oct. 11, 1889, 75. (Valladores, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern coast district of California from San Fernando and San Bernardino Mountains south to southern end of San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

Aphelocoma insulàris HENSHAW. **Santa Cruz Jay.** [481.1.]

Aphelocoma insularis HENSHAW, Auk, III, Oct., 1886, 452. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

RANGE.— Santa Cruz Island, California.

Aphelocoma sièberi (WAGLER).

RANGE.— Southern border of the Mexican tableland north to southern Arizona and southern Texas.

a. **[Aphelocoma sieberi sieberi.** Extralimital.]

b. **Aphelocoma sieberi arizónæ** (RIDGWAY). **Arizona Jay.** [482.]

Cyanocitta ultramarina var. *arizonæ* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 199. (Old Fort Buchanan, near Crittenden, Pima Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone in southern Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

c. **Aphelocoma sieberi coúchi** (BAIRD). **Couch's Jay.** [482*a*.]

Cyanocitta couchii BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 588. (Monterey, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Chisos Mountains, southwestern Texas, to southern Nuevo Leon and northern Coahuila.

GENUS **XANTHOURA** BONAPARTE.

Xanthoura BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 380. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus peruvianus* GMELIN = *Corvus yncas* BODDAERT (Gray, 1855).

Xanthoúra luxuósa (LESSON).

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley south to Guatemala and Honduras.

a. [**Xanthoura luxuosa luxuosa.** Extralimital.]

b. **Xanthoura luxuosa glaucéscens** RIDGWAY. **Green Jay.** [483.]

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens RIDGWAY, Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, 28. (Fort Brown, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, as far north as Laredo, and Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

GENUS **PERISOREUS** BONAPARTE.

Perisoreus BONAPARTE, Giornale Arcadico, XLIX, 1831, 42. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus canadensis* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Perisóreus canadénsis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern coniferous forests of North America south in mountains to New York, New Mexico, and Arizona.

a. **Perisoreus canadensis canadensis** (LINNÆUS). **Canada Jay.** [484.]

Corvus canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 158. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones of eastern North America. Breeds from limit of conifers in northwestern Mackenzie and central Keewatin and from northern Quebec south to west central Alberta, northern Minnesota, Michigan, the Adirondacks of New York, northern Maine, New Hampshire, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; casual in Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

b. **Perisoreus canadensis capitális** RIDGWAY. **Rocky Mountain Jay.** [484*a*.]

Perisoreus canadensis var. *capitalis* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Nov., 1873, 193, 199. (Henry's Fork, southwestern corner of Sweetwater Co., Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones of the Rocky Mountain region from central British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern South Dakota south to Arizona and New Mexico; in winter to northwestern Nebraska.

c. **Perisoreus canadensis fúmifrons** RIDGWAY. **Alaska Jay.** [484*b*.]

Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 5. (Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Wooded parts of Alaska, except coast district east and south of the Alaska Peninsula, and central and southwestern Yukon.

d. **Perisoreus canadensis nigricapíllus** RIDGWAY. **Labrador Jay.** [484*c*.]

Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 15. (Coast of Labrador.)

RANGE.— Northern and eastern Ungava, Labrador, and Newfoundland.

Perisoreus obscúrus RIDGWAY.

RANGE.— British Columbia south to northern California.

a. **Perisoreus obscurus obscurus** RIDGWAY. **Oregon Jay.** [485.]

Perisoreus canadensis var. *obscurus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Nov., 1873, 194, 199. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia to Mendocino County, California.

b. **Perisoreus obscurus griseus** RIDGWAY. **Gray Jay.** [485*a*.]

Perisoreus obscurus griseus RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, July, 1899, 255. (Keechelus Lake, Kittitas Co., Washington.)

RANGE.— Interior of southern British Columbia south in the Cascades to northern California; casual in the Sierras to Lake Tahoe.

SUBFAMILY **CORVINÆ**. CROWS.

GENUS **CORVUS** LINNÆUS.

Corvus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus corax* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Córvus córax LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Europe, northern and central Asia, and North America.

a. [**Corvus corax corax.** Extralimital.]

b. **Corvus corax sinuátus** WAGLER. **Raven.** [486.]

Corvus sinuatus WAGLER, Isis, XXII, 1829, 748. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Oregon, Montana, and South Dakota south to Honduras, and east probably to Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

c. **Corvus corax principális** RIDGWAY. **Northern Raven.** [486*a*.]

Corvus corax principalis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 361. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland south to Washington, central Minnesota, Michigan, coast region of New Jersey and Virginia, and the higher Alleghenies to Georgia.

Corvus cryptoleúcus COUCH. **White-necked Raven.** [487.]

Corvus cryptoleucus COUCH, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 66. (Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Deserts of western United States and Mexico, breeding in Sonoran zones from southeastern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas south to Guanajuato and Michoacan, Mexico; formerly to northern Colorado, western Nebraska, and western Kansas.

Corvus brachyrhýnchos BREHM.

RANGE.— Temperate North America.

a. **Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos** BREHM. **Crow.** [488.]

Corvus brachyrhynchos BREHM, Beitr. Vögelkunde, II, 1822, 56. (North America.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Texas and the Gulf coast (except Florida); winters from near the northern boundary of the United States southward.

b. **Corvus brachyrhynchos páscuus** COUES. **Florida Crow.** [488*a*.]

Corvus americanus pascuus COUES, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 84. (Southern part of Florida.)

RANGE.— Peninsula of Florida.

c. **Corvus brachyrhynchos hésperis** RIDGWAY. **Western Crow.** [488*b*.]

Corvus americanus hesperis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 362. (Fort Klamath, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Western North America, from east central British Columbia and Montana south to southern California, Arizona, and western Texas.

Corvus caurinus BAIRD. **Northwestern Crow.** [489.]

Corvus caurinus BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 569. (Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast from Kadiak Island and Kukak Bay, Alaska, to Puget Sound, Washington.

Corvus ossifragus WILSON. **Fish Crow.** [490.]

Corvus ossifragus WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 27, pl. 37, fig. 2. (Great Egg Harbor, N. J.)

RANGE.— Carolinian and Austroriparian faunas of Atlantic and Gulf coasts from lower Delaware and Hudson River valleys and Connecticut to Louisiana and Florida; casual in Massachusetts.

[**Corvus frugilegus** LINNÆUS. **Rook.** [490.1.]

Corvus frugilegus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe in general, including Great Britain, and Kashmir and northwestern India east to central Asia; winters in southern Europe and northern Africa; accidental in Greenland.]

[**Corvus cornix** LINNÆUS. **Hooded Crow.** [490.2.]

Corvus cornix LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Great Britain and continental Europe, except the southwestern part; casual in Iceland and Greenland.]

GENUS **NUCIFRAGA** BRISSON.

Nucifraga BRISSON, Orn., II, 1760, 58. Type, by monotypy, [*Nucifraga*] *nucifraga* BRISSON = *Corvus caryocatactes* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **PICICORVUS** BONAPARTE.

Picicorvus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 384. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus columbianus* WILSON.

Nucífraga columbiána (WILSON). **Clarke's Nutcracker.** [491.]

Corvus columbianus WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 29, pl. 20, fig. 2. (Columbia River, between the Dalles and the mouth.)

RANGE.— Western North America, breeding in Boreal zones from Bristol Bay, Alaska, west central Alberta, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills) south to high mountains of southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico; casual in western Nebraska and east to Missouri and Arkansas; accidental in Wisconsin, Iowa, and northern Lower California.

GENUS **CYANOCEPHALUS** BONAPARTE.

Cyanocephalus BONAPARTE, Osserv. Stato Zool. Eur., 1842, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* WIED.

Cyanocéphalus cyanocéphalus (WIED). **Piñon Jay.** [492.]

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus WIED, Reise Nord-America, II, 1841, 22. (Junction of Marias and Yellowstone rivers, Montana.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of western North America, breeding chiefly in the piñon and juniper belt of mountains from central Washington, Idaho, and central Montana south to northern Lower California, Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Sierra-Cascade Range east to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; casual on the coast of California and in eastern Nebraska and Kansas.

FAMILY **STURNIDÆ**. STARLINGS.

GENUS **STURNUS** LINNÆUS.

Sturnus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. Type, by subs. desig., *Sturnus vulgaris* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Stúrnus vulgáris LINNÆUS. **Starling.** [493.]

Sturnus vulgaris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Western and central Europe; winters south to Africa; accidental in Greenland; introduced in 1890 in New York City and thence has spread as far as Springfield, Massachusetts, Stonington, Connecticut, Ossining, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FAMILY **ICTERIDÆ**. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.

GENUS **DOLICHONYX** SWAINSON.

Dolichonyx SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 435. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla oryzivora* LINNÆUS.

Dolichónyx oryzívorus (LINNÆUS). **Bobolink.** [494.]

Fringilla oryzivora LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. (Cuba.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northeastern Nevada, Utah, northern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, central Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters in South America to southern Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay; in migration to the West Indies and east coast of Central America; casual in California; accidental in Bermuda and the Galapagos.

GENUS **MOLOTHRUS** SWAINSON.

Molothrus SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 277. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla pecoris* GMELIN = *Oriolus ater* BODDAERT.

Molóthrus áter (BODDAERT).

RANGE.— North central Canada to the southern end of the tableland in Mexico.

a. **Molothrus ater ater** (BODDAERT). **Cowbird.** [495.]

Oriolus ater BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 37. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick

south to northern California, Nevada, northern New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina; winters from southeastern California and the Ohio and Potomac valleys (casually further north) to the Gulf coast and central Mexico.

b. **Molothrus ater obscūrus** (GMELIN). **Dwarf Cowbird.** [495*a*.]

Sturnus obscurus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 804. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southeastern California and southern Nevada east to southern Texas and south in Mexico to Oaxaca, Colima, and Jalisco.

GENUS **TANGAVIUS** LESSON.

Tangavius LESSON, Revue Zool., II, 1839, 41. Type, by monotypy, *Tangavius involucratus* LESSON.

Tangávius æneus (WAGLER).

RANGE.— Central America and Mexico north to the southern border of Texas and Arizona.

a. **Tangavius æneus æneus** (WAGLER). **Bronzed Cowbird.** [496*a*.]

Psarocolius æneus WAGLER, Isis, XXII, 1829, 758. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Northwestern Mexico to southern Arizona (near Tucson, breeding).

b. **Tangavius æneus involucrátus** LESSON. **Red-eyed Cowbird.** [496.]

Tangavius involucratus LESSON, Revue Zool., II, 1839, 41. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— San Antonio, Texas, south through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America to Panama.

GENUS **XANTHOCEPHALUS** BONAPARTE.

Xanthocephalus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 431. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius perspicillatus* WAGLER = *Icterus xanthocephalus* BONAPARTE.

Xanthocéphalus xanthocéphalus (BONAPARTE). **Yellow-headed Blackbird.** [497.]

Icterus xanthocephalus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1826, 223. (Engineer Cantonment, near Omaha, Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southwestern Keewatin, and northern Minnesota south to southern California, Arizona, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Valley of Toluca, Mexico, and east to southern Wisconsin, central Iowa, northern Illinois, and Indiana; winters from southwestern California, southern Arizona, and southwestern Louisiana south in Mexico to Jalisco, Michoacan, and Puebla; accidental in Greenland and in various eastern localities from Ontario and Quebec to South Carolina, Florida, and Cuba.

GENUS **AGELAIUS** VIEILLOT.

Agelaius VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 33. Type, by subs. desig., "Troupiale commandeur, Buffon" = *Oriolus phœniceus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Agelaius phœniceus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America from central Mackenzie south to Costa Rica.

a. **Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus** (LINNÆUS). **Red-winged Blackbird.** [498.]

Oriolus phœniceus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 161. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America east of the Great Plains, except Gulf coast and Florida. Breeds from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Quebec southward; winters mainly south of Ohio and Delaware valleys, locally north to Massachusetts.

b. **Agelaius phœniceus sonoriénsis** RIDGWAY. **Sonora Red-wing.** [498*a*.]

Agelaius phœniceus sonoriensis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 370. (Camp Grant, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern California (Lower Colorado Valley) and southern Arizona, and south over the coastal plain of Sonora to Tepic.

c. **Agelaius phœniceus bryánti** RIDGWAY. **Bahama Red-wing.** [498*b*.]

Agelaius phœniceus bryanti RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 370. (Abaco Island, Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Southeastern coast of Florida, Florida Keys to Key West, and the Bahamas.

d. **Agelaius phœniceus floridánus** MAYNARD. **Florida Red-wing.** [498*c*.]

Agelaius phœniceus floridanus MAYNARD, Birds East N. A., Pt. 40, 1895, 698. (Key West, Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida (except the southeastern coast and keys), and west along the Gulf coast at least to Galveston, Texas.

e. **Agelaius phœniceus fórtis** RIDGWAY. **Thick-billed Red-wing.** [498*d*.]

Agelaius phœniceus fortis RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Omaha, Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds from central Mackenzie and southern Keewatin south to northeastern Colorado and northern Texas; winters principally in the southern part of its breeding range, wandering irregularly further eastward.

f. **Agelaius phœniceus neutrális** RIDGWAY. **San Diego Red-wing.** [498*e*.]

Agelaius phœniceus neutralis RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Jacumba, San Diego Co., California.)

RANGE.— Breeds from eastern British Columbia south to northern Lower California, Chihuahua, New Mexico, and western Texas; winters east to the Lower Rio Grande, Texas.

g. **Agelaius phœniceus caurínus** RIDGWAY. **Northwestern Red-wing.** [498*f*.]

Agelaius phœniceus caurinus RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Cedar Hill, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast from British Columbia to Mendocino County, California.

h. **Agelaius phœniceus richmondi** NELSON. **Vera Cruz Red-wing.** [498*g*.]

Agelaius phœniceus richmondi NELSON, Auk, XIV, Jan., 1897, 58. (Tlacotalpan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern coast and Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas south through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and eastern Guatemala; winters south to eastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Agelaius gubernátor (WAGLER).

RANGE.— California, western Arizona, and southeast to the southern end of the Mexican tableland.

a. [**Agelaius gubernator gubernator.** Extralimital.]

b. **Agelaius gubernator californicus** NELSON. **Bicolored Red-wing.** [499.]

Agelaius gubernator californicus NELSON, Auk, XIV, Jan., 1897, 59. (Stockton, California.)

RANGE.— Valleys of California west of the Sierra Nevada, straggling south and east to San Diego and Owens Lake, California, and Casa Grande, western Arizona; recorded also as breeding at Cape Disappointment, Washington.

Agelaius tricolor (AUDUBON). **Tricolored Red-wing.** [500.]

Icterus tricolor AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 1. (Santa Barbara, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast from valleys of northwestern Oregon (west of Cascade Range) south through California (west of Sierra Nevada) to northern Lower California.

GENUS **STURNELLA** VIEILLOT.

Sturnella VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 34. Type, by monotypy, "Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval, Buff." = *Alauda magna* LINNÆUS.

Sturnélla mágna (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern United States south to northern South America.

a. **Sturnella magna magna** (LINNÆUS). **Meadowlark.** [501.]

Alauda magna LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from eastern Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to northern Texas, Missouri, and North Carolina, and west to western Iowa, eastern Kansas, and northwestern Texas; winters regularly from the Potomac and Ohio valleys south to the Gulf States, and north locally to the Great Lakes and southern Maine.

b. **Sturnella magna hoópesi** STONE. **Rio Grande Meadowlark.** [501*a*.]

Sturnella magna hoopesi STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897, 149. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from north central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south into Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

c. **Sturnella magna argútula** BANGS. **Southern Meadowlark.** [501*c*.]

Sturnella magna argutula BANGS, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club, I, 1899, 20. (Dunedin, Hillsboro Co., Florida.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone from southern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, and North Carolina south to the coast of southeastern Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Sturnella neglécta AUDUBON. **Western Meadowlark.** [501.1.]

Sturnella neglecta AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 339, pl. 489. (Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to southern California, northern Mexico, and central Texas; winters from southern British Columbia and Iowa south to southern Lower California, Jalisco, and Guanajuato; east casually to Wisconsin, southern Michigan, and northern Illinois; accidental in southern Mackenzie.

GENUS **ICTERUS** BRISSON.

Icterus BRISSON, Orn., II, 1760, 85. Type, by tautonymy, [*Icterus*] *icterus* Brisson = *Oriolus icterus* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **ICTERUS**.

Ícterus melanocéphalus (WAGLER).

RANGE.— Southern Texas south to Guatemala.

a. [**Icterus melanocephalus melanocephalus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Icterus melanocephalus aúduboni** GIRAUD. **Audubon's Oriole.** [503.]

Icterus audubonii GIRAUD, Sixteen Sp. Texas Birds, 1841, [3]. ("Texas.")

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (casually to San Antonio), and south in Mexico to Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and, at least in winter, to San Luis Potosi.

Icterus parisórum BONAPARTE. **Scott's Oriole.** [504.]

Icterus parisorum BONAPARTE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837 (June, 1838), 110. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, east central New Mexico, and western Texas south to Lower California, Michoacan, Hidalgo, and Vera Cruz; winters south of the United States.

SUBGENUS **PENDULINUS** VIEILLOT.

Pendulinus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 33. Type, by subs. desig., *Oriolus spurius* LINNÆUS (A. O. U. Committee, 1886).

Icterus cucullátus SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, southern Arizona, and southern California south to Honduras.

a. **[Icterus cucullatus cucullatus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Icterus cucullatus sénnetti** RIDGWAY. **Sennett's Oriole.** [505.]

Icterus cucullatus sennetti RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 152. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Tamaulipas, Mexico; winters south of the United States to Morelos.

c. **Icterus cucullatus nélsoni** RIDGWAY. **Arizona Hooded Oriole.** [505*a*.]

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 19. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southwestern California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and south to Lower California and Tepic; winters south of the United States; casual in central California.

Icterus spúrius (LINNÆUS). **Orchard Oriole.** [506.]

Oriolus spurius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 162. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts south to northern Florida and the Gulf coast to southern Texas, and in Mexico to Oaxaca and Jalisco, and west to central Nebraska and western Kansas; winters from southern Mexico to northern Colombia; casual north to Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and New Brunswick, and west to Colorado; occasional in southern Florida and Cuba in spring migration.

SUBGENUS **YPHANTES** VIEILLOT.

Yphantes VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 33. Type, by subs. desig., "Baltimore franc, Buff." = *Coracias galbula* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

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Icterus gálbula (LINNÆUS). **Baltimore Oriole.** [507.]

Coracias galbula LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 108. (Virginia or Maryland.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds mainly in Transition and Upper Austral zones from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to northern Texas, central Louisiana, and northern Georgia, and west to Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains; migrates through eastern Mexico; winters from southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia; accidental at York Factory, Hudson Bay, and in Cuba.

Icterus búllocki (SWAINSON). **Bullock's Oriole.** [508.]

Xanthornus bullockii SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 436. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from lower part of Transition Zone southward from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan to southern Texas, Sonora, and northern Durango, and from the Pacific to eastern South Dakota, central Nebraska, and western Kansas; in migration east to eastern Kansas; winters in Mexico south to Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, and Puebla; accidental in New York and Maine.

GENUS **EUPHAGUS** CASSIN.

Euphagus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866 (1867), 413. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* WAGLER.

Euphagus carolínus (MÜLLER). **Rusty Blackbird.** [509.]

Turdus carolinus MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 140. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern and northern North America. Breeds in Boreal Zone from the Kowak River, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to southern Alaska, central Alberta, southern Keewatin, central Ontario, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, northern Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; winters

mainly south of the Ohio and Delaware valleys to the Gulf coast; west in migration to the Plains; casual in British Columbia, Montana, and Colorado; accidental in California, Lower California, and Greenland.

Euphagus cyanocéphalus (WAGLER). **Brewer's Blackbird.** [510.]

Psarocolius cyanocephalus WAGLER, Isis, XXII, 1829, 758. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Athabaska Landing, Alberta, and southwestern Keewatin to northern Lower California, New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Pacific to northwestern Minnesota, western Nebraska, and Kansas; winters from southern British Columbia and Kansas south to Guatemala; in migration east casually to Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

GENUS **QUISCALUS** VIEILLOT.

Quiscalus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 36. Type, by subs. desig., *Gracula quiscula* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Quiscalus quiscula (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Temperate North America east of the Rocky Mountains.

a. **Quiscalus quiscula quiscula** (LINNÆUS). **Purple Grackle.** [511.]

Gracula quiscula LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758 109. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Middle Atlantic coast region of the United States. Breeds in the Carolinian Fauna from the north shore of Long Island Sound and the lower Hudson Valley west to the Alleghenies and south to the uplands of Georgia, Alabama, and eastern Tennessee; winters mainly south of the Delaware Valley.

b. **Quiscalus quiscula aglæus** BAIRD. **Florida Grackle.** [511*a*.]

Quiscalus aglæus BAIRD, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLI, Jan., 1866, 84. (Cape Florida, Florida.)

RANGE.— South Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida, and west in the southern part of the Gulf States to southeastern Texas.

c. **Quiscalus quiscula æneus** RIDGWAY. **Bronzed Grackle.** [511*b*.]

Quiscalus æneus RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 134. (Mount Carmel, Illinois.)

RANGE.— Central and eastern North America. Breeds from Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Montana and Colorado (east of the Rocky Mountains) and southeast to the northern parts of the Gulf States, western Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts (south of New York breeds only west of the Alleghenies); winters mainly from the Ohio Valley south to southern Texas; casual in migration on the south Atlantic coast.

GENUS **MEGAQUISCALUS** CASSIN.

Megaquiscalus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866 (1867), 409. Type, by subs. desig., *Quiscalus major* VIEILLOT (Sclater, 1886).

Megaquiscalus major (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf States south in the lowlands and southern part of the tableland in Mexico (both coasts) to northern South America.

a. **Megaquiscalus major major** (VIEILLOT). **Boat-tailed Grackle.** [513.]

Quiscalus major VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXVIII, 1819, 487. (Mexico and Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf States from Chesapeake Bay to Florida and west to the eastern coast of Texas.

b. **Megaquiscalus major macrourus** (SWAINSON). **Great-tailed Grackle.** [513*a*.]

Quiscalus macrourus SWAINSON, Anim. in Menag., 1838, 299. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Texas south through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America to northern Colombia, and west over the southern part of the Mexican tableland to Michoacan and Jalisco.

FAMILY **FRINGILLIDÆ**. FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

GENUS **HESPERIPHONA** BONAPARTE.

Hesperiphona BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 505. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla vespertina* W. COOPER.

Hesperiphona vespertina (COOPER).

RANGE.—Central and western North America from Alberta south to northern Mexico.

a. **Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina** (W. COOPER). **Evening Grosbeak.** [514.]

Fringilla vespertina W. COOPER, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., I, ii, 1825, 220. (Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds in western Alberta; winters in the interior of North America south of the Saskatchewan and east of the Rocky Mountains, and south more or less irregularly to Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio, and east irregularly to western Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and Quebec.

b. **Hesperiphona vespertina montána** RIDGWAY. **Western Evening Grosbeak.** [514*a*.]

Hesperiphona vespertina var. *montana* RIDGWAY, in Hist. N. A. Birds, I, 1874, 449. (Cantonment Burgwyn, near Taos, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia and northwestern Montana to the Sierra of central California and to west central Chihuahua, and east to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and New Mexico; winters irregularly over western United States and northern Mexico west of the Plains.

GENUS **PINICOLA** VIEILLOT.

Pinicola VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807, iv. Type, by monotypy, *Pinicola rubra* VIEILLOT = *Loxia enucleator* LINNÆUS.

Pinícola enucleátor (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern parts of Europe, Asia, and North America.

a. [**Pinicola enucleator enucleator.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pinicola enucleator leucúra** (MÜLLER). **Pine Grosbeak.** [515.]

Loxia leucura MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 150. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Northeastern North America. Breeds in Boreal forests from northwestern Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), central Keewatin, and northern Ungava to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Maine, central New Brunswick, southern Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island; winters south to Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southern New England, and casually to the District of Columbia and Kentucky; west to Manitoba, Minnesota, and eastern Kansas.

c. **Pinicola enucleator montána** RIDGWAY. **Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak.** [515*a*.]

Pinicola enucleator montana RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, 319. (Bear Creek, Gallatin Co., Montana.)

RANGE.— Boreal summits of Rocky Mountains from west central Alberta, Idaho, and Montana to northern New Mexico.

d. **Pinicola enucleator californica** PRICE. **California Pine Grosbeak.** [515*b*.]

Pinicola enucleator californica PRICE, Auk, XIV, April, 1897, 182. (Pyramid Peak, at 7,500 ft., near Echo, Eldorado Co., California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Boreal Zone of the central Sierra Nevada, from Placer County to Fresno County, California.

e. **Pinicola enucleator alascénsis** RIDGWAY. **Alaska Pine Grosbeak.** [515*c*.]

Pinicola enucleator alascensis RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, 319. (Nushagak, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwestern North America except the Pacific coast district. Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie to northern Washington; winters south to eastern British Columbia and the Bitterroot Valley, Montana.

f. **Pinicola enucleator flámmula** HOMEYER. **Kadiak Pine Grosbeak.** [515*d*.]

Pinicola flammula HOMEYER, Journ. für Orn., 1880, 156. ("Nordwestamerika.")

RANGE.— Southern Alaska. Breeds on Kadiak Island and coast region south at least to Sitka; winters along the coast south to British Columbia.

[GENUS **PYRRHULA** BRISSON.

Pyrrhula BRISSON, Orn., III, 1760, 308. Type, by tautonymy, [*Pyrrhula*] *pyrrhula* BRISSON = *Loxia pyrrhula* LINNÆUS.

Pýrrhula cássini BAIRD. **Cassin's Bullfinch.** [516.]

Pyrrhula coccinea var. *cassinii* BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, i, 1869, 316, pl. xxix, fig. 1. (Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Central and southern Siberia; accidental at Nulato, Alaska.]

GENUS **CARPODACUS** KAUP.

Carpodacus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 161. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia erythrina* PALLAS (Gray, 1855).

SUBGENUS **CARPODACUS**.

Carpódacus purpúreus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America from southern Canada south to the southern border of the United States.

a. **Carpodacus purpureus purpureus** (GMELIN). **Purple Finch.** [517.]

Fringilla purpurea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 923. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from central British Columbia, northeastern Alberta, northern Ontario (Moose Factory), central Quebec (Gaspe Basin), and Newfoundland to southern Alberta, North Dakota (Turtle Mountains), central Minnesota, northern Illinois, Pennsylvania (mountains), northern New Jersey, and Long Island; winters from considerably north of the southern boundary of its breeding range to the Gulf coast from Texas to Florida; accidental in Colorado.

b. **Carpodacus purpureus californicus** BAIRD. **California Purple Finch.** [517*a*.]

Carpodacus californicus BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 413. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island to Riverside County, California, and east to the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains; in winter to extreme southern California and the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona.

Carpodacus cássini BAIRD. **Cassin's Purple Finch.** [518.]

Carpodacus cassinii BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 119 ("Camp 104, Pueblo Creek," about 10 miles east of Gemini Peaks, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Western United States. Breeds in Boreal zones of mountains from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and northeastern Wyoming to northern Lower California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico; winters from central California and southern Arizona south over the Mexican plateau to Mt. Orizaba, San Luis Potosi, and the Valley of Mexico.

SUBGENUS **BURRICA** RIDGWAY.

Burrica RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 390. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla mexicana* MÜLLER.

Carpodacus mexicánus (MÜLLER).

RANGE.— Western United States south to southern border of the tableland of Mexico.

a. **[Carpodacus mexicanus mexicanus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Carpodacus mexicanus frontális** (SAY). **House Finch.** [519.]

Fringilla frontalis SAY, in Long's Exped., II, 1823, 40 (note). (Near Pueblo, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from Oregon, Idaho, and southeastern Wyoming south to Lower California (northern half), Sonora, northern Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, and east to the edge of the Plains (western Kansas and middle Texas).

c. **Carpodacus mexicanus rubérrimus** RIDGWAY. **San Lucas House Finch.** [519*b*.]

Carpodacus frontalis ruberrimus RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 391 (note). (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern half of Lower California.

d. **Carpodacus mexicanus clemèntis** MEARNS. **San Clemente House Finch.** [519*c*.]

Carpodacus clementis MEARNS, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 258. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— Santa Barbara Islands, California, and Coronados, Todos Santos, and Cerros islands, Lower California.

Carpodacus ámplus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe House Finch.** [520.]

Carpodacus amplus RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 187. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Carpodacus mcgrégori ANTHONY. **McGregor's House Finch.** [520.1.]

Carpodacus mcgregori ANTHONY, Auk, XIV, April, 1897, 165. (San Benito Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— San Benito Island, Lower California.

GENUS **LOXIA** LINNÆUS.

Loxia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 171. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia curvirostra* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Lóxia curviróstra LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Europe, northern Asia, and northern North America, south in mountains (in North America south to Guatemala).

a. **[Loxia curvirostra curvirostra.** Extralimital.]

b. **Loxia curvirostra minor** (BREHM). **Crossbill.** [521.]

Crucirostra minor BREHM, Allg. deutsche Naturhist. Zeitung, I, 1846, 532 (note). (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds from central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Ungava, and Newfoundland south to California (Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino Mountains), southern Colorado, Michigan, and in the Alleghenies of northern Georgia (casually in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia); winters irregularly south to southern California, New Mexico, northern Texas, Louisiana, and Florida; casual in Lower California, Guadalupe Island, and Bermuda.

c. **Loxia curvirostra stricklandi** RIDGWAY. **Mexican Crossbill.** [521*a*.]

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 354. (Near City of Mexico, Mexico.)

RANGE.— High mountains of Arizona (San Francisco, Chiricahua, Santa Catalina, and Mogollon mountains), central New Mexico, western Texas, and the higher mountains of Mexico to Chancus, Guatemala.

Loxia leucóptera GMELIN. **White-winged Crossbill.** [522.]

Loxia leucoptera GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 844. (Hudson Bay and New York.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from the limit of trees in northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, central Ontario, New York (Adirondacks), New Hampshire (White Mountains) southern Maine, and southern Nova Scotia; winters in much of its breeding area and southward irregularly to northern Oregon (Cascades), Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, and North Carolina; more or less frequent in Greenland, British Isles, and Helgoland.

GENUS **LEUCOSTICTE** SWAINSON.

Leucosticte SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria* (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* SWAINSON.

Leucosticte griseonúcha (BRANDT). **Aleutian Rosy Finch.** [523.]

Fringilla (*Linaria*) *griseonucha* BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., X, 1842, 252. ("Insulæ Aleuticæ," Alaska.)

RANGE.— Islands of Bering Sea (St. Matthew, Commander, Pribilof, and Aleutian groups), western part of Alaska Peninsula, and Shumagin Islands; winters east to Kadiak Island.

Leucosticte tephrocótis SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Western North America south, in winter, to mountains of California and Colorado.

a. **Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis** SWAINSON. **Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.** [524.]

Linaria (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 265, pl. 50. (Saskatchewan River, probably near Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Mountains of western North America. Breeds in Alpine Zone of east central Alaska, west central Yukon, western Alberta, and higher parts of White Mountains and southern Sierra of California; in winter and in migration west to the Cascade Range, east to the Saskatchewan plains and Manitoba, north to Great Slave Lake, and south to Utah, Colorado and western Nebraska.

b. **Leucosticte tephrocotis littorális** BAIRD. **Hepburn's Rosy Finch.** [524*a*.]

Leucosticte littoralis BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, i, 1869, 318, pl. 28, fig. 1. (Port Simpson, B. C.)

RANGE.— Mountains of western North America. Occurs in summer and probably breeds above timberline on mountains from Alaska Peninsula east and south to Washington; winters along the Pacific coast from Kadiak Island to Vancouver Island, and southeastward in mountains to Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado; casual in Minnesota.

Leucosticte atráta RIDGWAY. **Black Rosy Finch.** [525.]

Leucosticte atrata RIDGWAY, Amer. Sportsman, IV, July 18, 1874, 241. (Cañon City, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Northern Rocky Mountains. Breeds in the Salmon River Mountains, Idaho, Uintah Mountains, northern Utah, and probably other northern ranges; winters south to southern Utah, Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming.

Leucosticte australis RIDGWAY. **Brown-capped Rosy Finch.** [526.]

Leucosticte tephrocotis var. *australis* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 197. (Mount Lincoln, at 12,000 ft., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Alpine Zone of the mountains of Colorado and perhaps northern New Mexico; winters mostly in the valleys of Colorado, and southward into New Mexico.

GENUS **ACANTHIS** BORKHAUSEN.

Acanthis BORKHAUSEN, Deutsche Fauna, I, 1797, 248. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla linaria* LINNÆUS (Stejneger, 1884).

Acánthis hórnemanni (HOLBÖLL).

RANGE.— Arctic and subarctic parts of the Northern Hemisphere, migrating south in winter to the northern border of the United States and to corresponding latitudes in the Old World.

a. **Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni** (HOLBÖLL). **Greenland Redpoll.** [527.]

Linota hornemanni HOLBÖLL, Naturh. Tidsskr., IV, 1843, 398. (North Greenland, above Lat. 69° N. in summer.)

RANGE.— Arctic America and Europe. Breeds in Greenland north to 70° and in Iceland; winters in its breeding area and southward to Ungava; casual at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, and Galt, Ontario; accidental in England and France.

b. **Acanthis hornemanni exilipes** (COUES). **Hoary Redpoll.** [527*a*.]

Ægiothus exilipes COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 385. (Fort Simpson, Mackenzie.)

RANGE.— Arctic America and northeastern Asia. Breeds from western Alaska to Ungava, and on Chukche Peninsula, northeastern Asia; winters occasionally southward to British Columbia, Montana, northern Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Ontario, Maine, and Massachusetts, and in Asia to the Commander Islands and northern Japan.

Acanthis linária (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to middle temperate latitudes.

a. **Acanthis linaria linaria** (LINNÆUS). **Redpoll.** [528.]

Fringilla linaria LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 182. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds in North America in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Ungava south to northern Alberta, central Keewatin, and islands of Gulf of St. Lawrence; winters in more northern parts of United States, irregularly south to Lassen County, California, southeastern Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia; casual in Alabama and Bermuda.

b. **Acanthis linaria hólbœlli** (BREHM). **Holböll's Redpoll.** [528*a*.]

Linaria holbœllii BREHM, Handbuch Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 280. (Middle Germany — winter migrant.)

RANGE.— Northern parts of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds on Herschel Island; south in winter to Germany, Japan, and southeastern Siberia; occasional in migration to northwestern Alaska and southeast to Keewatin, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maine, and Quebec.

c. **Acanthis linaria rostráta** (COUES). **Greater Redpoll.** [528*b*.]

Ægiothus rostratus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 378. (Jakobshavn, Greenland.)

RANGE.— Resident in Greenland. In winter south through Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Ungava to Colorado, northern Illinois, Michigan, northern Indiana, southern New York, and Massachusetts.

GENUS **ASTRAGALINUS** CABANIS.

Astragalinus CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 159. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla tristis* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

Astragalínus trístis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America from southern Canada south in winter to the Gulf coast and Mexico.

a. **Astragalinus tristis tristis** (LINNÆUS). **Goldfinch.** [529.]

Fringilla tristis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 181. (Carolina, Virginia, and New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in lower Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southern Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to eastern Colorado, southern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, and northern Georgia; winters over most of its breeding area and southward to the Gulf coast.

b. **Astragalinus tristis pállidus** (MEARNS). **Pale Goldfinch.** [529*a*.]

Spinus tristis pallidus MEARNS, Auk, VII, July, 1890, 244. (Fort Verde, Yavapai Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain plateau. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Manitoba south to central Nevada and southern Colorado; in winter south to Vera Cruz.

c. **Astragalinus tristis salicámans** (GRINNELL). **Willow Goldfinch.** [529*b*.]

Spinus tristis salicamans GRINNELL, Auk, XIV, Oct., 1897, 397. (Pasadena, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region, from Washington to southern California; south in winter to central Lower California.

Astragalinus psáltria (SAY).

RANGE.— Southwestern United States southward through Mexico and Central America to northern South America.

a. **Astragalinus psaltria psaltria** (SAY). **Arkansas Goldfinch.** [530.]

Fringilla psaltria SAY, in Long's Exped., II, 1823, 40 (note). (Near Pueblo, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Northern Colorado to central northern Texas and south throughout Mexico, except the northwestern and extreme southern portions; casual in Wyoming.

b. **Astragalinus psaltria hesperóphilus** OBERHOLSER. **Green-backed Goldfinch.** [530*a*.]

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Sept. 30, 1903, 116. (San Bernardino, California.)

RANGE.— Southwestern United States. Breeds in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from southern Oregon and Utah to southern Lower California, Sonora, and extreme southwestern New Mexico; winters from central California to Cape San Lucas.

Astragalinus láwrencei (CASSIN). **Lawrence's Goldfinch.** [531.]

Carduelis lawrencei CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1850, 105, pl. v. (Sonoma and San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones of California, west of the Sierra Nevada, from about latitude 40° south into northern Lower California; winters over most of its breeding range and east to Arizona and western New Mexico.

GENUS **SPINUS** KOCH.

Spinus KOCH, Syst. Baier. Zool., 1816, 233. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla spinus* LINNÆUS.

[Spínus notátus (DU BUS). **Black-headed Goldfinch.** [532.]

Carduelis notata DU BUS, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., XIV, Pt. 2, 1847, 106. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Vera Cruz, Puebla, and City of Mexico to Guatemala and mountains of western Honduras; accidental in Kentucky.]

Spinus pínus (WILSON). **Pine Siskin.** [533.]

Fringilla pinus WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 133, pl. 17, fig. 1. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds mainly in Canadian zone from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and southern Ungava south through the higher mountains of western United States to San Pedro Martir, Lower California, and southern New Mexico, and to northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in mountains to North Carolina, and casually in the lower Hudson Valley and Massachusetts; occurs in winter over most of the United States south to northern Mexico; casual in southern Lower California.

GENUS **PLECTROPHENAX** STEJNEGER.

Plectrophenax STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 33. Type, by orig. desig., *Emberiza nivalis* LINNÆUS.

Plectróphenax nivális (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern half of Northern Hemisphere, breeding in Arctic and subarctic regions.

a. **Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis** (LINNÆUS). **Snow Bunting.** [534.]

Emberiza nivalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 176. (Lapland.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds in Arctic Zone from at least 83° north (including Greenland) to northern parts of mainland from Alaska to Ungava; winters from Unalaska, southern Alberta, southern Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to northern United States and irregularly to northern California, Colorado, Kansas, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and Florida; casual in Bermuda.

b. **Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi** RIDGWAY. **Pribilof Snow Bunting.** [534*a*.]

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 403. (Otter Island, Bering Sea.)

RANGE.— Siberian coast of Bering Sea and Commander, Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin Islands.

Plectrophenax hyperbóreus RIDGWAY. **McKay's Snow Bunting.** [535.]

Plectrophenax hyperboreus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 68. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Breeds on Hall and St. Matthew islands, Bering Sea; migrates in winter to the mainland of western Alaska (St. Michael, Kuskokwim River, and Nushagak).

GENUS **CALCARIUS** BECHSTEIN.

Calcarius BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., I, 1802, 130. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla lapponica* LINNÆUS.

Calcárius lappónicus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Greater part of Northern Hemisphere, breeding in Arctic regions.

a. **Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus** (LINNÆUS). **Lapland Longspur.** [536.]

Fringilla lapponica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 180. (Lapland.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from about latitude 73° on Arctic islands and west Greenland, and from latitude 75° in east Greenland south to limit of trees in Mackenzie (at least as far west as longitude 120°), central Keewatin, and northern Ungava; winters from southern Quebec and northern central United States irregularly south to the Middle States and Texas, rarely to Kentucky and South Carolina.

b. **Calcarius lapponicus alascénsis** RIDGWAY. **Alaska Longspur.** [536*a*.]

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, 320. (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in northern Alaska, including the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands, and east to mouth of Mackenzie River; winters south to eastern Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, and western Kansas; in migration east to Fort Resolution; accidental in California.

Calcarius pictus (SWAINSON). **Smith's Longspur.** [537.]

Emberiza (*Plectrophanes*) *picta* SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 250, pl. 49. (Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Interior of North America. Breeds in Arctic Zone on the barren grounds from Fort Anderson, Mackenzie, east to Hudson Bay (Fort Churchill); has been taken west to Fort Yukon; winters from Kansas to central Texas; east in migration to the prairies of Illinois and southwestern Indiana; casual in South Carolina.

Calcarius ornátus (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Chestnut-collared Longspur.** [538.]

Plectrophanes ornata TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii, 1837, 189. (Prairies of Platte River, probably near forks of the Platte, in western Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Great Plains region. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from Montana, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba south to east central Wyoming, central Kansas, eastern Nebraska, and western Minnesota; winters from Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa to Arizona, Sonora, and the southern end of the Mexican tableland; accidental in Maine, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and Maryland.

GENUS **RHYNCHOPHANES** BAIRD.

Rhynchophanes BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 432. Type, by monotypy, *Plectrophanes mccownii* LAWRENCE.

Rhynchóphanes mccówni (LAWRENCE). **McCown's Longspur.** [539.]

Plectrophanes mccownii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, 1851, 122. (High prairies of western Texas.)

RANGE.— Great Plains region. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from central Alberta and southern Saskatchewan to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, and southwestern Minnesota; winters from Colorado and Kansas south through Arizona and Texas to northern Sonora and Durango; casual in migration to eastern British Columbia, Idaho, and Illinois.

GENUS **POŒCETES** BAIRD.

Poœcetes BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xx, xxxix. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla graminea* GMELIN.

Poœcetés gramíneus (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Temperate North America, south in winter as far as southern Mexico.

a. **Poœcetes gramineus gramineus** (GMELIN). **Vesper Sparrow.** [540.]

Fringilla graminea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 922. (New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in lower Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southwestern Keewatin, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to eastern Nebraska, central Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, west to western Minnesota; winters from the southern part of its breeding range to the Gulf coast, west to middle Texas; casual in Bermuda and Yucatan.

b. **Poœcetes gramineus confinis** BAIRD. **Western Vesper Sparrow.** [540*a*.]

Poœcetes gramineus var. *confinis* BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 448. (Loup Fork of Platte River, Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in lower Canadian, Transition, and Upper Sonoran zones from southeastern British Columbia, northeastern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan to middle eastern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and east to middle of the Great Plains; winters from southern California and central Texas to Lower California and southern Mexico (Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca).

c. **Poœcetes gramineus affinis** G. S. MILLER. **Oregon Vesper Sparrow.** [540*b*.]

Poœcetes gramineus affinis MILLER, Auk, V, Oct., 1888, 404. (Salem, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Pacific Coast region. Breeds from British Columbia to northwestern Oregon; winters from southern California to Cape San Lucas.

GENUS **PASSERCULUS** BONAPARTE.

Passerculus BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 33. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla savanna* WILSON (Gray, 1840).

Passérculus princeps MAYNARD. **Ipswich Sparrow.** [541.]

Passerculus princeps MAYNARD, Amer. Nat., VI, 1872, 637. (Ipswich, Mass.)

RANGE.— North Atlantic coast. Breeds on Sable Island, Nova Scotia; winters from Sable Island southward along the Atlantic coast to Georgia.

Passerculus sandwichénsis (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America from the Arctic coast south to Guatemala and the West Indies, breeding in the East mostly north of the United States, in the West south to the southern part of the Mexican table-land.

a. **Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis** (GMELIN). **Aleutian Savannah Sparrow.** [542.]

Emberiza sandwichensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 875. (Unalaska, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast. Breeds on Unalaska and contiguous islands; winters eastward and southward along the coast of British Columbia, rarely to northern California.

b. **Passerculus sandwichensis savánna** (WILSON). **Savannah Sparrow.** [542*a*.]

Fringilla savanna WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 55, pl. 22, fig. 3. (Near Great Egg Harbor, N. J.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in Boreal and Transition zones from central Keewatin and northern Ungava south to northern Iowa (casually Missouri), northern Indiana, mountains of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Long Island, and casually in southern New Jersey; winters from southern Indiana and southern New Jersey south to northeastern Mexico, the Gulf coast, Bahamas, and Cuba; casual in Bermuda.

c. **Passerculus sandwichensis alaudínus** BONAPARTE. **Western Savannah Sparrow.** [542*b*.]

Passerculus alaudinus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXVII, 1853, 918. (California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from the Arctic coast of Alaska and Mackenzie to southern part of Mexican tableland, Puebla, and Tlaxcala, and from the Pacific coast north of California to the western border of the Great Plains (in migration to middle of the Plains); winters from northern California and northern Texas to Lower California, Mexico (except the tropical border), and south to Guatemala.

d. **Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti** RIDGWAY. **Bryant's Sparrow.** [542*c*.]

Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1885, 517. (Oakland, California.)

RANGE.— Coast of California. Breeds on salt marshes from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco Bay; winters coastwise to southern California; occasional in the Valley of Mexico.

Passerculus beldingi RIDGWAY. **Belding's Sparrow.** [543.]

Passerculus beldingi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1885, 516. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of southern California and Lower California from Santa Barbara to Todos Santos Island and San Quintin Bay.

Passerculus rostratus (CASSIN).

RANGE.— Southern California, Lower California, and adjacent islands.

a. **Passerculus rostratus rostratus** (CASSIN). **Large-billed Sparrow.** [544.]

Emberiza rostrata CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 184. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Coast of southern California and Lower California. Breeding range unknown, but probably from about San Pedro, California, to near San Quintin Bay, Lower California; winters from San Pedro southward along both coasts of Lower California to Cape San Lucas, and on Todos Santos Island and coast of Sonora as far as Guaymas; casual in Arizona.

b. **Passerculus rostratus guttatus** LAWRENCE. **San Lucas Sparrow.** [544*a*.]

Passerculus guttatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VIII, 1867, 473. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower California. Breeds on Abreojos Point; winters in southern part of the Peninsula (San José del Cabo).

c. **Passerculus rostratus sanctórum** RIDGWAY. **San Benito Sparrow.** [544*c*.]

Passerculus sanctorum RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1883, 538. (San Benito Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— San Benito Island, Lower California; south in winter to the Cape Region.

GENUS **AMMODRAMUS** SWAINSON.

Ammodramus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 435. **Type**, by monotypy, *Ammodramus bimaculatus* SWAINSON.

SUBGENUS **CENTRONYX** BAIRD.

Centronyx BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 440. **Type**, by monotypy, *Emberiza bairdii* AUDUBON.

Ammódramus bairdi (AUDUBON). **Baird's Sparrow.** [545.]

Emberiza bairdii AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 359, pl. 500. (Eastern Montana, near Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Great Plains region. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from southwestern Saskatchewan and southwestern Keewatin to central Montana, central North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota; migrates through Arizona and New Mexico and winters from central Texas to Chihuahua and northern Sonora; accidental on Long Island, N. Y.

SUBGENUS **AMMODRAMUS** SWAINSON.

Ammodramus savannárum (GMELIN).

RANGE.— United States south to the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America.

a. [**Ammodramus savannarum savannarum.** Extralimital.]

b. **Ammodramus savannarum austrális** MAYNARD. **Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546.]

Ammodromus australis MAYNARD, Amer. Exch. and Mart, III, 1887, 33. (Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Austral zones (sporadically in Transition) east of the Great Plains from southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and southern New Hampshire south to southern Louisiana, central Alabama, northern Georgia, and northern South Carolina; winters from southern Illinois and North Carolina south to the Bahamas, Cuba, Cozumel Island, Yucatan, and the Gulf coast of Mexico; casual in Maine.

c. **Ammodramus savannarum bimaculátus** SWAINSON. **Western Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546*a*.]

Ammodramus bimaculatus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 435. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and southern Minnesota south to southern California and southern Texas; winters from southern California and southern Texas southward to Cape San Lucas, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

d. **Ammodramus savannarum floridánus** (MEARNS). **Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546*b*.]

Coturniculus savannarum floridanus MEARNS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, 915. (Kissimmee Prairie, 7 miles east of Alligator Bluff, Osceola Co., Florida.)

RANGE.— Central Florida (Kissimmee Prairie region).

GENUS **PASSERHERBULUS** MAYNARD.

Passerherbulus MAYNARD, Birds East. N. A., ed. 2, Pt. 40, 1895, 707. Type, by orig. desig., *Emberiza leconteii* AUDUBON.

Passerhérbulus hénslowi (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— Eastern United States west to the Great Plains.

a. **Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi** (AUDUBON). **Henslow's Sparrow.** [547.]

Emberiza henslowii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1829, pl. 70. ("Opposite Cincinnati, in the state of Kentucky.")

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from central Minnesota, Ontario, New York, and southern New Hampshire south to southern Missouri and northern Virginia; winters in southern United States to Texas and southern Florida.

b. **Passerherbulus henslowi occidentalis** (BREWSTER). **Western Henslow's Sparrow.** [547*a*.]

Ammodramus henslowii occidentalis BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 145. (Moody Co., South Dakota.)

RANGE.— Breeds from South Dakota to northern Texas; winters in southeastern Texas.

Passerherbulus lecóntei (AUDUBON). **Leconte's Sparrow.** [548].

Emberiza leconteii AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 338, pl. 488. (Southern South Dakota, south of mouth of White River.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba southward to North Dakota and southern Minnesota; winters from southern Kansas and southern Missouri to Texas, Florida, and the coast of South Carolina, and occasionally to North Carolina; casual in Ontario and New York; accidental in Idaho and Colorado.

Passerherbulus caudacútus (GMELIN). **Sharp-tailed Sparrow.** [549.]

Oriolus caudacutus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 394. (New York.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of Atlantic coast. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from Massachusetts to Virginia; winters on salt marshes from New Jersey (casually from Massachusetts) to Florida.

Passerherbulus nélsoni (ALLEN).

RANGE.— Eastern North America, breeding mainly north of the United States, south in winter to the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

a. **Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni** (ALLEN). **Nelson's Sparrow.** [549.1.]

Ammodromus caudacutus var. *nelsoni* ALLEN, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., XVII, 1875, 293. (Calumet Marshes, Ainsworth, now South Chicago, Illinois.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and upper Transition zones from Great Slave Lake and west central Alberta southeastward to southwestern Manitoba and northeastern South Dakota; winters on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from North Carolina to Florida and Texas; northward on the Atlantic coast during migration at least to New York, Massachusetts, and Maine; accidental in California.

b. **Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgátus** (DWIGHT). **Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow.** [549.1*a*.]

Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus DWIGHT, Auk, IV, July, 1887, 233. (Hillsborough, Albert Co., N. B.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. Breeds mainly in Canadian Zone from southeastern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton Island to Maine; winters on coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Passerherbulus maritimus (WILSON).

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Massachusetts to Texas.

a. **Passerherbulus maritimus maritimus** (WILSON). **Seaside Sparrow.** [550.]

Fringilla maritima WILSON, Amer. Orn., IV, 1811, 68, pl. 34, fig. 2. ("Sea islands along our Atlantic coast.")

RANGE.— Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. Breeds chiefly in Upper Austral Zone from southern Massachusetts to Virginia; winters from Virginia to Georgia.

b. **Passerherbulus maritimus peninsulæ** (ALLEN). **Scott's Seaside Sparrow.** [550*a*.]

Ammodramus maritimus peninsulæ ALLEN, Auk, V, July, 1888, 284. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— West coast of Florida, from Tarpon Springs at least to Cedar Keys.

c. **Passerherbulus maritimus sénnetti** (ALLEN). **Texas Seaside Sparrow.** [550*b*.]

Ammodramus maritimus sennetti ALLEN, Auk, V, July, 1888, 286. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— Coast of Texas from Galveston southwest at least to Corpus Christi.

d. **Passerherbulus maritimus fisheri** (CHAPMAN). **Louisiana Seaside Sparrow.** [550*c*.]

Ammodramus maritimus fisheri CHAPMAN, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 10. (Grand Island, Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Central Gulf coast. Breeds on coasts of Louisiana and Mississippi and probably Alabama; winters southwestward along the coast to Corpus Christi, Texas, and eastward to Tarpon Springs, Florida; casual at Charleston, S. C.

e. **Passerherbulus maritimus macgillivraii** (AUDUBON). **Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow.** [550*d*.]

Fringilla macgillivraii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 285. (Near Charleston, South Carolina.)

RANGE.— South Atlantic coast. Breeds from North Carolina to Georgia and northern Florida; winters along the Gulf coast to Louisiana.

Passerherbulus nigréscens (RIDGWAY). **Dusky Seaside Sparrow.** [551.]

Ammodromus maritimus var. *nigrescens* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec., 1873, 198. (Merritt Island, Florida.)

RANGE.— Marshes at northern end of Indian River, east coast of Florida.

GENUS **CHONDESTES** SWAINSON.

Chondestes SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 435. Type, by monotypy, *Chondestes strigatus* SWAINSON.

Chondéstes grámmacus (SAY).

RANGE.— Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, north to Saskatchewan Valley, south to Mexican plateau, and in winter south to Guatemala.

a. **Chondestes grammacus grammacus** (SAY). **Lark Sparrow.** [552.]

Fringilla grammaca SAY, in Long's Exped., I, 1823, 139 (note). (Bellefontaine, 4 miles from mouth of Missouri River, Missouri.)

RANGE.— Mississippi Valley east of the Great Plains. Breeds mainly in Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, northwestern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, and southern Ontario south to southern Louisiana and central Alabama and east to western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, and northwestern West Virginia; casual in Nova Scotia, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia, North Carolina, and Florida; winter home unknown except in southern Mississippi.

b. **Chondestes grammacus strigátus** SWAINSON. **Western Lark Sparrow.** [552*a*.]

Chondestes strigatus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 435. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western United States. Breeds mainly in Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia and southern Saskatchewan south to the Mexican tableland (Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango), and from the Pacific east to central North Dakota and eastern Texas; winters from northern California and southern Texas through Lower California and southern Mexico to Guatemala.

GENUS **ZONOTRICHIA** SWAINSON.

Zonotrichia SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 493. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla pensylvanica* LATHAM = *Fringilla albicollis* GMELIN (Bonaparte, 1832).

Zonotrichia quérula (NUTTALL). **Harris's Sparrow.** [553.]

Fringilla querula NUTTALL, Manual Orn., ed. 2, I, 1840, 555. (Near Independence, Missouri.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds in Hudsonian Zone at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, Artillery Lake, Mackenzie, and probably to Great Bear Lake and the district just south of the Barren Grounds; in migration ranges east to western Ontario and eastern Illinois, and west to central Montana and eastern Colorado; winters from northern Kansas and western Missouri southward to southern Texas; casual in British Columbia; accidental in California, Oregon, Washington, and Ohio.

Zonotrichia leucóphrys (J. R. FORSTER).

RANGE.— North America from tree limit south, in winter, to southern border of Mexico. Breeds in high latitudes, and at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, and on the Pacific coast to central California.

a. **Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys** (J. R. FORSTER). **White-crowned Sparrow.** [554.]

Emberiza leucophrys FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 426. (Severn River, west shore of Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones of high mountains from southern Oregon to central California, and east to Wyoming and southern New Mexico, and from limit of trees in central Keewatin and northern Ungava to southeastern Keewatin, central Quebec, and

southern Greenland; winters from northern Lower California, southern Arizona, southern Kansas, and the Ohio Valley (casually from the Potomac Valley) south to Louisiana and Mississippi and over the Mexican plateau to Sinaloa, Jalisco, and Guanajuato.

b. **Zonotrichia leucophrys gámbeli** (NUTTALL). **Gambel's Sparrow.** [554*a*.]

Fringilla gambelii NUTTALL, Manual Orn., ed. 2, I, 1840, 556. (Near Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie (rarely outside the mountains south of Great Slave Lake) south to central Oregon and central Montana, west to coast mountains of southwestern Alaska and British Columbia; winters from northern California and Utah south to San Luis Potosi, Mazatlan, Lower California and outlying islands; casual east in migration to Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and eastern Texas.

c. **Zonotrichia leucophrys núttalli** RIDGWAY. **Nuttall's Sparrow.** [554*b*.]

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 36. (Santa Cruz, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds in Humid Transition Zone from Port Simpson, British Columbia, to San Luis Obispo County, California; winters from central Oregon southward to Santa Margarita Island, Lower California.

Zonotrichia coronáta (PALLAS). **Golden-crowned Sparrow.** [557.]

Emberiza coronata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1826 (1811?), 44, and pl. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds at Kotzebue Sound and south to Shumagin Islands, Alaska Peninsula, Kadiak Island, and south at least to central British Columbia; winters from central Oregon south throughout California west of the Sierra Nevada to San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California, and on the Santa Barbara Islands, and casually to Guadalupe Island; in migration east to east central Alaska and western Alberta, straggling east to Nevada and Colorado; accidental in Wisconsin.

Zonotrichia albicóllis (GMELIN). **White-throated Sparrow.** [558.]

Fringilla albicollis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 921. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and lower Hudsonian zones from northern Mackenzie (Fort Good Hope),

central Keewatin, and southern Ungava south to central Alberta, southern Montana, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and mountains of northern Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts; winters from Missouri, the Ohio Valley, southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts (casually Maine) south to northeastern Mexico and Florida; casual in Oregon, California, Utah, and Colorado.

GENUS **SPIZELLA** BONAPARTE.

Spizella BONAPARTE, Giornale Arcadico, LII, 1832, 205. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla pusilla* WILSON.

Spizélla monticola (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Northern North America, south in winter nearly to southern border of United States.

a. **Spizella monticola monticola** (GMELIN). **Tree Sparrow.** [559.]
Fringilla monticola GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 912. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Hudsonian Zone from central Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake) and northern Ungava to Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland; winters from southern Minnesota, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces south to eastern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, and South Carolina.

b. **Spizella monticola ochrácea** BREWSTER. **Western Tree Sparrow.** [559*a*.]
Spizella monticola ochracea BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, Oct., 1882, 228. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from the coast of Bering Sea east to the Anderson River, and south in mountains to central British Columbia; winters through western North America to Arizona, New Mexico, and central Texas and east to eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas.

Spizella passerína (BECHSTEIN).

RANGE.—North America, from southern Canada south to Nicaragua.

a. **Spizella passerina passerina** (BECHSTEIN). **Chipping Sparrow.** [560.]
Fringilla passerina BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allg. Ueb. Vögel, III, ii, 1798, 544, pl. 120, fig. 1. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Austral zones from central Saskatchewan, southwestern Keewatin, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island to central Texas, southern Mississippi, and central Georgia; winters chiefly in southern States, occasionally as far north as Oklahoma and southern New Jersey; casual in Cuba and northeastern Mexico.

b. **Spizella passerina arizónæ** COUES. **Western Chipping Sparrow.** [560*a*.]

Spizella socialis var. *arizonæ* COUES, Key N. A. Birds, 1872, 143. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Sonoran zones from Yukon (Dawson), Mackenzie (Fort Good Hope), and northeastern Alberta to tableland and mountains of Chihuahua, northern Mexico; winters from southern California and central Texas south to Cape San Lucas, Puebla, Michoacan, and Oaxaca; casually to Guadalupe Island.

Spizella pállida (SWAINSON). **Clay-colored Sparrow.** [561.]

Emberiza pallida SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 251. (Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Interior North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from southeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie (Great Slave Lake), southwestern Keewatin, and Isle Royale, Michigan, to western Montana, southeastern Colorado, northern Nebraska, and northwestern Illinois; winters from southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to Cape San Lucas, Guanajuato, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas; casual in Ontario and Indiana.

Spizella bréweri CASSIN. **Brewer's Sparrow.** [562.]

Spizella breweri CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 40. ("Black Hills," a few miles west of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia, west central Alberta, east central Montana, and northwestern Nebraska south to southern California, southern Arizona, and southwestern Texas; winters from southern California and central Texas south through Lower California and Mexico to Jalisco; accidental in Massachusetts.

Spizella pusilla (WILSON).

RANGE.—United States and southern Canada.

a. **Spizella pusilla pusilla** (WILSON). **Field Sparrow.** [563.]

Fringilla pusilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 121, pl. 16, fig. 2. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Quebec, and southern Maine to central Texas, central Louisiana, and northern Florida; winters from Missouri, Illinois, southern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to the Gulf coast, casually further north.

b. **Spizella pusilla arenácea** CHADBOURNE. **Western Field Sparrow.** [563*a*.]

Spizella pusilla arenacea CHADBOURNE, Auk, III, April, 1886, 248. (Laredo, Texas.)

RANGE.—Great Plains region. Breeds in Upper Austral Zone from southeastern Montana and southwestern North Dakota to central Nebraska; winters from south of its breeding range to southern Texas, Louisiana, and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Spizella wórtheni RIDGWAY. **Worthen's Sparrow.** [564.]

Spizella wortheni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 259. (Silver City, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—New Mexico and Mexico. Breeds from Silver City, New Mexico, to Tamaulipas, Mexico; winters south to southern Puebla.

Spizella atrogulàris (CABANIS). **Black-chinned Sparrow.** [565.]

Spinites atrogularis CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 133 (note). (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in desert and coast ranges of southern California, Arizona, and southern New Mexico to northern Lower California and south over the Mexican tableland to Hidalgo, Puebla, Mexico, Jalisco, and Michoacan; winters in the southern part of its breeding range and south to Cape San Lucas.

GENUS **JUNCO** WAGLER.

Junco WAGLER, Isis, XXIV, 1831; 526. Type, by monotypy, *Junco phæonotus* WAGLER.

Júnco aíkeni RIDGWAY. **White-winged Junco.** [566.]

Junco hyemalis var. *aikeni* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VII, Oct., 1873, 613, 615. (El Paso Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.— Central Rocky Mountain region. Breeds in the Bear Lodge Mountains, Wyoming, the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in northwestern Nebraska; winters from the Black Hills to southern Colorado and western Kansas, and casually to Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Junco hyemális (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, from tree limit south to the Gulf coast and Mexico, breeding northward and in the more elevated parts.

a. **Junco hyemalis hyemalis** (LINNÆUS). **Slate-colored Junco.** [567.]

Fringilla hyemalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 183. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern and northern North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones in northwestern Alaska (tree limit), northern Mackenzie (tree limit), central Keewatin, and central Ungava south to base of Alaska Peninsula, southern Yukon, central Alberta, northern Minnesota, central Michigan, Ontario, and mountains of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts; winters throughout the eastern United States and southern Ontario south to the Gulf coast; casual in California, Arizona, and New Mexico; straggles to Siberia.

b. **Junco hyemalis oregánus** (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Oregon Junco.** [567*a*.]

Fringilla oregana TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. 2, 1837, 188. (Near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— North Pacific coast. Breeds from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, to Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia; winters southward along the coast to Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, California; casually to eastern Oregon and Nevada.

c. **Junco hyemalis connéctens** COUES. **Shufeldt's Junco.** [567*b*.]

Junco hiemalis connectens COUES, Key N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 378. (Colorado Springs, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain region. Breeds from the coast of southern British Columbia east to west central Alberta and south to northern Oregon; winters over entire Rocky Mountain tableland to eastern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Chihuahua, and Sonora; casual in northern Lower California.

d. **Junco hyemalis thúrberi** ANTHONY. **Thurber's Junco.** [567*c*.]

Junco hyemalis thurberi ANTHONY, Zoe, I, Oct., 1890, 238. (Wilson Peak, San Gabriel Range, California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of California. Breeds from southern Oregon south through the Sierra Nevada and coast ranges of California to Laguna Hansen Mountains, Lower California; winters at lower altitudes, straying to Arizona.

e. **Junco hyemalis pinósus** LOOMIS. **Point Pinos Junco.** [567*d*.]

Junco pinosus LOOMIS, Auk, X, Jan., 1893, 47. (Point Pinos, near Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Coast strip of San Mateo and northern Monterey counties, California.

f. **Junco hyemalis carolinénsis** BREWSTER. **Carolina Junco.** [567*e*.]

Junco hyemalis carolinensis BREWSTER, Auk, III, Jan., 1886, 108. (Black Mountain, Buncombe Co., N. C.)

RANGE.— Southern Alleghenies. Breeds in the Canadian Zone (overlapping into the upper Transition) of mountains from western Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia south to northern Georgia; winters in adjacent lowlands.

g. **Junco hyemalis montánus** RIDGWAY. **Montana Junco.** [567*f*.]

Junco montanus RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, 321. (Columbia Falls, Montana.)

RANGE.— Northern Rocky Mountains. Breeds in Canadian Zone from southern Alberta south to northern Idaho and northwestern Montana; winters south to Arizona, New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas, and east casually to Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

h. **Junco hyemalis meárnsi** RIDGWAY. **Pink-sided Junco.** [567*g*.]

Junco mearnsi RIDGWAY, Auk, XIV, Jan., 1897, 94. (Fort Bridger, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain region. Breeds from southwestern Saskatchewan to southern Idaho and northern Wyoming; winters south through Wyoming and Colorado to southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and northeastern Sonora.

i. **Junco hyemalis annéctens** BAIRD. **Ridgway's Junco.** [567*h*.]

Junco annectens BAIRD, in COOPER, Geol. Surv. Calif., Orn., I, 1870, 564. (Fort Bridger, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

j. **Junco hyemalis townsendi** ANTHONY. **Townsend's Junco.** [567*i*.]

Junco townsendi ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, Oct. 11, 1889, 76. (San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.)

RANGE.— San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

Junco phæonótus WAGLER.

RANGE.— Mountains of southern Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado south to the high mountains of central and southern Mexico.

a. [**Junco phæonotus phæonotus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Junco phæonotus palliátus** RIDGWAY. **Arizona Junco.** [570.]

Junco cinereus palliatus RIDGWAY, Auk, II, Oct., 1885, 364. (Mount Graham, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southern Arizona and northern Mexico in Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora.

c. **Junco phæonotus dorsális** HENRY. **Red-backed Junco.** [570*a*.]

Junco dorsalis HENRY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117. (Fort Thorn, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition and Canadian zones of high mountains in Arizona and New Mexico; winters south to southwestern Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

d. **Junco phæonotus cániceps** (WOODHOUSE). **Gray-headed Junco.** [570*b*.]

Struthus caniceps WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1853, 202. (San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain region. Breeds in southern Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and northern New Mexico; winters at lower elevations and south to Sonora and Chihuahua; casual in southern California.

Junco bairdi RIDGWAY. **Baird's Junco.** [571.]

Junco bairdi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 155. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of the Cape Region of Lower California.

Junco insulāris RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Junco.** [572.]

Junco insularis RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April 1, 1876, 188. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

GENUS **AMPHISPIZA** COUES.

Amphispiza COUES, Birds Northwest, 1875, 234. Type, by orig. desig., *Emberiza bilineata* CASSIN.

Amphispiza bilineāta (CASSIN).

RANGE.— Arid plains of western United States from southeastern California and northern Nevada east to western Texas and south into northern Mexico.

a. **Amphispiza bilineāta bilineata** (CASSIN). **Black-throated Sparrow.** [573.]

Emberiza bilineata CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1850, 104, pl. 3. (Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone of northern middle Texas south into Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

b. **Amphispiza bilineata desertícola** RIDGWAY. **Desert Sparrow.** [573*a*.]

Amphispiza bilineata desertícola RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 229. (Separates publ. May 13.) (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Arid plains of Sonoran zones from east central California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, southeastern Colorado, and western Texas south to central Lower California, Chihuahua, and Sonora; winters from southern border of United States southward.

Amphispiza bélli (CASSIN). **Bell's Sparrow.** [574.]

Emberiza belli CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1850, 104, pl. 4. (Near Sonoma or San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Valleys and foothills of California, west of Sierra Nevada, and Colorado Desert from about latitude 38° south to northwestern Lower California; also on San Clemente Island.

Amphispiza nevadénsis (RIDGWAY).

RANGE.— Sagebrush plains of western United States south to northern Mexico.

a. **Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis** (RIDGWAY). **Sage Sparrow.** [574.1.]

Poospiza bellii var. *nevadensis* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Nov., 1873, 191, 198. (West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone from central Washington, central Idaho, and central Wyoming south to southeastern California and southern Colorado; winters from southeastern California, southern Nevada, and southern Utah to Arizona, southern New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and Chihuahua.

b. **Amphispiza nevadensis cinérea** C. H. TOWNSEND. **Gray Sage Sparrow.** [574.1*a*.]

Amphispiza belli cinerea TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, Sept. 9, 1890, 136. (Ballenas Bay, Lower California.)

RANGE.— West coast of Lower California from Santo Domingo to Ballenas Bay.

c. **Amphispiza nevadensis canéscens** GRINNELL. **California Sage Sparrow.** [574.1*b*.]

Amphispiza belli canescens GRINNELL, Condor, VII, 1905, 18. (Seymour Creek Meadow, 5500 ft., Mount Pinos, Ventura Co., California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone in Owens Valley and adjacent areas in eastern California and extreme western Nevada.

GENUS **PEUCÆA** AUDUBON.

Peucæa AUDUBON, Synopsis, 1839, 112. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla bachmani* AUDUBON (Gray, 1841).

Peucæa æstivális (LICHTENSTEIN).

RANGE.— Southeastern United States.

a. **Peucæa æstivalis æstivalis** (LICHTENSTEIN). **Pine-woods Sparrow.** [575.]

Fringilla æstivalis LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Doubl., 1823, 25. (Georgia.)

RANGE.— Georgia and Florida. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone from southern Georgia south to central Florida; winters in central and southern Florida.

b. **Peucæa æstivalis bachmani** (AUDUBON). **Bachman's Sparrow.** [575*a*.]

Fringilla bachmani AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), II, 1833, pl. 165. (Near Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones in central Illinois (locally to southeastern Iowa), southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and central Virginia south to central Texas and extreme northwestern Florida; winters from southern North Carolina southward into Florida; casual near Washington, D. C.

Peucæa botterii (SCLATER). **Botteri's Sparrow.** [576.]

Zonotrichia botterii SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857 (1858), 214. (Near Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south over Mexican tableland to Chiapas.

Peucæa cassini (WOODHOUSE). **Cassin's Sparrow.** [578.]

Zonotrichia cassinii WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 60. (Near San Antonio, Texas.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone from southeastern Nevada, southeastern Colorado (casually central Colorado), and southwestern Kansas south to northern Sonora and mouth of Rio Grande; winters from southern Arizona to southern Sinaloa and central Tamaulipas.

GENUS **AIMOPHILA** SWAINSON.

Aimophila SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, 1837, 287. Type, by subs. desig., *Pipilo rufescens* SWAINSON (Gray, 1840).

Aimóphila carpális (COUES). **Rufous-winged Sparrow.** [579.]

Peucæa carpalis COUES, Amer. Nat., VII, June, 1873, 322 (note). (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and Sonora south to northern Sinaloa.

Aimophila rúficeps (CASSIN).

RANGE.— Southwestern United States from California, Arizona, and Texas to southern Mexico.

a. **Aimophila ruficeps ruficeps** (CASSIN). **Rufous-crowned Sparrow.** [580.]

Ammodromus ruficeps CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 184. (Calaveras River, near Stockton, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone of California west of the Sierra Nevada from Marin and Placer counties to San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California, and Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands.

b. **Aimophila ruficeps scótti** (SENNETT). **Scott's Sparrow.** [580*a*.]

Peucæa ruficeps scottii SENNETT, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 42. (Pinal Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango; casual in Colorado.

c. **Aimophila ruficeps eremóeca** (N. C. BROWN). **Rock Sparrow.** [580*b*.]

Peucæa ruficeps eremæca BROWN, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, Jan., 1882, 26. (Boerne, Kendall Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Breeds in the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, and from Cook County, Texas, southwest to the Pecos River; winters south to Puebla and Vera Cruz.

d. **Aimophila ruficeps sorória** RIDGWAY. **Laguna Sparrow.** [580*c*.]

Aimophila ruficeps sororia RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 226. (Victoria Mountains, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of Cape Region of Lower California.

GENUS **MELOSPIZA** BAIRD.

Melospiza BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 476. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla melodia* WILSON.

Melospíza melódia (WILSON).

RANGE.— North America from Alaska and northern Quebec south to southern border of Mexican tableland.

a. **Melospiza melodia melodia** (WILSON). **Song Sparrow.** [581.]

Fringilla melodia WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 125, pl. xvi, fig. 4. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— North America east of the Rocky Mountains. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southern Mackenzie (Great

Slave Lake), central Keewatin, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to southern Nebraska, central Missouri, Kentucky, southern Virginia, and southern North Carolina (mountains), and west to the Rocky Mountains of Alberta; winters from Nebraska, Illinois, Massachusetts (locally), and New Jersey south to the Gulf coast, and sporadically north to Michigan and Nova Scotia.

b. **Melospiza melodia fállax** (BAIRD). **Desert Song Sparrow.** [581*a*.]

Zonotrichia fallax BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 119. (Pueblo Creek, Lat. 35° N., Long. 113° W., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southern Nevada and southwestern Utah to southeastern California, southeastern Arizona, northeastern Lower California, and Sonora.

c. **Melospiza melodia montána** HENSHAW. **Mountain Song Sparrow.** [581*b*.]

Melospiza fasciata montana HENSHAW, Auk, I, July, 1884, 224. (Fort Bridger, Wyoming.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada region. Breeds in Transition Zone from eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and Montana to middle eastern California and northern New Mexico; winters south to western Texas and northern Mexico (Chihuahua and Sonora).

d. **Melospiza melodia heérmanni** BAIRD. **Heermann's Song Sparrow.** [581*c*.]

Melospiza heermanni BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 478. (Tejon Valley (in winter), California.)

RANGE.— Central valleys of California, principally San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys; in winter casually to Nevada.

e. **Melospiza melodia samuélis** (BAIRD). **Samuels's Song Sparrow.** [581*d*.]

Ammodromus samuelis BAIRD, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., VI, Aug., 1858, 379. (Petaluma, California.)

RANGE.— Coast region of middle California from Marin County to Santa Cruz except salt marshes on south side of San Francisco Bay.

f. **Melospiza melodia mórphna** OBERHOLSER. **Rusty Song Sparrow.** [581*e*.]

Melospiza melodia morphna OBERHOLSER, Auk, XVI, April, 1899, 183. (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast belt. Breeds from extreme southern Alaska to southern Washington; winters south to southern California.

g. **Melospiza melodia rufina** (BONAPARTE). **Sooty Song Sparrow.** [581*f*.]

Passerella rufina BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 477. (Sitka, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Alaska coast district. Breeds on the southern islands and coast from Cross Sound and Glacier Bay to Dixon Entrance; winters south to coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and the Olympic Mountains of Washington.

h. **Melospiza melodia rivulāris** W. BRYANT. **Brown's Song Sparrow.** [581*g*.]

Melospiza fasciata rivularis BRYANT, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, I, Sept. 29, 1888, 197. (Comondu, Lower California.)

RANGE.— South central Lower California (San Ignacio to Comondu).

i. **Melospiza melodia graminea** C. H. TOWNSEND. **Santa Barbara Song Sparrow.** [581*h*.]

Melospiza fasciata graminea TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 139. (Santa Barbara Island, California.)

RANGE.— Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz islands, California.

j. **Melospiza melodia clemēntæ** C. H. TOWNSEND. **San Clemente Song Sparrow.** [581*i*.]

Melospiza fasciata clementæ TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 139. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— San Clemente, San Miguel, and Santa Rosa islands, California, and Coronados Islands, Lower California.

k. **Melospiza melodia juddi** BISHOP. **Dakota Song Sparrow.** [581*j*.]

Melospiza fasciata juddi BISHOP, Auk, XIII, April, 1896, 132. (Rock Lake, Towner Co., North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Southwestern Saskatchewan to Turtle Mountains, North Dakota.

l. **Melospiza melodia mērrilli** BREWSTER. **Merrill's Song Sparrow.** [581*k*.]

Melospiza fasciata merrilli BREWSTER, Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, 46. (Fort Sherman, Idaho.)

RANGE.— Northwestern United States. Breeds from Fort Sherman, Idaho, west and south through Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades to Shasta County, California; winters south to Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Sonora.

m. **Melospiza melodia pusillula** RIDGWAY. **Alameda Song Sparrow.** [581*l*.]

Melospiza fasciata pusillula RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 35. (Alameda Co., California.)

RANGE.— Salt marshes on south side of San Francisco Bay, California.

n. **Melospiza melodia cóoperi** RIDGWAY. **San Diego Song Sparrow.** [581*m*.]

Melospiza fasciata cooperi RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 35. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.— Monterey Bay, California, south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, and east to Fort Tejon and San Bernardino.

o. **Melospiza melodia caurína** RIDGWAY. **Yakutat Song Sparrow.** [581*n*.]

Melospiza fasciata caurina RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 36. (Yakutat, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coast of Alaska, from Yakutat Bay to Lituya Bay.

p. **Melospiza melodia kenaiénsis** RIDGWAY. **Kenai Song Sparrow.** [581*o*.]

Melospiza melodia kenaiensis RIDGWAY, Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, 29. (Port Graham, Cook Inlet, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Coast of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, from east side of Cook Inlet to Prince William Sound.

q. **Melospiza melodia cleonénsis** MCGREGOR. **Mendocino Song Sparrow.** [581*p*.]

Melospiza melodia cleonensis MCGREGOR, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, Sept., 1899, 87. (Westport, Mendocino Co., California.)

RANGE.— Coast strip of southern Oregon and northern California from Yaquina Bay, Oregon, to Tomales Bay, California.

r. **Melospiza melodia insígnis** BAIRD. **Bischoff's Song Sparrow.** [581*q*.]

Melospiza insignis BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, ii, 1869, 319, pl. xxix, fig. 2. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Kadiak Island, Alaska, and adjacent coast of Alaska Peninsula.

s. **Melospiza melodia sanáka** MCGREGOR. **Aleutian Song Sparrow.** [581*r*.]

Melospiza sanaka MCGREGOR, Condor, III, 1901, 8. (Separates publ. Nov. 25, 1900.) (Sanak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Shumagin Islands and adjacent part of Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands to Unalaska, Atka, Adak, and Attu.

t. **Melospiza melodia maxilláris** GRINNELL. **Suisun Song Sparrow.** [581*s*.]

Melospiza melodia maxillaris GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, No. 3, April 9, 1909, 265. (Tulé marsh, west of Suisun, Solano Co., California.)

RANGE.— Marshes bordering Suisun Bay, California.

Melospiza lincolni (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— North America.

a. **Melospiza lincolni lincolni** (AUDUBON). **Lincoln's Sparrow.** [583.]

Fringilla lincolnii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), II, 1834, pl. 193. (Near mouth of Natashquan River, Quebec.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from the Kowak and Yukon valleys, Alaska, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava south to northern Minnesota, central Ontario, northern New York, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia and south in the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Rocky Mountains to southern California and northern New Mexico; winters from San Jacinto Mountains, California, southern Oklahoma, and northern Mississippi to Guadalupe Island, southern Mexico, and central Guatemala; casual only east of the Allegheny Mountains, south of Washington, D. C.; accidental in Panama.

b. **Melospiza lincolni striáta** BREWSTER. **Forbush's Sparrow.** [583*a*.]

Melospiza lincolni striata BREWSTER, Auk, VI, April, 1889, 89. (Separates publ. Jan. 31.) (Comox, B. C.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast region. Breeds from Prince William Sound to the Sitkan district, Alaska; winters south to southern Lower California.

Melospiza georgiána (LATHAM). **Swamp Sparrow.** [584.]

Fringilla georgiana LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 460. ("Georgiæ americanæ interioribus.")

RANGE.— North America east of the Great Plains. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and part of Upper Austral zones from west central Alberta, central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Nebraska, northern Missouri, northern Illinois, West Virginia (mountains), and New Jersey; winters from Nebraska, Ohio Valley, and Massachusetts (rarely) south to the Gulf coast from central Florida to southern Texas, southern Tamaulipas, and Jalisco, Mexico; accidental in Utah and Colorado; casual in Bermuda.

GENUS **PASSERELLA** SWAINSON.

Passerella SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, 1837, 288. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla iliaca* MERREM.

Passerélla iliaca (MERREM).

RANGE.— Northern and western North America, south in winter to the southern border of the United States.

a. **Passerella iliaca iliaca** (MERREM). **Fox Sparrow.** [585.]

Fringilla iliaca MERREM, Beytr. besond. Gesch. Vögel, II, 1786, pl. x. (North America.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from tree limit in northeastern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ontario (Moose Factory), and northern Ungava south to central Alberta, northern Manitoba, southern Keewatin, Magdalen Islands, and Newfoundland; winters from lower Ohio and Potomac valleys (occasionally further north) to central Texas and northern Florida; casual on the coast of southern Alaska and in California.

b. **Passerella iliaca unalaschcénsis** (GMELIN). **Shumagin Fox Sparrow.** [585*a*.]

Emberiza unalaschcensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 875. ("Aoonalashka," Alaska.)

RANGE.— Unalaska Island, Alaska Peninsula, and Shumagin Islands; winters south to northern California.

c. **Passerella iliaca megarhýncha** BAIRD. **Thick-billed Fox Sparrow.** [585*b*.]

Passerella megarhynchus BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 925. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of California. Breeds in Transition Zone on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada from Mt. Shasta to Mt. Whitney; winters in southwestern California; casual in Marin County.

d. **Passerella iliaca schistácea** BAIRD. **Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.** [585*c*.]

Passerella schistacea BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 490. (South Fork of Platte River, about 25 miles east of northeastern corner of Colorado, Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain region of United States. Breeds in Transition Zone from interior of British Columbia and northwestern Montana south to

the mountains of Lassen and Modoc counties, northeastern California, to the White Mountains of eastern California, and to central Colorado; winters south to southwestern California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and east to Kansas.

e. **Passerella iliaca stéphensi** ANTHONY. **Stephens's Fox Sparrow.** [585*d*.]

Passerella iliaca stephensi ANTHONY, Auk, XII, Oct., 1895, 348. (San Jacinto Mountains, San Diego Co., California.)

RANGE.— Southern California. Breeds in the Tejon, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains.

f. **Passerella iliaca fuliginósa** RIDGWAY. **Sooty Fox Sparrow.** [585*e*.]

Passerella iliaca fuliginosa RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 36. (Neah Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Northwest coast strip. Breeds on the coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and northwestern Washington; winters south along the coast to San Francisco, California.

g. **Passerella iliaca insulāris** RIDGWAY. **Kadiak Fox Sparrow.** [585*f*.]

Passerella iliaca insularis RIDGWAY, Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, 30. (Kadiak, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Alaska coast strip. Breeds on Kadiak Island and on the coast from Prince William Sound south to Cross Sound; winters along the coast to southern California.

h. **Passerella iliaca townsendi** (AUDUBON). **Townsend's Fox Sparrow.** [585*g*.]

Plectrophanes townsendi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 424, fig. 7. ("Shores of the Columbia River.")

RANGE.— Coast of southeastern Alaska. Breeds on the coast and islands from Cross Sound to Dixon Entrance; winters south to Humboldt County, California.

GENUS **ARREMONOPS** RIDGWAY.

Arremonops RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1896, 434, 605. Type, by orig. desig., *Embernagra rufivirgata* LAWRENCE.

Arremónops rufivirgátus (LAWRENCE). **Texas Sparrow.** [586.]

Embernagra rufivirgata LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, May, 1851, 112, pl. v, fig. 2. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.— Fort Clark, Corpus Christi, and San Patricio, Texas, south to Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi.

GENUS PIPILO VIEILLOT.

Pipilo VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 32. Type, by monotypy, "Pinson aux yeux rouges, Buff." = *Fringilla erythrophthalma* LINNÆUS.

Pipilo erythrophthálmus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern North America from southern Canada to the Gulf coast.

a. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus** (LINNÆUS). **Towhee.** [587.]

Fringilla erythrophthalma LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 180. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones east of the Great Plains from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Maine south to central Kansas and northern Georgia; winters from southeastern Nebraska, the Ohio and Potomac valleys (casually New England) to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

b. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus álleni** COUES. **White-eyed Towhee.** [587*a*.]

Pipilo alleni COUES, Amer. Nat., V, Aug., 1871, 366 (note). (Dummitt, 20 miles south of New Smyrna, Florida.)

RANGE.— Coast region from about Charleston, South Carolina, southward, including Florida.

Pipilo maculátus SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Western North America from British Columbia and southern Saskatchewan to the highlands of Guatemala.

a. **[Pipilo maculatus maculatus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pipilo maculatus árcticus** (SWAINSON). **Arctic Towhee.** [588.]

Pyrgita (*Pipilo*) *arctica* SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 260, pll. 51, 52. (Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Great Plains and Rocky Mountain region. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southern Alberta and Forks of Saskatchewan south to west central Montana and northwestern Nebraska; occurs in migration in western Wyoming and northeastern Utah; winters from eastern Colorado and southern Nebraska to southern Texas; casual in Illinois and Wisconsin.

c. **Pipilo maculatus montánus** SWARTH. **Spurred Towhee.** [588*a*.]

Pipilo maculatus montanus SWARTH, Condor, VII, 1905, 172. (Miller Cañon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from British Columbia south to Sonora and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and from eastern California east to Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas.

d. **Pipilo maculatus oregónus** BELL. **Oregon Towhee.** [588*b*.]

Pipilo oregonus BELL, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, 1849, 6. (Columbia River Valley, at or near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia to San Francisco, California; winters south to southern California.

e. **Pipilo maculatus clemóntæ** GRINNELL. **San Clemente Towhee.** [588*c*.]

Pipilo clementæ GRINNELL, Auk, XIV, July, 1897, 294. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands, California.

f. **Pipilo maculatus megalónyx** BAIRD. **San Diego Towhee.** [588*d*.]

Pipilo megalonyx BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 515. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of California, except coast strip north of San Francisco Bay, south into northern Lower California.

g. **Pipilo maculatus magniróstris** BREWSTER. **Large-billed Towhee.** [588*e*.]

Pipilo maculatus magnirostris BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 146. (Separates publ. Feb. 17.) (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Mountain districts of southern Lower California.

Pipilo consobrínus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Towhee.** [589.]

Pipilo maculatus consobrinus RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 189. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California. Now probably extinct.

Pipilo fúscus SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Western United States and Mexico.

a. **[Pipilo fuscus fuscus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Pipilo fuscus mesoleúcus** BAIRD. **Cañon Towhee.** [591.]

Pipilo mesoleucus BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 119. (Bill Williams Fork [= Big Sandy, just south of Lat. 35° N.], Arizona.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone from west central Arizona and southeastern Colorado south to northeastern Sonora and western Texas.

c. **Pipilo fuscus albígula** BAIRD. **San Lucas Towhee.** [591*a*.]

Pipilo albigula BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 305. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California, north to latitude 29°.

Pipilo crissális (VIGORS).

RANGE.— Pacific coast from southwestern Oregon to northern Lower California.

a. **Pipilo crissalis crissalis** (VIGORS). **California Towhee.** [591.1.]

Fringilla crissalis VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 19. (California, probably San Francisco or Monterey.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran valleys and foothills of southwestern Oregon, and of California from Shasta County south to Santa Barbara, Kern, and northern San Bernardino counties.

b. **Pipilo crissalis senícula** ANTHONY. **Anthony's Towhee.** [591.1*a*.]

Pipilo fuscus senicula ANTHONY, Auk, XII, April, 1895, 111. (San Fernando, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern California south of the San Bernardino Mountains and on the Pacific side of Lower California south at least to latitude 29°.

Pipilo áberti BAIRD. **Abert's Towhee.** [592.]

Pipilo aberti BAIRD, in Stansbury's Rep. Exped. Utah, 1852, 325. (New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southeastern California, (Colorado River Valley and Desert), southern Nevada, and southwestern Utah to northwestern Sonora, southern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico, and south, at least in winter, to northern Lower California.

GENUS **OREOSPIZA** RIDGWAY.

Oreospiza RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1896, 439, 605. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla chlorura* AUDUBON.

Oreospiza chlorúra (AUDUBON). **Green-tailed Towhee.** [592.1.]

Fringilla chlorura AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 336. (Near Ross Creek, about 20 miles southwest of Blackfoot, Idaho.)

RANGE.— Western United States and northern Mexico. Breeds in Transition Zone from central Oregon and south central Montana to southern California, southeastern New Mexico, and western Texas; winters from southern California and western Texas to Cape San Lucas and Guanajuato, Mexico; accidental in Virginia.

GENUS **CARDINALIS** BONAPARTE.

Cardinalis BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, April, 1838, 35. Type, by tautonymy, *Cardinalis virginianus* BONAPARTE = *Loxia cardinalis* LINNÆUS.

Cardinális cardinális (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— United States east of the Great Plains, west to Arizona and Lower California, and south to southern Mexico.

a. **Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis** (LINNÆUS). **Cardinal.** [593.]

Loxia cardinalis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 172. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— Carolinian and Austroriparian zones east of the Great Plains from southeastern South Dakota, southern Iowa, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Ontario (locally), southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania, and southern Hudson Valley south to the Gulf States (eastern Texas to northern Florida); casual in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; resident in Bermuda.

b. **Cardinalis cardinalis superbus** RIDGWAY. **Arizona Cardinal.** [593*a*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis superbus RIDGWAY, Auk, II, Oct., 1885, 344. (Fuller's Ranch, a few miles east of Camp Lowell, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and contiguous parts of Sonora.

c. **Cardinalis cardinalis igneus** BAIRD. **San Lucas Cardinal.** [593*b*.]

Cardinalis igneus BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 305. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California.

d. **Cardinalis cardinalis canicaúdus** CHAPMAN. **Gray-tailed Cardinal.** [593*c*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H., III, Aug., 1891, 324. (30 miles west of Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— Central and southwestern Texas south to Puebla and Michoacan, central Mexico.

e. **Cardinalis cardinalis floridánus** RIDGWAY. **Florida Cardinal.** [593*d*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1896, 606. (Enterprise, Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida.

GENUS **PYRRHULOXIA** BONAPARTE.

Pyrrhuloxia BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, 500. Type, by monotypy, *Cardinalis sinuatus* BONAPARTE.

Pyrrhulóxia sinuáta (BONAPARTE).

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States south to central Mexico and Lower California.

a. **Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata** (BONAPARTE). **Arizona Pyrrhuloxia.** [594.]

Cardinalis sinuatus BONAPARTE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837 (June, 1838), 111. ("Western parts of Mexico.")

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through western Mexico to Zacatecas and Sinaloa.

b. **Pyrrhuloxia sinuata texána** RIDGWAY. **Texas Pyrrhuloxia.** [594*a*.]

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata texana RIDGWAY, Auk, XIV, Jan., 1897, 95. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from Nueces, Bee, Bexar, Kendall, and Tom Green counties, Texas, south through eastern Mexico to Puebla.

c. **Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulæ** RIDGWAY. **San Lucas Pyrrhuloxia.** [594*b*.]

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulæ RIDGWAY, Auk, IV, Oct., 1887, 347. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California.

GENUS **ZAMELODIA** COUES.

Zamelodia COUES, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, April, 1880, 98. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia ludoviciana* LINNÆUS (Coues, 1897).

Zamelódia ludoviciána (LINNÆUS). **Rose-breasted Grosbeak.** [595.]

Loxia ludoviciana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 306. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in lower Canadian and Transition zones from south central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Kansas, central Missouri, central Ohio, central New Jersey, and in mountains to northern Georgia; winters from southern Mexico and Yucatan to Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador; casual in migration in Cuba, Jamaica, and the Bahamas; accidental in Arizona, Colorado, and California.

Zamelodia melanocéphala (SWAINSON). **Black-headed Grosbeak.** [596.]

Guiraca melanocephala SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, 1827, 438. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia, southwestern Saskatchewan, and central North Dakota to the southern parts of the Mexican plateau (Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Michoacan), and from central Nebraska to the Pacific; winters in the southern part of its range from southern Lower California, Mazatlan, Valley of Mexico, and Orizaba to Chiapas.

GENUS **GUIRACA** SWAINSON.

Guiraca SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 438. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia cærulea* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Guíraca cærúlea (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern and southern United States south over the Mexican highlands to Chiapas, and in winter south to Costa Rica.

a. **Guiraca cærulea cærulea** (LINNÆUS). **Blue Grosbeak.** [597.]

Loxia cærulea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 175. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from Missouri, southern Illinois, and Maryland south to eastern Texas and northern Florida; winters in Yucatan and Honduras; casual in southern Indiana and southern Pennsylvania; accidental in Wisconsin, New England, the Maritime Provinces, and Cuba.

b. **Guiraca cærulea lázula** (LESSON). **Western Blue Grosbeak.** [597*a*.]

Pitylus lazulus LESSON, Revue Zool., V, 1842, 174. (San Carlos, Salvador.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from northern California, southern Nevada, central Colorado, and northeastern Nebraska south to Oaxaca, Mexico, and east to central Texas; winters from southern Sonora to Costa Rica.

GENUS **PASSERINA** VIEILLOT.

Passerina VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 30. Type, by subs. desig., *Tanagra cyanea* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Passerína cyánea (LINNÆUS). **Indigo Bunting.** [598.]

Tanagra cyanea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 315. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds chiefly in Transition and Austral zones east of the Great Plains from east central North Dakota, central Minnesota, northwestern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern New Brunswick south to central Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and central Georgia; winters from Morelos, Yucatan, and Cuba through Central America to Panama; occasional in the Bahamas in migration; casual in eastern Colorado, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba.

Passerina amœna (SAY). **Lazuli Bunting.** [599.]

Emberiza amœna SAY, in Long's Exped., II, 1823, 47 (note). (Near Cañon City, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, and western North Dakota south to southern California and southwestern Texas; winters in Mexico south to Cape San Lucas and the Valley of Mexico; accidental in southern Mackenzie (Fort Providence).

Passerina versicolor (BONAPARTE).

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States and Mexico.

a. **Passerina versicolor versicolor** (BONAPARTE). **Varied Bunting.** [600.]

Spiza versicolor BONAPARTE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837 (June, 1838), 120. (Near Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Valley of the Lower Rio Grande in Texas from mouth of the Pecos southward to Guatemala; accidental in Michigan.

b. **Passerina versicolor pulchra** RIDGWAY. **Beautiful Bunting.** [600*a*.]

Passerina versicolor pulchra RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 448. (Miraflores, southern Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona, northwestern Mexico, and southern Lower California.

Passerina ciris (LINNÆUS). **Painted Bunting.** [601.]

Emberiza ciris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. (Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southeastern North America. Breeds in Lower Austral Zone from southern Kansas, central Arkansas, northern Mississippi, and southeastern North Carolina south to southeastern New Mexico, Texas, and the Gulf coast; casual in southern Arizona and southern Illinois; winters in the Bahamas, Cuba, and from central Mexico and Yucatan to Panama; occasional in winter in southern Louisiana and central Florida.

GENUS **SPOROPHILA** CABANIS.

Sporophila CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., X, i, 1844, 291. Type, by subs. desig., *Spermophila luctuosa* LAFRESNAYE (Sharpe, 1888).

Sporóphila morelléti (BONAPARTE)

RANGE.— Valley of the Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south through eastern Mexico to Costa Rica.

a. **[Sporophila morelleti morelleti.** Extralimital.]

b. **Sporophila morelleti shárpei** LAWRENCE. **Sharpe's Seedeater.** [602.]

Sporophila morelleti sharpei LAWRENCE, Auk, VI, Jan., 1889, 53. (Lomita, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

[GENUS **TIARIS** SWAINSON.

Tiaris SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 438. Type, by monotypy, *Tiaris pusillus* SWAINSON.

Tiáris bícolor (LINNÆUS). **Grassquit.** [603.]

Fringilla bicolor LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 324. (Bahama Islands.)

RANGE.— Bahamas; accidental at Miami, Florida.

Tiaris canóra (GMELIN). **Melodious Grassquit.** [603.1.]

Loxia canora GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 858. ("In nova Hispania" = Cuba.)

RANGE.— Cuba; accidental on Sombrero Key, Florida.]

GENUS **SPIZA** BONAPARTE.

Spiza BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, i, 1824, 45. Type, by subs. desig., *Emberiza americana* GMELIN (Bonaparte, 1827).

Spíza americána (GMELIN). **Dickcissel.** [604.]

Emberiza americana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 872. (New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds chiefly in Austral zones from northeastern Wyoming, north-

western North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, southern Michigan, and southern Ontario south to southern Texas and southern Mississippi; formerly bred on the Atlantic coast plain from Massachusetts (casually wandering to Maine) to South Carolina, but now extremely rare east of the Alleghenies; winters in Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad, migrating through Mexico and Central America; accidental in Lower California, Arizona, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

GENUS **CALAMOSPIZA** BONAPARTE.

Calamospiza BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 30. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla bicolor* J. K. TOWNSEND = *Calamospiza melanocorys* STEJNEGER.

Calamospiza melanócorys STEJNEGER. **Lark Bunting.** [605.]

Calamospiza melanocorys STEJNEGER, Auk, II, Jan., 1885, 49. (Plains of the Platte River.)

RANGE.— Plains of central North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to northwestern New Mexico and northwestern Texas, and east to eastern Nebraska and west central Minnesota; winters southward from southern Texas and southern Arizona, on the Mexican tableland as far as Sonora, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and in southern Lower California; occasional in migration west of the Rocky Mountains to California and east to western Iowa and southeastern Minnesota; accidental in Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina.

FAMILY **TANGARIDÆ**. TANAGERS.

GENUS **PIRANGA** VIEILLOT.

Piranga VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807, iv. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa rubra* LINNÆUS, 1766 = *Fringilla rubra* LINNÆUS, 1758.

Piránga ludoviciána (WILSON). **Western Tanager.** [607.]

Tanagra ludoviciana WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 27, pl. 20, fig. 1. (Near mouth of Lolo Creek Fork of Clearwater River, western Idaho.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, and southwestern South Dakota to high mountains of southern California and western Texas; winters southward from central Mexico through the highlands to Guatemala; straggles east during migration to Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Louisiana; casual in Wisconsin.

Piranga erythrómelas VIEILLOT. **Scarlet Tanager.** [608.]

Pyranga erythromelas VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXVIII, 1819, 293. (Eastern North America.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds mainly in Transition and Upper Austral zones from southeastern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Kansas, northern Arkansas, Tennessee, northern Georgia, and mountains of Virginia and South Carolina; winters from Colombia to Bolivia and Peru; migrates through Cuba, Jamaica, and Yucatan, and along the east coast of Central America; casual in migration in Wyoming, Colorado, the Bahamas, and Lesser Antilles.

Piranga hepática SWAINSON. **Hepatic Tanager.** [609.]

Pyranga hepatica SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 438. (Real del Monte, a few miles east of Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Northwestern Arizona, northeastern New Mexico, and western Texas south to Guatemala.

Piranga rúbra (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Southern United States and northern Mexico, south in winter to northern South America.

a. **Piranga rubra rubra** (LINNÆUS). **Summer Tanager.** [610.]

Fringilla rubra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 181. (Virginia or Carolina.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States and northern South America. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, southeastern Wisconsin, central Indiana, southern Ohio, Maryland

(formerly New Jersey), and Delaware south to northeastern Mexico and central Florida; winters from central Mexico and Yucatan to Ecuador, Peru, and Guiana; straggles north to New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Maine, and Ontario; migrant in western Cuba; accidental in the Bahamas.

b. **Piranga rubra cóoperi** RIDGWAY. **Cooper's Tanager.** [610*a*.]

Pyranga cooperi RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 130. (Los Pinos, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southwestern North America. Breeds from southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and northeastern New Mexico to central Nuevo Leon and northern Durango; winters in Mexico south to Colima and Morelos; casual north to Colorado.

FAMILY **HIRUNDINIDÆ**. SWALLOWS.

GENUS **PROGNE** BOIE.

Progne BOIE, Isis, XIX, 1826, 971. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo purpurea* LINNÆUS = *H. subis* LINNÆUS.

Prógne súbis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North and South America.

a. **Progne subis subis** (LINNÆUS). **Purple Martin.** [611.]

Hirundo subis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. ("Hudson's Bay.")

RANGE.— North and South America, except the Pacific coast region. Breeds from west central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northwestern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, west to Montana and Idaho, and south to the Gulf coast, Florida, Vera Cruz, and Jalisco; occurs in migration in Venezuela and Guiana and winters in Brazil; accidental in Bermuda and the British Isles.

b. **Progne subis hespéria** BREWSTER. **Western Martin.** [611*a*.]

Progne subis hesperia BREWSTER, Auk, VI, April, 1889, 92. (Separates publ. Jan. 31.) (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific Coast region. Breeds from British Columbia to Cape San Lucas; winter home unknown; occurs in migration in Nicaragua.

Progne cryptoleúca BAIRD. **Cuban Martin.** [611.1.]

Progne cryptoleuca BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1865, 277. (Remedios, Cuba.)

RANGE.— Cuba; occasional or accidental in southern Florida.

Progne chalýbea (GMELIN). **Gray-breasted Martin.** [611.2.]

Hirundo chalybea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 1026. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— Breeds from the Lower Rio Grande in Texas south through Mexico and Central America to Peru, Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

GENUS **PETROCHELIDON** CABANIS.

Petrochelidon CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 47. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo melanogaster* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Petrochelidon lúnifrons (SAY).

RANGE.— North America, migrating to South America in winter.

a. **Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons** (SAY). **Cliff Swallow.** [612.]

Hirundo lunifrons SAY, in Long's Exped., II, 1823, 47 (note). (Near Cañon City, Colorado.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from lower edge of the Arctic to Lower Austral zone from central Alaska, upper Yukon Valley, north central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, central Quebec, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south over nearly all of the United States except Florida and the Rio Grande Valley (casual as a breeder south of lat. 38°, east of long. 97°); also along the coast district of western Mexico to Tepic; migrates through Central America and probably winters in Brazil and Argentina.

b. **Petrochelidon lunifrons táchina** OBERHOLSER. **Lesser Cliff Swallow.** [612*a*.]

Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Feb. 21, 1903, 15. (Langtry, Texas.)

RANGE.— Texas and Mexico. Breeds in western Texas, the Rio Grande Valley, and through eastern Mexico to Vera Cruz; winter home unknown but undoubtedly in South America; migrates through Costa Rica and Panama.

c. **Petrochelidon lunifrons melanogástra** (SWAINSON). **Mexican Cliff Swallow.** [612*b*.]

Hirundo melanogaster SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 366. ("Table land of Mexico. It has been since sent from Real del Monte.")

RANGE.— Breeds in southern Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and south over the Mexican tableland to Guatemala; winter home unknown but probably in South America.

[**Petrochelidon fúlva** (VIEILLOT). **Cuban Cliff Swallow.** [612.1.]

Hirundo fulva VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 62, pl. 32. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Cuba and Isle of Pines; accidental on Dry Tortugas, Florida.]

GENUS **HIRUNDO** LINNÆUS.

Hirundo LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 191. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo rustica* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Hirúndo erythrogástra BODDAERT. **Barn Swallow.** [613.]

Hirundo erythrogaster BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 45. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), southern Manitoba, and southern Ungava south to southern California, southern Texas (west of longitude 97°), northern Arkansas, and North Carolina, and in Mexico south to Jalisco and Tepic; migrates through the Bahamas and the West Indies and winters from southern Mexico to Brazil, northern Argentina, and central Chile; accidental in the Galapagos, Bermuda, and Greenland.

[**Hirundo rústica** LINNÆUS. **European Swallow.** [613.1.]

Hirundo rustica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 191. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Palæarctic region. Breeds generally, except in the extreme eastern part; winters south to India, Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and Africa; accidental in Greenland.]

GENUS **IRIDOPROCNE** COUES.

Iridoprocne COUES, Birds Colo. Valley, 1878, 412. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo bicolor* VIEILLOT.

Iridoprócne bícolor (VIEILLOT). **Tree Swallow.** [614.]

Hirundo bicolor VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 61, pl. 31. (Middle eastern United States.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from northwestern Alaska, southern and western Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Ungava to southern California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and Virginia; winters from central California, southern Texas, southern parts of the Gulf States, and southeastern North Carolina (casually New Jersey) south over the greater part of Mexico to Guatemala and Cuba; occasional in Bermuda in migration; accidental in the British Isles.

GENUS **TACHYCINETA** CABANIS.

Tachycineta CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 48. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo thalassina* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Tachycinéta thalássina (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Western North America south to the Mexican highlands, and to Central America in winter.

a. [**Tachycineta thalassina thalassina.** Extralimital.]

b. **Tachycineta thalassina lépida** MEARNS. **Northern Violet-green Swallow.** [615.]

Tachycineta lepida MEARNS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, March 5, 1902, 31. (Laguna Mountains, 20 miles north of Campos, San Diego Co., California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from central Alaska, Yukon, and southern Alberta south to northern half of Lower California and northern Durango, east to western South Dakota and western Nebraska; winters in Mexico and south to Guatemala and Costa Rica; migrates through western Texas.

c. **Tachycineta thalassina brachyptera** BREWSTER. **San Lucas Swallow.** [615*a*.]

Tachycineta thalassina brachyptera BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, 1902, 167. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern half of Lower California.

[GENUS CALLICHELIDON BAIRD.

Callichelidon BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1865, 303. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo cyaneoviridis* H. Bryant.

Callichelidon cyaneoviridis (H. BRYANT). **Bahama Swallow.** [615.1.]

Hirundo cyaneoviridis BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., VII, 1859, 111. (Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Bahamas; accidental on the Dry Tortugas and at Tarpon Springs, Florida.]

[GENUS CHELIDONARIA REICHENOW.

Chelidonaria REICHENOW, Journ. für Orn., April, 1889, 187. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo urbica* LINNÆUS.

Chelidonária úrbica (LINNÆUS). **European Martin.** [615.2.]

Hirundo urbica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe and Asia east to Turkestan; winters in Africa and northwestern India; accidental in Greenland.]

GENUS RIPARIA T. FORSTER.

Riparia FORSTER, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Riparia europœa* FORSTER = *Hirundo riparia* LINNÆUS.

Ripária ripária (LINNÆUS). **Bank Swallow.** [616.]

Hirundo riparia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds in Boreal, Transition, and Austral zones from near limit of trees in

northern Alaska and northern Ungava south to southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia; migrates through Mexico and Central America (casually West Indies), and probably winters in South America to Brazil and Peru.

GENUS **STELGIDOPTERYX** BAIRD.

Stelgidopteryx BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 312. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo serripennis* AUDUBON.

Stelgidópteryx serripénnis (AUDUBON). **Rough-winged Swallow.** [617.]

Hirundo serripennis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., IV, 1838, 593. (Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Transition, Austral, and Tropical zones from southern British Columbia, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Ontario, southern New York, central western Massachusetts, and Connecticut south to southern United States from southern California to northern Florida, and to Vera Cruz and Jalisco; winters from central Mexico southward to Costa Rica; casual in Manitoba.

FAMILY **BOMBYCILLIDÆ**. WAXWINGS.

GENUS **BOMBYCILLA** VIEILLOT.

Bombycilla VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 88. Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* VIEILLOT.

Bombycílla gárrula (LINNÆUS). **Bohemian Waxwing.** [618.]

Lanius garrulus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 95. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones of Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and central Keewatin south to southern British Columbia and southern Alberta; winters east to Nova Scotia and south irregularly to eastern California, Colorado, Kansas, southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; casual in Arizona.

Bombycilla cedrórum VIEILLOT. **Cedar Waxwing.** [619.]

Bombycilla cedrorum VIEILLOT, Ois Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 88, pl. 57. (Eastern North America?)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from central British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, northwestern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to southern Oregon, northern New Mexico, Kansas, northern Arkansas, and North Carolina; winters throughout nearly all of the United States and southward to Cuba, Mexico, and Panama; accidental in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, and British Isles.

FAMILY **PTILOGONATIDÆ.** SILKY FLYCATCHERS.

GENUS **PHAINOPEPLA** BAIRD.

Phainopepla BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 923. Type, by orig. desig., *Ptilogonys nitens* SWAINSON.

Phainopépla nítens (SWAINSON). **Phainopepla.** [620.]

Ptilogonys nitens SWAINSON, Anim. in Menag., 1838, 285. (Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from central California, southern Utah, and southwestern Texas south to Cape San Lucas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Valley of Mexico; winters from southern California southward; casual in central Nevada and northern California.

FAMILY **LANIIDÆ.** SHRIKES.

GENUS **LANIUS** LINNÆUS.

Lanius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. Type, by subs. desig., *Lanius excubitor* LINNÆUS (Swainson, 1824).

Lánius boreális VIEILLOT. **Northern Shrike.** [621.]

Lanius borealis VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 80, pl. 50. (Northeastern United States?)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone and locally in the Canadian from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Ungava to the base of the Alaska Peninsula, central Saskatchewan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec; winters southward to central California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Kentucky, and Virginia.

Lanius ludoviciánus LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— North America from southern British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and New Brunswick south to the Gulf coast and southern Mexico.

a. **Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus** LINNÆUS. **Loggerhead Shrike.** [622.]

Lanius ludovicianus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 134. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Austroriparian Zone of the Atlantic and Gulf States from southern North Carolina to southern Florida and west to Louisiana.

b. **Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides** SWAINSON. **White-rumped Shrike.** [622*a*.]

Lanius excubitorides SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 115, pl. 34. (Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to southeastern California, Arizona, Texas, and northern Mexico to Tepic and Durango, and from the western border of the Great Basin eastward across the Plains; winters in southwestern United States and south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

c. **Lanius ludovicianus gámbeli** RIDGWAY. **California Shrike.** [622*b*.]

Lanius ludovicianus gambeli RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 467. (Calaveras Co., California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds in the interior valleys of southern British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, and northern Lower California, west to the coast from Marin County southward; winters south to Cape San Lucas and in western Mexico to Morelos.

d. **Lanius ludovicianus ánthonyi** MEARNS. **Island Shrike.** [622*c*.]

Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi MEARNS, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 261. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

RANGE.— Santa Barbara Islands and San Clemente Island, California, and Santa Margarita Island, Lower California.

e. **Lanius ludovicianus migrans** W. PALMER. **Migrant Shrike.** [622*e*.]

Lanius ludovicianus migrans PALMER, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 248. (Kingston, Ontario, Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds chiefly in Transition and Upper Austral zones from northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, and New Brunswick south to eastern Kansas, southern Illinois, Kentucky, western North Carolina, and interior of Virginia (locally in the east); winters from the Middle States and southern New England to Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

FAMILY **VIREONIDÆ**. VIREOS.

GENUS **VIREOSYLVA** BONAPARTE.

Vireosylva BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 26. Type, by subs. desig., *Muscicapa olivacea* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Vireosylva calidris (LINNÆUS).

Range.—Southern Florida and the West Indies.

a. **[Vireosylva calidris calidris.** Extralimital.]

b. **Vireosylva calidris barbatula** (CABANIS). **Black-whiskered Vireo.** [623.]

Phyllomanes barbatulus CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1855, 467. (Cuba.)

RANGE.— Southern Florida (as far north as Anclote Keys), Key West, Dry Tortugas, Cuba, Little Cayman, and the Bahamas.

Vireosylva olivacea (LINNÆUS). **Red-eyed Vireo.** [624.]

Muscicapa olivacea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Austral zones from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south to southeastern Washington, southern Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Texas, northern Coahuila, and central Florida; migrates through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America (casually Cuba and the Bahamas); winters in Colombia and south to Ecuador and southern Brazil; accidental in Nevada, Greenland, and England.

[**Vireosylva flavoviridis** CASSIN. **Yellow-green Vireo.** [625.]

Vireosylvia flavoviridis CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1851, 152. (Panama.)

RANGE.— Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Sinaloa, south to South America; accidental at Brownsville, Texas, Riverside, California and Godbout, Quebec.]

Vireosylva philadélphica CASSIN. **Philadelphia Vireo.** [626.]

Vireosylvia philadelphica CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1851, 153, pl. 10, fig. 2. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from northern and central Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Maine to northern Michigan and New Hampshire; winters from Cozumel Island and Guatemala to Veragua.

Vireosylva gilva (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.— Temperate North America, south in winter to Guatemala.

a. **Vireosylva gilva gilva** (VIEILLOT). **Warbling Vireo.** [627.]

Muscicapa gilva VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 65, pl. 34. (Middle United States, particularly New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southeastern Alberta, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, and Nova Scotia south to northwestern Texas, southern Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia; winter home unknown, but south of the United States.

b. **Vireosylva gilva swainsoni** (BAIRD). **Western Warbling Vireo.** [627*a*.]

Vireo swainsonii BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 336. (Petaluma, California.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, and northeastern Alberta south to southern Lower California, northern Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and east to western South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska; winters south to Guatemala.

GENUS **LANIVIREO** BAIRD.

Lanivireo BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1866, 326, 345. Type, by orig. desig., *Vireo flavifrons* VIEILLOT.

Lanivireo flávifrons (VIEILLOT). **Yellow-throated Vireo.** [628.]

Vireo flavifrons VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 85, pl. 54. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Maine south to central Texas, central Louisiana, and central Florida; winters from Yucatan and southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia; casual in winter in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Lanivireo solitárius (WILSON).

RANGE.— North America from Great Slave Lake south to Lower California and the highlands of Mexico; in winter south to Guatemala.

a. **Lanivireo solitarius solitarius** (WILSON). **Blue-headed Vireo.** [629.]

Muscicapa solitaria WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 143, pl. 17, fig. 6. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from central Alberta, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northern North Dakota, central Minnesota, Michigan, mountains of southern Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island; winters in the Gulf States from Texas to Florida and from eastern Mexico to Guatemala; accidental in Cuba.

b. **Lanivireo solitarius cássini** (XANTUS). **Cassin's Vireo.** [629*a*.]

Vireo cassinii XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific slope. Breeds in Transition Zone from central British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, and western Montana south through California and western Nevada to San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California; winters in Mexico south to Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, migrating through Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

c. **Lanivireo solitarius plúmbeus** (COUES). **Plumbeous Vireo.** [629*b*.]

Vireo plumbeus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 74. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Rocky Mountain region. Breeds from northern Nevada, northern Utah, northeastern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota south through Arizona and southwestern Texas to Chihuahua and mountains of Vera Cruz; winters south to Oaxaca and Colima; accidental in California.

d. **Lanivireo solitarius alticola** (BREWSTER). **Mountain Vireo.** [629*c*.]

Vireo solitarius alticola BREWSTER, Auk, III, Jan., 1886, 111. (Highlands, Macon Co., N. C.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones in the Alleghenies from western Maryland to eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia; winters in lowlands from South Carolina to Florida.

e. **Lanivireo solitarius lucasánus** (BREWSTER). **San Lucas Vireo.** [629*d*.]

Vireo solitarius lucasanus BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 147. (San José del Rancho, near San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California.

GENUS **VIREO** VIEILLOT.

Vireo VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807 (1808), 83. Type, by subs. desig., *Vireo musicus* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa noveboracensis* GMELIN = *Tanagra grisea* BODDAERT (Gray, 1840).

Vireo atricapillus WOODHOUSE. **Black-capped Vireo.** [630.]

Vireo atricapilla WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 1852, 60. (San Pedro River, 208 miles from San Antonio, on road leading from that place to El Paso, Texas.)

RANGE.— Breeds from southwestern Kansas to central and western Texas; probably winters in Mexico south to Sinaloa and Volcano of Toluca.

Vireo griseus (BODDAERT).

RANGE.— Eastern United States, eastern Mexico, and Bermuda; in winter to Yucatan and Guatemala.

a. **Vireo griseus griseus** (BODDAERT). **White-eyed Vireo.** [631.]

Tanagra grisea BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 45. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds chiefly in Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, New York, and Massachusetts to central Texas and central Florida; winters from Texas, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and Guatemala; casual north to Vermont, Ontario, New Brunswick, and in Cuba.

b. **Vireo griseus maynardi** BREWSTER. **Key West Vireo.** [631*a*.]

Vireo noveboracensis maynardi BREWSTER, Auk, IV, April, 1887, 148. (Key West, Florida.)

RANGE.— Florida, from Tarpon Springs and Anastasia Island south on the coast and keys to Key West.

c. **Vireo griseus bermudiánus** BANGS & BRADLEE. **Bermuda Vireo.** [631*b*.]

Vireo bermudianus BANGS & BRADLEE, Auk, XVIII, July, 1901, 252. (Hamilton, Bermuda.)

RANGE.— Bermuda.

d. **Vireo griseus micrus** NELSON. **Small White-eyed Vireo.** [631*c*.]

Vireo noveboracensis micrus NELSON, Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, 30. (Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Rio Grande Valley, Texas, to Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Vireo húttoni CASSIN.

RANGE.— Western United States and Mexico.

a. **Vireo huttoni huttoni** CASSIN. **Hutton's Vireo.** [632.]

Vireo huttoni CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1851, 150, pl. 10, fig. 1. (Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— California west of the Sierra Nevada from Siskiyou County south to San Diego.

b. **Vireo huttoni stéphensi** BREWSTER. **Stephens's Vireo.** [632*a*.]

Vireo huttoni stephensi BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, July, 1882, 142. (Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona to western Texas and south to Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, and Tepic; in winter south to southern Mexico.

c. **Vireo huttoni obscúrus** ANTHONY. **Anthony's Vireo.** [632*c*.]

Vireo huttoni obscurus ANTHONY, Zoe, I, Dec., 1890 (Jan., 1891), 308. (Beaverton, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds from southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island to Oregon.

d. **Vireo huttoni cognátus** RIDGWAY. **Frazar's Vireo.** [632*d*.]

Vireo huttoni cognatus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Sept. 30, 1903, 107. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California.

Vireo bélli AUDUBON.

RANGE.— Western United States east to the Mississippi Valley, and greater part of Mexico.

a. **Vireo belli belli** AUDUBON. **Bell's Vireo.** [633.]

Vireo bellii AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 333, pl. 485. (Near St. Joseph, Missouri.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Austral zones from northeastern Colorado, southern South Dakota, northern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana to eastern Texas and Tamaulipas; winters in Mexico and Guatemala; accidental in New Hampshire.

b. **Vireo belli pusillus** COUES. **Least Vireo.** [633*a*.]

Vireo pusillus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 76. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Central California, southwestern Nevada, and western Texas south to northern Lower California, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Valley of Mexico.

c. **Vireo belli médius** OBERHOLSER. **Texas Vireo.** [633*b*.]

Vireo bellii medius OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Feb. 21, 1903, 17. (Boquillas, Texas.)

RANGE.— Southwestern Texas (Presidio, Brewster, and Kinney counties) south to Coahuila and Guanajuato, central Mexico.

Vireo vicínior COUES. **Gray Vireo.** [634.]

Vireo vicinior COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 75. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern California, southern Nevada, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and southeastern Colorado south to Lower California, Sonora, and Durango.

FAMILY CŒREBIDÆ. HONEY CREEPERS.

GENUS CŒREBA VIEILLOT.

Cœreba VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1809?), 70. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia flaveola* LINNÆUS.

Cœréba bahaménsis (REICHENBACH). **Bahama Honey Creeper.** [635.]

Certhiola bahamensis REICHENBACH, Handb. Spec. Orn., I, 1853, 253. (Bahamas.)

RANGE.— Bahamas and Indian Key, Florida.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ. WOOD WARBLERS.

GENUS MNIOTILTA. VIEILLOT.

Mniotilta VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 45. Type, by monotypy, "Figuier varié, Buff." = *Motacilla varia* LINNÆUS.

Mniotílta vária (LINNÆUS). **Black and White Warbler.** [636.]

Motacilla varia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Austral zones from central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to eastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern Georgia, west to South Dakota and casually to Wyoming and Colorado; winters from Colima and Nuevo Leon to Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, and in Florida, the Bahamas and West Indies to Guadeloupe, and casually in southern Texas; accidental in Washington, California, and Bermuda.

GENUS **PROTONOTARIA** BAIRD.

Protonotaria BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 239. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla citrea* BODDAERT.

Protonotária citrea (BODDAERT). **Prothonotary Warbler.** [637.]

Motacilla citrea BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 44. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone and along river bottoms of Carolinian Zone from northeastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, central Delaware, and eastern Maryland south to eastern Texas and northern Florida; winters from Nicaragua to Colombia and casually in Venezuela and southern Mexico; apparently crosses the Gulf in migration; accidental in the West Indies and not found in Mexico north of Campeche; casual north to New York, New England, Ontario, and New Brunswick, and west to Arizona.

GENUS **HELINAIA** AUDUBON.

Helinaia AUDUBON, Synopsis, 1839, 66. Type, by subs. desig., *Sylvia swainsonii* AUDUBON (Coues, 1878).

Helinaia swainsoni (AUDUBON). **Swainson's Warbler.** [638.]

Sylvia swainsonii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), II, 1834, pl. 198. (Edisto River, near Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone from southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and southeastern Virginia (Warwick County) south to Louisiana and northern Florida; winters in Jamaica; migrates through Cuba and the Bahamas; casual in Nebraska, Texas, and Vera Cruz.

GENUS **HELMITHEROS** RAFINESQUE.

Helmitheros RAFINESQUE, Journ. de Physique, LXXXVIII, 1819, 418. Type, by orig. desig., *Helmitheros migratorius* RAFINESQUE = *Motacilla vermivora* GMELIN.

Helmitheros vermivorus (GMELIN). **Worm-eating Warbler.** [639.]

Motacilla vermivora GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 951. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in the Carolinian Zone from southern Iowa, northern Illinois, eastern and western Pennsylvania, and the Hudson and Connecticut River valleys south to southern Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and mountains of South Carolina (casually further south); winters from Chiapas to Panama, in Cuba and the Bahamas, and casually in Florida; in migration casually to Massachusetts, Vermont, western New York, southern Ontario, and southern Wisconsin.

GENUS **VERMIVORA** SWAINSON.

Vermivora SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, June, 1827, 434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* WILSON = *Certhia pinus* LINNÆUS.

Vermivora bachmani (AUDUBON). **Bachman's Warbler.** [640.]

Sylvia bachmanii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), II, 1833, pl. 185. (Near Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Kentucky, and near Charleston, South Carolina, and probably in southern Indiana and North Carolina; winters in Cuba; in migration occurs in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; casual in Virginia and the Bahamas.

Vermivora pinus (LINNÆUS). **Blue-winged Warbler.** [641.]

Certhia pinus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 187. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from southeastern Minnesota, southern Michigan, western New York, Massachusetts (rarely), and southern Connecticut south to northeastern Kansas, central Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware (casually further south); winters from southern Mexico (Puebla) to Guatemala and casually to Colombia; very rare migrant in southeastern United States south of Virginia and east of Louisiana; occasional in southern Ontario; accidental in the Bahamas.

Vermivora chrysóptera (LINNÆUS). **Golden-winged Warbler.** [642.]

Motacilla chrysoptera LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in Alleghenian Zone from central Minnesota, southern Ontario, and Massachusetts south to southern Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern New Jersey, and northern Georgia; winters from Guatemala to Colombia, and casually in southern Mexico; very rare in Florida and southern Georgia; accidental in Manitoba and Cuba.

Vermivora lúciæ (J. G. COOPER). **Lucy's Warbler.** [643.]

Helminthophaga luciæ COOPER, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., I, 1861, 120. (Near Fort Mojave, Colorado Valley, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southwestern United States and Mexico. Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone in Santa Clara Valley, Utah, and Arizona; winters in western Mexico south to Jalisco.

Vermivora virgíniæ (BAIRD). **Virginia's Warbler.** [644.]

Helminthophaga virginiæ BAIRD, in Birds N. A., 1860, xi (note), pl. 79, fig. 1. (Fort Burgwyn, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Rocky Mountain region. Breeds in Transition Zone from Nevada, Utah, and northern portions of Colorado south to southern Arizona (Santa Catalina Mountains) and northeastern New Mexico; winters in Mexico south to Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco.

Vermivora rubricapílla (WILSON).

RANGE.— North America south to Guatemala.

a. **Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla** (WILSON). **Nashville Warbler.** [645.]

Sylvia rubricapilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, xv. (Near Nashville, Tennessee.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from southern Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to Nebraska, northern Illinois, northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and Connecticut; winters from Vera Cruz and Chiapas to Guatemala and casually in southern Texas; very rare on the Atlantic slope south of Chesapeake Bay.

b. **Vermivora rubricapilla gutturális** (RIDGWAY). **Calaveras Warbler.** [645*a*.]

Helminthophaga ruficapilla var. *gutturalis* RIDGWAY, in Hist. N. A. Birds, I, 1874, 191. (East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia south to central California, east to Sierra Nevada, eastern Oregon, and Idaho; winters in Mexico south to Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Jalisco, and Colima; in migration Lower California and east to Texas.

Vermivora celáta (SAY).

RANGE.— North America, breeding mostly north of the United States (further south in mountains and on the Pacific coast); winters in southern United States and southward to Guatemala.

a. **Vermivora celata celata** (SAY). **Orange-crowned Warbler.** [646.]

Sylvia celatus SAY, in Long's Exped., I, 1823, 169 (note). (Engineer Cantonment, near Omaha, Nebraska.)

RANGE.— Central North America. Breeds in lower Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Kowak River, Alaska, southeast to central Keewatin and Manitoba, and south locally in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico; winters in the Gulf and South Atlantic States to South Carolina and south through Mexico to Mt. Orizaba; rare in migration along the Atlantic slope from New Hampshire southward.

b. **Vermivora celata lutéscens** (RIDGWAY). **Lutescent Warbler.** [646*a*.]

Helminthophaga celata var. *lutescens* RIDGWAY, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Dec., 1872, 457. (Fort Kenai, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Hudsonian, Canadian, and upper Transition zones of the Pacific coast from Kadiak Island and the shores of Cook Inlet south to mountains of southern California and east to the Ruby Mountains, Nevada; winters from Chihuahua to Guatemala; in migration east to Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona.

c. **Vermivora celata sórdida** (C. H. TOWNSEND). **Dusky Warbler.** [646*b*.]

Helminthophila celata sordida TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, 139. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone on San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands, California, and Todos Santos Islands, Lower California; regular visitant to the mainland at Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara; north casually to Hayward, and south to northern Lower California in winter.

Vermivora peregrina (WILSON). **Tennessee Warbler.** [647.]

Sylvia peregrina WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 83, pl. 25, fig. 2. (Cumberland River, Tennessee.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from upper Yukon Valley, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Anticosti Island south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, Manitoba, northern Minnesota, Ontario, New York (Adirondacks), northern Maine, and New Hampshire; winters from Oaxaca to Colombia and Venezuela; in migration occurs mainly in the Mississippi Valley, rare on the Atlantic slope; occasional in Florida and Cuba; accidental in California.

GENUS **COMPSOTHLYPIS** CABANIS.

Compsothlypis CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 20. Type, by subs. desig., *Parus americanus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1855).

Compsóthlypis americána (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Mainly eastern United States; in winter, West Indies, southern Mexico, and Central America.

a. **Compsothlypis americana americana** (LINNÆUS). **Parula Warbler.** [648.]

Parus americanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 190. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austral zones from the District of Columbia south to Alabama and Florida; winters probably in Florida and northern West Indies.

b. **Compsothlypis americana usnea** BREWSTER. **Northern Parula Warbler.** [648*a*.]

Compsothlypis americana usnea BREWSTER, Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, 44. (Lake Umbagog, Maine.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds mainly in Transition and Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, northern Minnesota, central Ontario, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south to central southern Texas, southern Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland; winters probably in the Bahamas and West Indies to Barbados, and from Vera Cruz and Oaxaca to Nicaragua; casual in Wyoming and Colorado; accidental in Greenland.

Compsothlypis pitiayúmi (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley south through Mexico, Central America, and the greater part of South America.

a. **[Compsothlypis pitiayumi pitiayumi.** Extralimital.]

b. **Compsothlypis pitiayumi nigrilóra** (COUES). **Sennett's Warbler.** [649.]

Parula nigrilora COUES, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, 1878, 11. (Hidalgo, Texas.)

RANGE.— Valley of the Lower Rio Grande in Texas, and south to Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and southeastern San Luis Potosi, mainly in Lower Sonoran Zone.

GENUS **PEUCEDRAMUS** HENSHAW.

Peucedramus HENSHAW, Ann. Rep. Geog. Expl. West of 100th Merid., 1875, 156. Type, by orig. desig., *Sylvia olivacea* GIRAUD.

Peucédramus oliváceus (GIRAUD). **Olive Warbler.** [651.]

Sylvia olivacea GIRAUD, Sixteen Sp. Texas Birds, 1841, [29], pl. 7, fig. 2. ("Texas.")

RANGE.— Breeds in the Transition Zone of the White and Huachuca mountains of Arizona, the mountains of southern New Mexico, and south on the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.

GENUS **DENDROICA** GRAY.

Dendroica GRAY, Append. List Gen. Birds, 1842, 8. Type, by orig. desig., *Motacilla coronata* LINNÆUS.

SUBGENUS **PERISSOGLOSSA** BAIRD.

Perissoglossa BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 162. Type, by orig. desig., *Motacilla tigrina* GMELIN.

Dendroica tigrina (GMELIN). **Cape May Warbler.** [650.]

Motacilla tigrina GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 985. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Manitoba, northern Maine, and New Hampshire, and in Jamaica; winters in the Bahamas and the West Indies to Tobago; accidental in Yucatan.

SUBGENUS DENDROICA.

Dendroica æstiva (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America; in winter south to Central and South America.

a. **Dendroica æstiva æstiva** (GMELIN). **Yellow Warbler.** [652.]

Motacilla æstiva GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 996. (Canada.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds from Hudsonian through Upper Austral Zone in North America east of Alaska and Pacific slope from tree limit south to Nevada, northern New Mexico, southern Missouri, and northern South Carolina; winters from Yucatan to Guiana, Brasil, and Peru.

b. **Dendroica æstiva sonorána** BREWSTER. **Sonora Yellow Warbler.** [652*a*.]

Dendroica æstiva sonorana BREWSTER, Auk, V, April, 1888, 137. (Separates publ. Feb. 10.) (Oposura, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Lower Austral Zone of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas; winters from Mexico south to Guatemala and Nicaragua.

c. **Dendroica æstiva rubiginósa** (PALLAS). **Alaska Yellow Warbler.** [652*b*.]

Motacilla rubiginosa PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1826 (1811?), 496. (Kadiak, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Pacific slope of North America. Breeds mainly in Canadian Zone throughout most of Alaska and south to Vancouver Island; winters from Mexico to Nicaragua.

d. **Dendroica æstiva bréwsteri** GRINNELL. **California Yellow Warbler.** [652*c*.]

Dendroica æstiva brewsteri GRINNELL, Condor, V, 1903, 72. (Palo Alto, California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones west of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada from Washington to southern California; winter home unknown.

Dendroica brýanti RIDGWAY.

RANGE.— Mexico and Central America to Costa Rica.

a. [**Dendroica bryanti bryanti.** Extralimital.]

b. **Dendroica bryanti castanéiceps** RIDGWAY. **Mangrove Warbler.** [653.]

Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 350. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America from La Paz, Lower California, and Sinaloa to Costa Rica.

Dendroica cæruléscens (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Eastern North America; winters in the West Indies.

a. **Dendroica cærulescens cærulescens** (GMELIN). **Black-throated Blue Warbler.** [654.]

Motacilla cærulescens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 960. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from northern Minnesota, central Ontario, and northeastern Quebec south to central Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania (mountains), and northern Connecticut; winters from Key West, Florida, to the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Cozumel Island, and casually to Guatemala and Colombia; in migration casually to North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico; accidental on the Farallon Islands.

b. **Dendroica cærulescens cairnsi** COUES. **Cairns's Warbler.** [654*a*.]

Dendroica cærulescens cairnsi COUES, Auk, XIV, Jan., 1897, 96. (Craggy Mountain, Buncombe Co., N. C.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones in the southern Alleghenies from Maryland to Georgia; winters in the West Indies.

Dendroica coronáta (LINNÆUS). **Myrtle Warbler.** [655.]

Motacilla coronata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America except western United States. Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and central Ungava south to northern British Columbia, southern Alberta, northern Minne-

sota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, New Hampshire, and Maine, and mountains of New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts; winters from Kansas, Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (locally southern New England) south to the Greater Antilles, Mexico, and Panama, and on the Pacific coast from central Oregon to southern California; accidental in Greenland and eastern Siberia.

Dendroica aúduboni (TOWNSEND).

RANGE.— Western North America; in winter south to Guatemala.

a. **Dendroica auduboni auduboni** (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Audubon's Warbler.** [656.]

Sylvia auduboni TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 191. (Forests of the Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to mountains of southern California, northern Arizona, and southeastern New Mexico, and east to the Black Hills, South Dakota, and western Nebraska; winters from the valleys of California (casually southern British Columbia) and the Rio Grande to Guatemala; accidental in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

b. **Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons** BREWSTER. **Black-fronted Warbler.** [656*a*.]

Dendroica nigrifrons BREWSTER, Auk, VI, April, 1889. 94. (Separates publ. Jan. 31.) (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Arizona and northern Mexico. Breeds in the Chiricahua and Huachuca mountains, Arizona, and south through the mountains of Chihuahua and Durango, Mexico.

Dendroica magnólia (WILSON). **Magnolia Warbler.** [657.]

Sylvia magnolia WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 63, pl. 23, fig. 2. (Little Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; in magnolias near Fort Adams, on the Mississippi; near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and upper Transition zones from southwestern Mackenzie (casually Great Bear Lake), southern Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, Minnesota, northern Michigan, and northern Massachusetts, and in the mountains of West

Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York; winters from southern Mexico (Puebla and Chiapas) to Panama, and also rarely in Haiti and Porto Rico; in migration west to base of the Rocky Mountains; casual in California, British Columbia, the Bahamas, and Cuba.

Dendroica cerúlea (WILSON). **Cerulean Warbler.** [658.]

Sylvia cerulea WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 141, pl. 17, fig. 5. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds mainly in Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, western New York, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia south to northeastern Texas, Louisiana, and central Alabama, and locally in western North Carolina, western Virginia, eastern Maryland, and central Delaware; winters from Panama to Peru; in migration straggles to New Mexico, Colorado, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania; casual in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Dendroica pensylvánica (LINNÆUS). **Chestnut-sided Warbler.** [659.]

Motacilla pensylvanica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from central Saskatchewan, northwestern Manitoba, central Ontario, and Newfoundland south to eastern Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, northern Ohio, northern New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and south in the Alleghenies to Tennessee and South Carolina, and casually in southern Missouri and the Wabash Valley; winters from Guatemala to Panama; in migration casual in Florida, the Bahamas, and southern Mexico.

Dendroica castánea (WILSON). **Bay-breasted Warbler.** [660.]

Sylvia castanea WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 97, pl. 14, fig. 4. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from northeastern Alberta, southern Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern Manitoba, northern Maine, and mountains of New Hampshire; winters in

Panama and Colombia; casual in migration to Montana, South Dakota, and Texas; irregular on the Atlantic slope and rare south of Virginia; regular in migration from Guatemala to Panama.

Dendroica striáta (J. R. FORSTER). **Black-poll Warbler.** [661.]

Muscicapa striata FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 406, 428. (Fort Severn, west coast of Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.— North and South América. Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central British Columbia, Manitoba, Michigan, northern Maine, and mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire; winters from Guiana and Venezuela to Brazil; migrates through the Bahamas and West Indies; casual in New Mexico, Mexico, Chile, and Ecuador; accidental in Greenland.

Dendroica fúsca (MÜLLER). **Blackburnian Warbler.** [662.]

Motacilla fusca MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 175. ("Guyane.")

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in lower Canadian and upper Transition zones from Manitoba, southern Keewatin, central Ontario, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island to central Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and in the Alleghenies from Pennsylvania to Georgia and South Carolina; winters from Colombia to central Peru and less commonly north to Yucatan; in migration to Nebraska, Texas, and Kansas, straggling to Utah, New Mexico, and the Bahamas.

Dendroica domínica (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Eastern United States, south in winter to the West Indies and Central America.

a. **Dendroica dominica dominica** (LINNÆUS). **Yellow-throated Warbler.** [663.]

Motacilla dominica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 334. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in Austroriparian Zone from southern Maryland and central Delaware to middle Florida; winters in

southern Florida, Bahamas, and Greater Antilles, and also casually north to South Carolina and in the Lesser Antilles; in migration casually to New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

b. **Dendroica dominica albilóra** RIDGWAY. **Sycamore Warbler.** [663*a*.]

Dendroica dominica var. *albilora* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VII, Oct., 1873, 606. (Belize, British Honduras.)

RANGE.— East central United States to Central America. Breeds in Upper and Lower Austral zones of Mississippi Valley from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and western North Carolina south to eastern Texas and Louisiana; winters from Puebla, Tepic, and Colima, Mexico, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and casually in the Lower Rio Grande Valley; in migration occasional east to South Carolina.

Dendroica grácise BAIRD. **Grace's Warbler.** [664.]

Dendroica graciæ, BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1865, 210. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds chiefly in Transition Zone in mountains of southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua; winters in Mexico south to Tepic, Jalisco, and Michoacan; casual in migration to central Colorado and western Texas.

Dendroica nigréscens (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Black-throated Gray Warbler.** [665.]

Sylvia nigrescens TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 191. (Near Fort William [Portland], Oregon.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia, Nevada, northern Utah, and northwestern Colorado south to northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and northern New Mexico; winters in southern Lower California, and in Mexico from Durango to Michoacan, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca.

Dendroica chrysoparia SCLATER & SALVIN. **Golden-cheeked Warbler.** [666.]

Dendrœca chrysoparia SCLATER & SALVIN, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860, 298. (Mountains of Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

RANGE.— Texas to Guatemala. Breeds in Lower Sonoran Zone of Texas from Tom Green to Bosque and Bexar counties; winters in the highlands of southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Dendroica vírens (GMELIN). **Black-throated Green Warbler.** [667.]

Motacilla virens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 985. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in lower Canadian and Transition zones from west central and northeastern Alberta, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, northeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, northern New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island, New York, and in the Alleghenies south to South Carolina and Georgia; in migration west to eastern Texas; winters in Mexico (Nuevo Leon to Chiapas and Yucatan), Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama; occasional in West Indies; accidental in Arizona, Greenland, and Europe.

Dendroica tównsendi (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Townsend's Warbler.** [668.]

Sylvia townsendi "NUTTALL" TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 191. (Near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal and Transition zones from Prince William Sound and the upper Yukon, Alaska, south to Washington, and east to southwestern Alberta and western Montana; winters from central California to Guatemala; in migration east to eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and western Texas; accidental in Pennsylvania.

Dendroica occidentális (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Hermit Warbler.** [669.]

Sylvia occidentalis TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 190. (Near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in upper Transition Zone from southern British Columbia (chiefly west of the Cascades) to southern Sierra Nevada in California; in migration to Nevada and Arizona; winters in Mexico and Guatemala.

Dendroica kírtlandi (BAIRD). **Kirtland's Warbler.** [670.]

Sylvicola kirtlandii BAIRD, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, 1852, 217, pl. 6. (Cleveland, Ohio.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition Zone in Oscoda, Crawford, and Roscommon counties, Michigan; winters in the Bahamas as far south at least as the Caicos Islands; in migration recorded from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Dendroica vigorsi (AUDUBON). **Pine Warbler.** [671.]

Sylvia vigorsii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1828, pl. 30. (About 10 miles west of Norristown, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from northern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to east central Texas, the Gulf States, and Florida; winters from southern Illinois and coast of Virginia to Florida, eastern Texas, and Tamaulipas, and casually north to Massachusetts; occasional in Bermuda; accidental in British Columbia.

Dendroica palmárum (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Eastern North America, north to Great Bear Lake, breeding mainly north of the United States; south in winter to the Gulf States and the West Indies.

a. **Dendroica palmarum palmarum** (GMELIN). **Palm Warbler.** [672.]

Motacilla palmarum GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 951. (Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.— Interior North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from southern Mackenzie (Fort Simpson) and central Keewatin south and southeast to northern Minnesota; winters from southern Florida and the Bahamas to the Greater Antilles and Yucatan; occurs in migration on the Atlantic slope; accidental in California, Montana, and Colorado.

b. **Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea** RIDGWAY. **Yellow Palm Warbler.** [672*a*.]

Dendræca palmarum hypochrysea RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, I, Nov., 1876, 85. (Cambridge, Mass.)

RANGE.— Atlantic slope of North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine; winters from Louisiana to northern Florida, casually to North Carolina and Pennsylvania; accidental in Ohio, Cuba, Jamaica, and Bermuda.

Dendroica discolor (VIEILLOT). **Prairie Warbler.** [673.]

Sylvia discolor VIEILLOT. Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1809?), 37, pl. 98. (Eastern United States or Greater Antilles.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States and West Indies. Breeds chiefly in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from southeastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, southern Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and (along the coast) from Massachusetts south to southwestern Missouri, northern Mississippi, northwestern Georgia, Florida, and the Bahamas, and north locally to central Michigan, southern Ontario, and New Hampshire; breeds rarely and locally in the Gulf States; winters from central Florida through the Bahamas and the West Indies.

GENUS **SEIURUS** SWAINSON.

Seiurus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 369. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla aurocapilla* LINNÆUS (Swainson, 1827).

Seiúrus aurocapíllus (LINNÆUS). **Oven-bird.** [674.]

Motacilla aurocapilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 334. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southwestern Mackenzie (casually the lower Yukon Valley), northern Ontario, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, Colorado, Kansas, southern Missouri, Ohio Valley, Virginia, in mountains to Georgia and South Carolina, and east to the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia; winters from central Florida (casually South Carolina) and islands on the Louisiana coast through the Bahamas and West Indies to St. Thomas, and from Nuevo Leon to Colombia; casual at Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

Seiurus noveboracénsis (GMELIN).

RANGE.— North America, breeding mainly north of the United States; south in winter to northern South America.

a. **Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis** (GMELIN). **Water-Thrush.** [675.]

Motacilla noveboracensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 958. (Louisiana and New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds chiefly in Canadian Zone from northern Ontario, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central Ontario, northwestern New York, and northern New England (casually southern New England), and in mountains south to Pennsylvania and West Virginia; winters from the Valley of Mexico to Colombia and British Guiana, and from the Bahamas throughout the West Indies.

b. **Seiurus noveboracensis notábilis** RIDGWAY. **Grinnell's Water-Thrush.** [675*a*.]

Seiurus nævius notabilis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 12. (Shores of Como Lake, Carbon Co., Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Western North America and northern South America. Breeds chiefly in Boreal zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, and central Keewatin south to southern British Columbia, central Montana, northwestern Nebraska, northern Minnesota, and northwestern Michigan; winters in Cuba and the Bahamas and from Mexico to northern South America; migrates throughout the Mississippi Valley, and along the Atlantic coast from South Carolina southward; casual at East Cape, Siberia, and in California and New Jersey.

Seiurus motacilla (VIEILLOT). **Louisiana Water-Thrush.** [676.]

Turdus motacilla VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1808?), 9, pl. 65. (Kentucky.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States to South America. Breeds mainly in Carolinian Zone from southeastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, and the southern parts of Michigan, Ontario, New York, and New England south to northeastern Texas, northern Georgia, and central South Carolina; winters from northern Mexico to Colombia, the Greater Antilles, Antigua, and the Bahamas; accidental in California.

GENUS **OPORORNIS** BAIRD.

Oporornis BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 246. Type, by orig. desig., *Sylvia agilis* WILSON.

Oporórnis formósus (WILSON). **Kentucky Warbler.** [677.]

Sylvia formosa WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 85, pl. 25, fig. 3. (Kentucky.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States to northern South America. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania, and the Hudson Valley south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and northern Georgia; winters from Tabasco, Campeche, and Chiapas through Central America to Colombia; accidental in Vermont and Cuba.

Oporornis ágilis (WILSON). **Connecticut Warbler.** [678.]

Sylvia agilis WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 64, pl. 39, fig. 4. (Connecticut or Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from Manitoba to central Minnesota and northern Michigan; winters in South America, probably in Colombia and Brazil; migrates through Florida and the Bahamas; in spring rare east of the Alleghenies but common in the Mississippi Valley; in autumn rare in the Mississippi Valley but common east of the Alleghenies; casual northeast of Massachusetts and in Ontario.

Oporornis philadélphia (WILSON). **Mourning Warbler.** [679.]

Sylvia philadelphia WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 101, pl. 14, fig. 6. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in lower Canadian Zone from east central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Keewatin, Nova Scotia, and Magdalen Islands south to central Minnesota, Michigan, central Ontario, and mountains of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and West Virginia; winters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Colombia and Ecuador; in migration from eastern Texas to the Alleghenies; rare east of the Alleghenies and from North Carolina west to Mississippi.

Oporornis tólmiei (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Macgillivray's Warbler.** [680.]

Sylvia tolmiei TOWNSEND, Narr. Journ. Rocky Mts., April, 1839, 343. (Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in the lower Canadian and Transition zones from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to southern Cali-

fornia, southern Arizona, and northern New Mexico, and from the Pacific coast to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and southwestern South Dakota; winters from Lower California to Colombia; casual east in migration to North Dakota, Nebraska, and central Texas.

GENUS **GEOTHLYPIS** CABANIS.

Geothlypis CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., 1847, I, 316, 349. Substitute for *Trichas* SWAINSON. Type, by tautonymy *Turdus trichas* LINNÆUS.

Geóthlypis trichas (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, south in winter to the West Indies and Central America.

a. **Geothlypis trichas trichas** (LINNÆUS). **Maryland Yellow-throat.** [681.]

Turdus trichas LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 293. ("Carolina.")

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Ontario, and southern Labrador south to central Texas, northern parts of the Gulf States, and Virginia; winters from North Carolina and Louisiana to Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

b. **Geothlypis trichas occidentális** BREWSTER. **Western Yellow-throat.** [681*a*.]

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, July, 1883, 159. (Truckee River, Nevada.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Transition and Sonoran zones from central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and South Dakota to southeastern California, northeastern Lower California, Chihuahua, and western Texas; winters south to Cape San Lucas and Tepic.

c. **Geothlypis trichas ignóta** CHAPMAN. **Florida Yellow-throat.** [681*b*.]

Geothlypis trichas ignota CHAPMAN, Auk, VII, Jan., 1890, 11. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone from the Dismal Swamp, Virginia, south to Florida and along the Gulf coast at least to Louisiana; winters from the coast of South Carolina to southeastern Texas and Cuba.

d. **Geothlypis trichas arizéla** OBERHOLSER. **Pacific Yellow-throat.** [681*c*.]

Geothlypis trichas arizela OBERHOLSER, Auk, XVI, July, 1899, 257. (Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds in Transition and Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia to southern California and east to Fort Klamath, Oregon; winters south to Cape San Lucas.

e. **Geothlypis trichas sinuósa** GRINNELL. **Salt Marsh Yellow-throat.** [681*e*.]

Geothlypis trichas sinuosa GRINNELL, Condor, III, May, 1901, 65. (Palo Alto, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone in salt marshes about San Francisco Bay, California (in Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties).

Geothlypis béldingi RIDGWAY. **Belding's Yellow-throat.** [682.]

Geothlypis beldingi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 344. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone in the Cape Region of Lower California.

GENUS CHAMÆTHLYPIS RIDGWAY.

Chamæthlypis RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 525. Type, by orig. desig., *Geothlypis poliocephala* BAIRD.

Chamæthlypis poliocéphala (BAIRD). **Rio Grande Yellow-throat.** [682.1.]

Geothlypis poliocephala BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1865, 225. (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and northern and central Mexico south to Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Morelos.

GENUS ICTERIA VIEILLOT.

Icteria VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., I, 1807, iv, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Icteria dumicola* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa viridis* GMELIN = *Turdus virens* LINNÆUS.

Ictéria vírens (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— United States, south in winter to Mexico and Central America.

a. **Icteria virens virens** (LINNÆUS). **Yellow-breasted Chat.** [683.]

Turdus virens LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 171. (Carolina, 200 or 300 miles from the sea.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in Upper and Lower Austral zones from southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, central New York, and southern New England south to southeastern Texas, southern parts of Gulf States, and northern Florida; winters from Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan to Costa Rica; casual in Maine.

b. **Icteria virens longicaúda** LAWRENCE. **Long-tailed Chat.** [683*a*.]

Icteria longicauda LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., VI, 1853, 4. (California, probably near Sacramento or Stockton.)

RANGE.— Western United States. Breeds in lower Transition and Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia, central Montana and North Dakota south to Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Mexico, and east to central Nebraska; winters on the tableland and west coast of Mexico from Chihuahua to Oaxaca.

GENUS **WILSONIA** BONAPARTE.

Wilsonia BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List., 1838, 23. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla mitrata* GMELIN = *Muscicapa citrina* BODDAERT (A. O. U. Committee, 1899).

Wilsónia citrína (BODDAERT). **Hooded Warbler.** [684.]

Muscicapa citrina BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 41. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, southwestern Michigan, central New York, and the lower Connecticut Valley south to Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; winters from Vera Cruz and Yucatan to Panama; occasional in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica; casual north to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Massachusetts.

Wilsonia pusilla (WILSON).

RANGE.— North America, breeding almost wholly north of the United States, except in the Rocky Mountain region and near the Pacific coast; winters in Mexico and Central America.

a. **Wilsonia pusilla pusilla** (WILSON). **Wilson's Warbler.** [685.]

Muscicapa pusilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 103, pl. 26, fig. 4. (Southern States, and lower New Jersey and Delaware.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from tree limit in northwestern and central Mackensie, central Keewatin, central Ungava, and Newfoundland south to southern Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, central Ontario, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia; winters in eastern Central America from Guatemala to Costa Rica and occasionally north to Michoacan; migrates mainly along the Alleghenies; practically unknown in the Austroriparian Zone from Virginia to Louisiana.

b. **Wilsonia pusilla pileolàta** (PALLAS). **Pileolated Warbler.** [685*a*.]

Motacilla pileolata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1826 (1811?), 497. (Kadiak, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from northern Alaska south through eastern Oregon and eastern California to mountains of New Mexico and western Texas, and on the Pacific coast south and west to Queen Charlotte Islands; winters from Durango and Nuevo Leon to Panama; casual in Minnesota and Missouri.

c. **Wilsonia pusilla chryséola** RIDGWAY. **Golden Pileolated Warbler.** [685*b*.]

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. 2, 1902, 714. (Red Bluff, California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds on the coastal slope from southern British Columbia to southern California; winters in Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California; casual in migration in eastern Oregon and Arizona.

Wilsonia canadénsis (LINNÆUS). **Canada Warbler.** [686.]

Muscicapa canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in the Canadian Zone and casually in the Transition from central Alberta, southern Keewatin, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to

central Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts, and along the Alleghenies to North Carolina and Tennessee; winters in Ecuador and Peru and casually in Guatemala; in migration to eastern Mexico (Puebla and Tamaulipas); casual in Colorado.

GENUS **SETOPHAGA** SWAINSON.

Setophaga SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 368. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla ruticilla* LINNÆUS (Swainson, 1827).

Setóphaga ruticilla (LINNÆUS). **Redstart.** [687.]

Motacilla ruticilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 186. (Virginia.)

RANGE.— North America and northern South America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from central British Columbia, west central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland to Washington, northern Utah, Colorado, central Oklahoma, Arkansas, and North Carolina; rarely breeds in the southeastern United States south of latitude 35°; casual in migration in Oregon, California, Lower California, Arizona and northern Ungava; winters in the West Indies and from central Mexico (Puebla) to Ecuador and British Guiana.

Setophaga picta SWAINSON. **Painted Redstart.** [688.]

Setophaga picta SWAINSON, Zool. Illustr., ser. 2, I, 1829, pl. 3. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mainly in Transition Zone in mountains of central Arizona, southern New Mexico, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon, and south over the Mexican tableland to Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

GENUS **CARDELLINA** DU BUS.

Cardellina DU BUS, Esquisses Orn., 1849, pl. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Cardellina amicta* DU BUS = *Muscicapa rubrifrons* GIRAUD.

Cardellina rúbrifrons (GIRAUD). **Red-faced Warbler.** [690.]

Muscicapa rubrifrons GIRAUD, Sixteen Sp. Texas Birds, 1841, [27], pl. 7, fig. 1. ("Texas.")

RANGE.— Mainly in Transition Zone in mountains of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico and south through Mexico to the highlands of Guatemala.

FAMILY **MOTACILLIDÆ**. WAGTAILS.

[GENUS **MOTACILLA** LINNÆUS.

Motacilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 184. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla alba* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Motacilla álba LINNÆUS. **White Wagtail.** [694.]

Motacilla alba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 185. (Sweden.)

RANGE.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from Siberia to the British Isles and from the Arctic coast to Persia and Asia Minor; winters in northern Africa; accidental in northern Ungava and Greenland.

Motacilla oculáris SWINHOE. **Swinhoe's Wagtail.** [695.]

Motacilla ocularis SWINHOE, Ibis, Jan., 1860, 55. (Amoy, China.)

RANGE.— Eastern Asia. Breeds in eastern Siberia; winters south to southern China, straggling to western Alaska (Attu Island, Aleutian chain, and mouth of Yukon); accidental in Lower California.]

GENUS **BUDYTES** CUVIER.

Budytes CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, 371. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla flava* LINNÆUS.

Búdytes flávus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Europe, Asia, and western Alaska, wintering in Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago.

a. **[Budytes flavus flavus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Budytes flavus alascénsis** RIDGWAY. **Alaska Yellow Wagtail.** [696.]

Budytes flavus alascensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Sept. 30, 1903, 105. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Arctic Zone in western Alaska from Point Barrow and Kotzebue Sound to Nushagak River; migrates through western Aleutian Islands to eastern Asia.

GENUS **ANTHUS** BECHSTEIN.

Anthus BECHSTEIN, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl., III, 1807, 704. Type, by subs. desig., *Anthus aquaticus* BECHSTEIN = *Alauda spinoletta* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **ANTHUS.**

Anthus rubéscens (TUNSTALL). **Pipit.** [697.]

Alauda rubescens TUNSTALL, Orn. Britannica, 1771, 2. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Arctic Zone from northeastern Siberia, northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, latitude 68° on west coast of Davis Strait, and latitude 70° on west coast of Greenland south to Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland, and from the Aleutian Islands to Prince William Sound, and on high mountains south to California, Colorado, and New Mexico; winters from southern California and the Ohio and lower Delaware valleys to the Gulf coast and Guatemala; casual in Bermuda; accidental in Helgoland.

[Anthus praténsis (LINNÆUS). **Meadow Pipit.** [698.]

Alauda pratensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 166. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Breeds over the greater part of Europe; winters in northern Africa; accidental in Greenland.]

[**Anthus cervinus** (PALLAS). **Red-throated Pipit.** [699.]

Motacilla cervina PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1826 (1811?), 511. (Kamchatka and adjacent islands.)

RANGE.— Breeds on the tundras of northern Siberia and locally in northern Europe; winters southward to southern China, Egypt, and Abyssinia; accidental in western Alaska (St. Michael), Aleutian Islands, and Lower California.]

SUBGENUS **NEOCORYS** SCLATER.

Neocorys SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 5. Type, by orig. desig., *Alauda spragueii* AUDUBON.

Anthus spráguei (AUDUBON). **Sprague's Pipit.** [700.]

Alauda spragueii AUDUBON, Birds Amer., VII, 1844, 334, pl. 486. (Old Fort Union, western North Dakota.)

RANGE.— Interior plains of North America. Breeds in Transition Zone from southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba south to western Montana and North Dakota; winters from Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi through eastern and central Mexico to Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Michoacan; casual in Georgia and South Carolina.

FAMILY **CINCLIDÆ**. DIPPERS.

GENUS **CINCLUS** BORKHAUSEN.

Cinclus BORKHAUSEN, Deutsche Fauna, 1797, 300. Type, by monotypy, *Cinclus hydrophilus* BORKHAUSEN = *Sturnus cinclus* LINNÆUS.

Cinclus mexicánus SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Mountains of western North America from Alaska to western Mexico and Guatemala.

a. **[Cinclus mexicanus mexicanus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Cinclus mexicanus unicolor** BONAPARTE. **Dipper.** [701.]

Cinclus unicolor BONAPARTE, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 52, 53. ("Athapescow Lake," probably near the source of the Athabaska River.)

RANGE.— Hudsonian, Canadian, and Transition zones in mountains of western North America from near tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northeastern British Columbia, and west central Alberta south to northern Lower California and southern New Mexico; accidental in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in western Nebraska.

FAMILY MIMIDÆ. THRASHERS, MOCKINGBIRDS, ETC.

GENUS OREOSCOPTES BAIRD.

Oreoscoptes BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxv, 346. Type, by monotypy, *Orpheus montanus* TOWNSEND.

Oreoscóptes montánus (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Sage Thrasher.** [702.]

Orpheus montanus TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1837, 192. (Sandy Creek, Lat. 42° N., Long. 109° 30′ W., Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Arid sagebrush plains and foothills of western United States. Breeds in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia, central Montana, and western Nebraska south to east central California and northern New Mexico; winters from southern California and mountains of central Texas to northern Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas), and Cape San Lucas, and casually to Guadalupe Island.

GENUS MIMUS BOIE.

Mimus BOIE, Isis, XIX, 1826, 972. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus polyglottos* LINNÆUS.

Mimus polyglóttos (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— United States south to the West Indies and Mexico.

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a. **Mimus polyglottos polyglottos** (LINNÆUS). **Mockingbird.** [703.]

Turdus polyglottos LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. (Virginia.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States, chiefly in Austral zones, from eastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland south to eastern Texas, southern Florida, and the Bahamas, and sparingly to New York and Massachusetts; accidental in Wisconsin, Ontario, Maine, and Nova Scotia; introduced in Bermuda.

b. **Mimus polyglottos leucópterus** (VIGORS). **Western Mockingbird.** [703*a*.]

Orpheus leucopterus VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 17. (West coast of America [California or Mexico].)

RANGE.— Southwestern United States and Mexico. Breeds chiefly in Sonoran zones from central California, southern Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and western Kansas south to Cape San Lucas, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, and on Tres Marias and Santa Barbara islands; accidental on Guadalupe Island.

GENUS **DUMETELLA** S. D. W.

Dumetella S. D. W., Analyst, V, 1837, 206. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus felivox* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa carolinensis* LINNÆUS.

Dumetélla carolinénsis (LINNÆUS). **Catbird.** [704.]

Muscicapa carolinensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 328. (Virginia or Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in Transition and Austral zones from central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to northeastern Oregon, northern Utah, northeastern New Mexico, eastern Texas, and northern Florida; resident in Bermuda; winters from southern States to the Bahamas and Cuba and through Mexico to Panama; casual in winter north to the Middle States; accidental on the Farallon Islands and in Europe.

GENUS **TOXOSTOMA** WAGLER.

Toxostoma WAGLER, Isis, XXIV, 1831, 528. Type, by monotypy, *Toxostoma vetula* WAGLER = *Orpheus curvirostris* SWAINSON.

Toxóstoma rúfum (LINNÆUS). **Brown Thrasher.** [705.]

Turdus rufus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. (Virginia or Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds mainly in Transition and Austral zones from southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and northern Maine south to eastern Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida, and from base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado eastward; winters from southeastern Missouri and North Carolina to south central Texas, southern Florida, and casually further north; accidental in Arizona and Europe.

Toxostoma longiróstre (LAFRESNAYE).

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley and the Gulf coast of Texas south through eastern Mexico.

a. **[Toxostoma longirostre longirostre.** Extralimital.]

b. **Toxostoma longirostre sénnetti** (RIDGWAY). **Sennett's Thrasher.** [706.]

Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1888, 506. (Lomita, near Hidalgo, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran and upper Tropical zones from the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Gulf coast of Texas (Corpus Christi) south to central Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosi; occasionally north to Galveston.

Toxostoma curviróstre (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Southern border of the United States and Mexico.

a. **Toxostoma curvirostre curvirostre** (SWAINSON). **Curve-billed Thrasher.** [707.]

Orpheus curvirostris SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 369. ("Table land" of Mexico; probably near Temascaltepec.)

RANGE.— Sonoran and arid Tropical zones from southeastern New Mexico, Rio Grande Valley, and southern Gulf coast of Texas south to Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Vera Cruz.

b. **Toxostoma curvirostre pálmeri** (COUES). **Palmer's Thrasher.** [707*a*.]

Harporhynchus curvirostris var *palmeri* COUES, Key N. A. Birds, 1872, 351. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from west central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

Toxostoma béndirei (COUES). **Bendire's Thrasher.** [708.]

Harporhynchus bendirei COUES, Amer. Nat., VII, 1873, 330. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran deserts of the Southwest. Breeds in southeastern California, southern Arizona, and northern Sonora; winters south to northern Sinaloa; accidental in Colorado.

Toxostoma cinéreum (XANTUS).

RANGE.— Lower California.

a. **Toxostoma cinereum cinereum** (XANTUS). **San Lucas Thrasher.** [709.]

Harporhynchus cinereus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 298. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Southern Lower California, breeding in Lower Sonoran Zone south of latitude 28°.

b. **Toxostoma cinereum mearnsi** (ANTHONY). **Mearns's Thrasher.** [709*a*.]

Harporhynchus cinereus mearnsi ANTHONY, Auk, XII, Jan., 1895, 53. (San Quintin, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower California, breeding in Lower Sonoran Zone from latitude 31° south to latitude 28° (Santa Rosalia Bay).

SUBGENUS **HARPORHYNCHUS** CABANIS.

Harporhynchus CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., 1847, i, 323. Type, by monotypy, *Harpes rediviva* GAMBEL.

Toxostoma redivivum (GAMBEL). **California Thrasher.** [710.]

Harpes rediviva GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, 1845, 264. (Near Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Foothills and valleys of California west of the Sierra Nevada breeding in Sonoran zones from Shasta County south to the San Pedro Martir Mountains and San Quintin, Lower California.

Toxostoma lecóntei LAWRENCE.

RANGE.— Southwestern United States and Lower California.

a. **Toxostoma lecontei lecontei** LAWRENCE. **Leconte's Thrasher.** [711.]

Toxostoma lecontei LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y., V, 1851, 121. (Fort Yuma, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran deserts of southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and south to San Felipe Bay, Lower California, and Cape Lobos, Sonora.

b. **Toxostoma lecontei arenícola** (ANTHONY). **Desert Thrasher.** [711*a*.]

Harporhynchus lecontei arenicola ANTHONY, Auk, XIV, April, 1897, 167. (Rosalia Bay, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower California in Lower Sonoran Zone from latitude 30° to latitude 28°.

Toxostoma crissále HENRY. **Crissal Thrasher.** [712.]

Toxostoma crissalis HENRY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117. (Fort Thorn, Donna Ana Co., New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Deserts of southwestern United States and Mexico. Breeds in Sonoran zones from southern Nevada and southern Utah south to northern Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and from southeastern California to western Texas.

FAMILY **TROGLODYTIDÆ.** WRENS.

GENUS **HELEODYTES** CABANIS.

Heleodytes CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 80. Type, by subs. desig., *Furnarius griseus* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Heleódytes brunneicapillus (LAFRESNAYE).

RANGE.— Southwestern United States, Mexico, and Lower California.

a. **Heleodytes brunneicapillus brunneicapillus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Heleodytes brunneicapillus couési** (SHARPE). **Cactus Wren.** [713.]

Campylorhynchus couesi SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VI, 1881, 196. (Laredo, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran deserts from southern parts of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas (San Antonio) south to northern Lower California and the northern states of Mexico.

c. **Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti** ANTHONY. **Bryant's Cactus Wren.** [713*a*.]

Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti ANTHONY, Auk, XI, July, 1894, 212. (San Telmo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of southern California (San Diego County) and northern Lower California (San Ignacio) in Lower Sonoran Zone.

d. **Heleodytes brunneicapillus affinis** (XANTUS). **San Lucas Cactus Wren.** [713*b*.]

Campylorhynchus affinis XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 298. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California in Lower Sonoran Zone.

GENUS **SALPINCTES** CABANIS.

Salpinctes CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., 1847, i, 313. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes obsoleta* SAY (Gray, 1855).

Salpinctes obsolétus (SAY).

RANGE.— Western United States and Mexico to Guatemala.

a. **Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus** (SAY). **Rock Wren.** [715.]

Troglodytes obsoleta SAY, in Long's Exped., II, 1823, 4 (note). (Northern part of Douglas Co., Colorado, near junction of Plum Creek with South Platte River.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Transition and Sonoran zones from southern British Columbia, west central Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to central Sonora, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas, and from the Pacific, including the Farallon, Santa Barbara (except San Nicolas), and Coronados islands, peninsula of Lower California and adjacent islands, east to western North Dakota, central Nebraska (casually western Iowa), and central Texas; winters in southern part of its United States range and in Mexico.

b. **Salpinctes obsoletus pulvérius** GRINNELL. **San Nicolas Rock Wren.** [715*a*.]

Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius GRINNELL, Auk, XV, July, 1898, 238. (San Nicolas Island, California.)

RANGE.— San Nicolas Island, California.

Salpinctes guadeloupénsis RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Rock Wren.** [716.]

Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, 1876, 185. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

GENUS **CATHERPES** BAIRD.

Catherpes BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 356. Type, by orig. desig., *Thryothorus mexicanus* SWAINSON.

Cathérpes mexicánus (SWAINSON).

RANGE.— Arid portions of western United States and Mexico.

a. **[Catherpes mexicanus mexicanus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Catherpes mexicanus albifrons** (GIRAUD). **White-throated Wren.** [717.]

Certhia albifrons GIRAUD, Sixteen Sp. Texas Birds, 1841, [31], pl. viii. ("Texas.")

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone of southwestern Texas, near mouth of Pecos River, and northern part of Mexican tableland from Nuevo Leon to Zacatecas.

c. **Catherpes mexicanus conspérsus** RIDGWAY. **Cañon Wren.** [717*a*.]

Catherpes mexicanus var. *conspersus* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VII, Oct., 1873, 603. (Fort Churchill, Washoe Mountains, Nevada.)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Sonoran zones of Great Basin and Rocky Mountain region from eastern California (Mono Lake), Nevada, and southeastern Colorado south to Lower California, western Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

d. **Catherpes mexicanus punctulátus** RIDGWAY. **Dotted Cañon Wren.** [717*b*.]

Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 343. (Forest Hill, Placer Co., California.)

RANGE.— Upper and Lower Sonoran zones of southeastern Washington (Snake River Cañon), Oregon, and west central Idaho south to Kern and Riverside counties, California.

GENUS **THRYOTHORUS** VIEILLOT.

Thryothorus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 45, 70. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes arundinaceus* VIEILLOT (part) = *Sylvia ludoviciana* LATHAM (Baird, 1858).

Thryothórus ludoviciánus (LATHAM).

RANGE.— Eastern United States and northeastern Mexico.

a. **Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus** (LATHAM). **Carolina Wren.** [718.]

Sylvia ludoviciana LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 548. (Louisiana.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and lower Hudson and Connecticut valleys south to central Texas (west-

ern Texas in winter), Gulf States, and northern Florida; casual north to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

b. **Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis** RIDGWAY. **Florida Wren.** [718*a*.]

Thryothorus ludovicianus var. *miamensis* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., IX, Aug., 1875, 469. (Miami, Florida.)

RANGE.— Peninsula of Florida from the Suwanee River, Gainesville, and Palatka south.

c. **Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis** SENNETT. **Lomita Wren.** [718*b*.]

Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis SENNETT, Auk, VII, Jan., 1890, 58. (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and northern Tamaulipas in Lower Sonoran Zone.

GENUS THRYOMANES SCLATER.

Thryomanes SCLATER, Cat. Amer. Birds, 1862, 22. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes bewickii* AUDUBON (Baird, 1858).

Thryomanes bewickii (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— United States and Mexico.

a. **Thryomanes bewickii bewickii** (AUDUBON). **Bewick's Wren.** [719.]

Troglodytes bewickii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1827, pl. 18. (Near St. Francisville, Louisiana).

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds chiefly in Carolinian Zone from southeastern Nebraska, northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and south central Pennsylvania south to central Arkansas, northern Mississippi, central Alabama, and along the Alleghenian highlands to northern South Carolina; winters from near the northern limit of its range southward to the Gulf coast and Florida; accidental in Ontario and New Hampshire.

b. **Thryomanes bewickii spilurus** (VIGORS). **Vigors's Wren.** [719*a*.]

Troglodytes spilurus VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 18, pl. 4, fig. 1. (Near San Francisco or Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Coast region of middle California from Sonoma County to Monterey.

c. **Thryomanes bewicki bairdi** (SALVIN & GODMAN). **Baird's Wren.** [719*b*.]

Thryothorus bairdi SALVIN & GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, I, April, 1880, 95. (Oaxaca, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Southern Great Basin region and Mexico. Breeds in Sonoran zones of California east of the Sierra Nevada, southern Nevada, southern Utah, and southeastern Colorado south to Sonora, Durango, and Zacatecas.

d. **Thryomanes bewicki cryptus** OBERHOLSER. **Texas Wren.** [719*c*.]

Thryomanes bewickii cryptus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1898, 425. (San Antonio, Texas.)

RANGE.— Southern Plains region. Breeds in Sonoran zones from Kansas and Texas (except extreme western part) south to Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

e. **Thryomanes bewicki charientūrus** OBERHOLSER. **San Diego Wren.** [719*d*.]

Thryomanes bewickii charienturus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1898, 435. (Nashoguero Valley, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Sonoran zones in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and adjacent foothills, California, north to Shasta County, and the coast region of southern California south to about latitude 28° in Lower California, and on Santa Catalina Island.

f. **Thryomanes bewicki calophōnus** OBERHOLSER. **Seattle Wren.** [719*e*.]

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1898, 440. (South Park, King Co., Washington.)

RANGE.— Transition Zone of the Pacific slope from southern Vancouver Island and the valley of Fraser River, southern British Columbia, south to Oregon.

Thryomanes leucóphrys (ANTHONY). **San Clemente Wren.** [719.1.]

Thryothorus leucophrys ANTHONY, Auk, XII, Jan., 1895, 52. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.— San Clemente Island, California.

Thryomanes brevicaūda RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Wren.** [720.]

Thryomanes brevicauda RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, 1876, 186. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California (probably extinct).

GENUS **TROGLODYTES** VIEILLOT.

Troglodytes VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1809?), 52. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes ædon* VIEILLOT (Baird, 1858).

Troglódytes aëdon (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.— United States and southern Canada; Mexico in winter.

a **Troglodytes aëdon aëdon** VIEILLOT. **House Wren.** [721.]

Troglodytes ædon VIEILLOT, Ois. Amer. Sept., II, 1807 (1809?), 52, pl. 107. (Eastern United States.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds chiefly in Transition and Upper Austral zones from eastern Wisconsin, Michigan, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Kentucky and Virginia; winters in eastern Texas and Tamaulipas, and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

b. **Troglodytes aëdon párkmani** AUDUBON. **Western House Wren.** [721*a*.]

Troglodytes parkmanii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 310. (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California, southern Arizona, southwestern Texas, southern Missouri, and southern Illinois; winters from California and Texas southward in Mexico to Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

GENUS **NANNUS** BILLBERG.

Nannus BILLBERG, Synopsis Faunæ Scand., I, ii, 1828, table A, & p. 57. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla troglodytes* LINNÆUS.

Nánnus hiemális (VIEILLOT).

RANGE.— North America, breeding (except in mountains) mainly north of the United States; in winter south to the Gulf coast and southern California.

a. **Nannus hiemalis hiemalis** (VIEILLOT). **Winter Wren.** [722.]

Troglodytes hiemalis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXXIV, 1819, 514. (Nova Scotia and New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from central Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, and Massachusetts, and through the Alleghenies to North Carolina; winters from about its southern breeding limit to Texas and northern Florida.

b. **Nannus hiemalis pacificus** (BAIRD). **Western Winter Wren.** [722*a*.]

Troglodytes hyemalis var. *pacificus* BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 145. (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds from Prince William Sound, Alaska, and western Alberta south to central California and northern Colorado; winters in southern British Columbia and south to southern California and southern New Mexico.

c. **Nannus hiemalis hélleri** (OSGOOD). **Kadiak Winter Wren.** [722*b*.]

Anorthura hiemalis helleri OSGOOD, Auk, XVIII, April, 1901, 181. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Kadiak Island, Alaska.

Nannus alascénsis (BAIRD). **Alaska Wren.** [723.]

Troglodytes alascensis BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, ii, 1869, 315, pl. XXX, fig. 3. (St. George Island, Pribilof Islands.)

RANGE.— Saint George Island, Pribilof Islands, eastern Aleutian Islands, and western part of Alaska Peninsula.

Nannus méliger (OBERHOLSER). **Aleutian Wren.** [723.1.]

Anorthura meligera OBERHOLSER, Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, 25. (Attu Island, Aleutian Islands.)

RANGE.— Western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Amchitka, Atka, and Kiska).

GENUS **CISTOTHORUS** CABANIS.

Cistothorus CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 77 (note). Type, by monotypy, *Troglodytes stellaris* NAUMANN.

Cistothórus stelláris (NAUMANN). **Short-billed Marsh Wren.** [724.]

Troglodytes stellaris NAUMANN, Vögel Deutschl., III, 1823, table to p. 724. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Keewatin, southern Ontario, and southern Maine south to eastern Kansas, central Missouri, central Indiana, and northern Delaware; winters from southern Illinois and southern New Jersey to southern Texas, Louisiana, and Florida; accidental in Colorado.

GENUS **TELMATODYTES** CABANIS.

Telmatodytes CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 78 (note). Type, by subs. desig., *Certhia palustris* WILSON (Baird, 1858).

Telmatódytes palústris (WILSON).

RANGE.— United States and southern Canada, south into Mexico in winter.

a. **Telmatodytes palustris palustris** (WILSON). **Long-billed Marsh Wren.** [725.]

Certhia palustris WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 58, pl. 12, fig. 4. (Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, Pa.)

RANGE.— Eastern United States. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Ontario and southern Quebec south to the Potomac Valley and coast of Virginia; winters from southern New Jersey to South Carolina and casually to Florida; casual in New Brunswick.

b. **Telmatodytes palustris paludícola** (BAIRD). **Tulé Wren.** [725*a*.]

Cistothorus palustris, var. *paludicola* BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 148. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds in Transition and Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from British Columbia to southern California; winters from Washington south to Cape San Lucas and northwestern Sonora.

c. **Telmatodytes palustris griseus** (BREWSTER). **Worthington's Marsh Wren.** [725*b*.]

Cistothorus palustris griseus BREWSTER, Auk, X, July, 1893, 216. (Sapelo Island, Georgia.)

RANGE.— Lower Austral Zone in the South Atlantic coast region from South Carolina to northern Florida.

d. **Telmatodytes palustris plésius** (OBERHOLSER). **Western Marsh Wren.** [725*c*.]

Cistothorus palustris plesius OBERHOLSER, Auk, XIV, April, 1897, 188. (Fort Wingate, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Arid interior of North America. Breeds mainly in Upper Sonoran Zone from central British Columbia to New Mexico and from central Washington, central Oregon, and northeastern California east to central Colorado; winters from California and central Texas (casually further north) south to Cape San Lucas, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas.

e. **Telmatodytes palustris iliacus** RIDGWAY. **Prairie Marsh Wren.** [725*d*.]

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Sept. 30, 1903, 110. (Wheatland, Knox Co., Indiana.)

RANGE.— Plains and prairies of central North America. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from central Alberta and southwestern Keewatin south to central Mississippi Valley and east to Indiana; winters southward over Mexico to Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Vera Cruz, and along the Gulf coast to western Florida.

f. **Telmatodytes palustris mariánæ** (SCOTT). **Marian's Marsh Wren.** [725*e*.]

Cistothorus marianæ SCOTT, Auk, V, April, 1888, 188. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— Coast of South Atlantic States. Breeds in Lower Austral Zone on the coast of North Carolina; winters south to South Carolina and west coast of Florida.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ. CREEPERS.

GENUS CERTHIA LINNÆUS.

Certhia LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 118. Type, by subs. desig., *Certhia familiaris* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Cérthia familiáris LINNÆUS.

RANGE.— Greater part of Northern Hemisphere.

a. **[Certhia familiaris familiaris.** Extralimital.]

b. **Certhia familiaris americána** BONAPARTE. **Brown Creeper.** [726.]

Certhia americana BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 1838, 11. ("Western [= eastern] and northern parts" of North America.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds mainly in Canadian and Transition zones from southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to eastern Nebraska, northern Indiana, northern New York, and Massachusetts, and south along the Alleghenies to North Carolina, and casually in southeastern Missouri; winters over a large part of its breeding range and south to central Texas and northern Florida.

c. **Certhia familiaris albéscens** BERLEPSCH. **Mexican Creeper.** [726*a*.]

Certhia mexicana albescens BERLEPSCH, Auk, V, Oct., 1888, 450. (Ciudad, western Durango, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern Arizona south to Tepic and Zacatecas, Mexico.

d. **Certhia familiaris montána** RIDGWAY. **Rocky Mountain Creeper.** [726*b*.]

Certhia familiaris montana RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 114. (Camp Apache, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Boreal zones from central Alaska (Mt. McKinley), central British Columbia, and central Alberta south in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico; in winter to southeastern California and probably into Mexico.

e. **Certhia familiaris occidentális** RIDGWAY. **California Creeper.** [726*c*.]

Certhia familiaris occidentalis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 115. (Simiahmoo, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast, in Canadian and Transition zones, from Sitka, Alaska, to Santa Cruz Mountains, California.

f. **Certhia familiaris zelótes** OSGOOD. **Sierra Creeper.** [726*d*.]

Certhia familiaris zelotes OSGOOD, Auk, XVIII, April, 1901, 182. (Battle Creek, Tehama Co., California.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones from the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and the Sierra Nevada of California south to San Jacinto Mountains, spreading into adjacent valleys in winter.

FAMILY SITTIDÆ. NUTHATCHES.

GENUS SITTA LINNÆUS.

Sitta LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 115. Type, by monotypy, *Sitta europæa* LINNÆUS.

Sitta carolinénsis LATHAM.

RANGE.— Temperate North America south (in mountains) to Lower California and central and southern Mexico.

a. **Sitta carolinensis carolinensis** LATHAM. **White-breasted Nuthatch.** [727.]

Sitta carolinensis LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 262. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— North America east of the Plains. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from northern Minnesota, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to the northern parts of the Gulf States; casual in Keewatin.

b. **Sitta carolinensis aculeáta** CASSIN. **Slender-billed Nuthatch.** [727*a*.]

Sitta aculeata CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 254. (California.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast region. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia to northern Lower California and from the Pacific coast east to the Cascades and Sierra Nevada.

c. **Sitta carolinensis átkinsi** SCOTT. **Florida White-breasted Nuthatch.** [727*b*.]

Sitta carolinensis atkinsi SCOTT, Auk, VII, April, 1890, 118. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Lower Austral Zone from Mississippi eastward along the Gulf coast to Florida.

d. **Sitta carolinensis nélsoni** MEARNS. **Rocky Mountain Nuthatch.** [727*c*.]

Sitta carolinensis nelsoni MEARNS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, 923. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Interior of North America. Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and western Manitoba south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, and from the eastern base of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada eastward across the Rocky Mountains.

e. **Sitta carolinensis lagúnæ** BREWSTER. **San Lucas Nuthatch.** [727*d*.]

Sitta carolinensis lagunæ BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, April, 1891, 149. (Separates publ. Feb. 17.) (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition Zone of the Cape Region of Lower California.

Sitta canadénsis LINNÆUS. **Red-breasted Nuthatch.** [728.]

Sitta canadensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 177. (Canada.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Canadian Zone from the upper Yukon Valley, southern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Minnesota, Michigan, and Massachusetts, and south in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains to California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina; also on Guadalupe Island, Lower California; winters from southern Canada south to Lower California, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Gulf coast.

Sitta pusílla LATHAM. **Brown-headed Nuthatch.** [729.]

Sitta pusilla LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 263. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austroriparian Zone from southern Missouri and southern Delaware south to eastern Texas and southern Florida; casual in southern Michigan, Ohio, New York, and the Bahamas.

Sitta pygmæa VIGORS.

RANGE.— Western North America from southern British Columbia south (in mountains) to Lower California and Mexico.

a. **Sitta pygmæa pygmæa** VIGORS. **Pygmy Nuthatch.** [730.]

Sitta pygmæa VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 25, pl. 4. (Monterey, California.)

RANGE.— Western United States and Mexico. Breeds in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia, Montana, and southeastern Wyoming to Jalisco, Michoacan, Puebla, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountains (Colorado and eastern New Mexico); casual in South Dakota and Nebraska.

b. **Sitta pygmæa leuconúcha** ANTHONY. **White-naped Nuthatch.** [730*a*.]

Sitta pygmæa leuconucha ANTHONY, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, Oct. 11, 1889, 77. (San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition Zone from San Diego County, California, south to San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

FAMILY **PARIDÆ**. TITMICE.

GENUS **BÆOLOPHUS** CABANIS.

Bæolophus CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, 1851, 91. Type, by monotypy, *Parus bicolor* LINNÆUS.

Bæolóphus bícolor (LINNÆUS). **Tufted Titmouse.** [731.]

Parus bicolor LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 340. (Carolina.)

RANGE.— Carolinian and Austroriparian zones of eastern United States from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida; casual in southern parts of Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Connecticut.

Bæolophus atricristátus (CASSIN).

RANGE.— Central and southern Texas south in eastern Mexico to Vera Cruz.

a **Bæolophus atricristatus atricristatus** (CASSIN). **Black-crested Titmouse.** [732.]

Parus atricristatus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 1850, 103, pl. 2. (Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran and Arid Tropical zones from the Rio Grande Valley south through eastern Mexico to Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, and northern Vera Cruz.

b. **Bæolophus atricristatus sénnetti** RIDGWAY. **Sennett's Titmouse.** [732*a*.]

Bæolophus atricristatus sennetti RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. 3, 1904, 386. (Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone of central Texas, from Tom Green and Concho counties east to the Brazos River, and from Young County south to Nueces and Bee counties.

Bæolophus inornátus (GAMBEL).

RANGE.— Arid districts of western United States south to Lower California and the northern border of Mexico.

a. **Bæolophus inornatus inornatus** (GAMBEL). **Plain Titmouse.** [733.]

Parus inornatus GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, 1845, 265. ("Upper California." "First discovered near Monterey.")

RANGE.— California west of the Sierra Nevada. Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone from Mendocino and Siskiyou counties to northern Lower California.

b. **Bæolophus inornatus griseus** (RIDGWAY). **Gray Titmouse.** [733*a*.]

Lophophanes inornatus griseus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 344. (Iron City, Iron Co., Utah.)

RANGE.— Mountains of the arid interior of western United States. Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone from Nevada, Utah, and central Colorado to southeastern California, southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, and western Texas.

c. **Bæolophus inornatus cineráceus** (RIDGWAY). **Ashy Titmouse.** [733*b*.]

Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 154. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone of the Cape Region of Lower California.

Bæolophus wóllweberi (BONAPARTE). **Bridled Titmouse.** [734.]

Lophophanes wollweberi BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXI, 1850, 478. (Zacatecas, Mexico.)

RANGE.— Breeds mainly in Upper Sonoran Zone of mountains of southern Arizona and southern New Mexico and south through Mexico to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz.

GENUS **PENTHESTES** REICHENBACH.

Penthestes REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1850, pl. lxii. Type, by orig. desig., *Parus lugubris* TEMMINCK.

Penthéstes atricapillus (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America from tree limit to about the middle of the United States.

a. **Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus** (LINNÆUS). **Chickadee.** [735.]

Parus atricapillus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 341. (Canada.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones of eastern North America from southeastern Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to central Missouri, Illinois, northern Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies south to North Carolina; somewhat further south in winter.

b. **Penthestes atricapillus septentrionális** (HARRIS). **Long-tailed Chickadee.** [735*a*.]

Parus septentrionalis HARRIS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, 1845, 300. (Yellowstone River, about 30 miles "below" [= above] its junction with the Missouri, Montana.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Canadian and Transition zones from Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, central Mackenzie, and southwestern Keewatin south to northern New Mexico and eastern Kansas, and from eastern Oregon east to western Minnesota and western Iowa; south in winter to central Texas.

c. **Penthestes atricapillus occidentális** (BAIRD). **Oregon Chickadee.** [735*b*.]

Parus occidentalis BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 391. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.— Transition Zone of Northwest coast from British Columbia to Oregon.

d. **Penthestes atricapillus túrneri** (RIDGWAY). **Yukon Chickadee.** [735*c*.]

Parus atricapillus turneri RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 89. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Hudsonian Zone of northern Alaska north and west of Cook Inlet.

Penthestes carolinénsis (AUDUBON).

RANGE.— Southeastern United States west to eastern Texas.

a. **Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis** (AUDUBON). **Carolina Chickadee.** [736.]

Parus carolinensis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 341. (Near New Orleans, La., or Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Carolinian and Austroriparian zones from central Missouri, Indiana, central Ohio, Pennsylvania (sparingly), and central New Jersey, south to southeastern Louisiana, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

b. **Penthestes carolinensis ágilis** (SENNETT). **Plumbeous Chickadee.** [736*a*.]

Parus carolinensis agilis SENNETT, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 46. (Bee Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Western part of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Breeds in Lower Austral Zone from northern Oklahoma to Refugio and Kendall counties, Texas, and east to northwestern Louisiana.

c. **Penthestes carolinensis impiger** (BANGS). **Florida Chickadee.** [736*b*.]

Parus carolinensis impiger BANGS, Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, March 16, 1903, 1. (Deep Creek, about 3 miles from Lake Ashby, Florida.)

RANGE.— East central Florida.

Penthestes sclâteri (KLEINSCHMIDT). **Mexican Chickadee.** [737.]

Parus sclateri KLEINSCHMIDT, Journ. für Orn., 1897, 92 (note). (El Jacale, eastern Mexico.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones in mountains of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico east to Coahuila and south to Michoacan and Oaxaca, Mexico.

Penthestes gâmbeli (RIDGWAY).

RANGE.— Mountains of western North America from central British Columbia to Lower California.

a. **Penthestes gambeli gambeli** (RIDGWAY). **Mountain Chickadee.** [738.]

Parus gambeli RIDGWAY, in A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, 335. (About one day's journey west of Santa Fé, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Canadian and Transition zones in mountains from central British Columbia, west central Alberta, and east central Montana south to the southern Sierra Nevada in California and mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas.

b. **Penthestes gambeli baileyæ** (GRINNELL). **Bailey's Mountain Chickadee.** [738*a*.]

Parus gambeli baileyæ GRINNELL, Condor, X, 1908, 29. (Mount Wilson, at 5500 feet, Los Angeles Co., California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of Great Basin region and northern Lower California. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from the Maury Mountains, Oregon, south over Nevada and eastern California to the San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

Penthestes cinctus (BODDAERT).

RANGE.— Siberia from the Yenesei River eastward to Alaska and Anderson River, Mackenzie.

a. **[Penthestes cinctus cinctus.** Extralimital.]

b. **Penthestes cinctus alascénsis** (PRAŽÁK). **Alaska Chickadee.** [739.]

Pœcila cincta alascensis PRAŽÁK, Orn. Jahrbuch, VI, 1895, 92. (Alaska.)

RANGE.— Shores of Okhotsk Sea, Siberia, and northern Alaska (St. Michael and Kowak River), and east to northwestern Mackenzie (Anderson River) in Hudsonian Zone.

Penthestes hudsónicus (FORSTER).

RANGE.— Northern North America, breeding almost wholly north of the United States.

a. **Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus** (J. R. FORSTER). **Hudsonian Chickadee.** [740.]

Parus hudsonicus FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 383, 430. (Severn River, west coast of Hudson Bay, Canada.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Kowak Valley, Alaska, and tree limit in central Mackenzie and central Keewatin south to southern British Columbia, central Alberta (casually Montana), northern Manitoba, central Ontario, and Ungava; south in winter casually to northern Illinois.

b. **Penthestes hudsonicus littorális** (H. BRYANT). **Acadian Chickadee.** [740*a*.]

Parus hudsonicus, var. *littoralis* BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., IX, 1865, 368. (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.)

RANGE.— Northeastern North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from northern Quebec and Newfoundland south to the Adirondacks of New York and mountains of northern Vermont and central New Hampshire; migrating casually to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Penthestes rufescens (TOWNSEND).

RANGE.— Pacific coast region of North America from Prince William Sound, Alaska, south to Monterey Bay, California.

a. **Penthestes rufescens rufescens** (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Chestnut-backed Chickadee.** [741.]

Parus rufescens TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, ii, 1837, 190. (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast in Canadian and humid Transition zones from Prince William Sound, Alaska, to Sonoma County, California, and east to western Montana.

b. **Penthestes rufescens neglectus** (RIDGWAY). **California Chickadee.** [741*a*.]

Parus rufescens β. neglectus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, 485. (Nicasio, Marin Co., California.)

RANGE.— Coast of middle California in the humid Transition Zone of Sonoma and Marin counties.

c. **Penthestes rufescens barlowi** (GRINNELL). **Barlow's Chickadee.** [741*b*.]

Parus rufescens barlowi GRINNELL, Condor, II, Nov. 16, 1900, 127. (Stevens Creek Cañon, Santa Clara Co., California.)

RANGE.— Coast of middle California in Transition Zone from San Francisco Bay to a little south of Monterey Bay.

GENUS **PSALTRIPARUS** BONAPARTE.

Psaltriparus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXI, 1850, 478. Type, by monotypy, *Psaltriparus personatus* BONAPARTE = *Parus melanotis* HARTLAUB.

Psaltriparus minimus (TOWNSEND).

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America from southern British Columbia to the Cape Region of Lower California, and eastward to interior of Oregon and California.

a. **Psaltriparus minimus minimus** (J. K. TOWNSEND). **Bush-Tit.** [743.]

Parus minimus TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, ii, 1837, 190. (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia and northern Washington to northern Lower California.

b. **Psaltriparus minimus californicus** RIDGWAY. **California Bush-Tit.** [743*a*.]

Psaltriparus minimus californicus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, April 10, 1884, 89. (Baird, Shasta Co., California.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of Oregon and California (except coast strip) from northeastern Oregon to southern California.

c. **Psaltriparus minimus grindæ** RIDGWAY. **Grinda's Bush-Tit.** [743*b*.]

Psaltriparus grindæ RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 155. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Cape Region of Lower California in Upper Sonoran Zone.

Psaltriparus plúmbeus (BAIRD). **Lead-colored Bush-Tit.** [744.]

Psaltria plumbea BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 118. (Little Colorado River, near Long. 111° W., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of the arid interior from eastern Oregon and western Wyoming south to southeastern California, northern Sonora, and western Texas, and from western Nevada to central Colorado.

Psaltriparus melanótis (HARTLAUB).

RANGE.— Southern border of western United States, Mexico, and Guatemala.

a. **[Psaltriparus melanotis melanotis.** Extralimital.]

b. **Psaltriparus melanotis lloýdi** SENNETT. **Lloyd's Bush-Tit.** [745.]

Psaltriparus lloydi SENNETT, Auk, V, Jan., 1888, 43. (Limpia Cañon, near Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southeastern desert region, mainly in Upper Sonoran Zone, in southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (mountains between Pecos River and Rio Grande) south into Sonora and Chihuahua.

GENUS **AURIPARUS** BAIRD.

Auriparus BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, Aug., 1864, 85. Type, by orig. desig., *Ægithalus flaviceps* SUNDEVALL.

Auripárus flávicepS (SUNDEVALL).

RANGE.— Desert regions of southwestern United States and Mexico.

a. **Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps** (SUNDEVALL). **Verdin.** [746.]

Ægithalus flaviceps SUNDEVALL, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., VII, 1850, 129 (note). (California.)

RANGE.— Sonoran deserts of southwestern United States and Mexico from southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, southeastern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to northern Lower California, northern Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

b. **Auriparus flaviceps lamprocéphalus** OBERHOLSER. **Cape Verdin.** [746*a*.]

Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus OBERHOLSER, Auk, XIV, Oct., 1897, 391. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone in the southern half of Lower California south of latitude 29° 30′ (Yubay) and southwestern Sonora.

FAMILY **CHAMÆIDÆ**. WREN-TITS.

GENUS **CHAMÆA** GAMBEL.

Chamæa GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., III, 1847, 154. Type, by orig. desig., *Parus fasciatus* GAMBEL.

Chamǽa fasciáta (GAMBEL).

RANGE.— Pacific coast from Oregon south to northern Lower California and east to interior of California.

a. **Chamæa fasciata fasciata**[r] (GAMBEL). **Wren-Tit.** [742.]

Parus fasciatus GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, 1845, 265. (California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone on the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay and adjacent Santa Clara Valley.

b. **Chamæa fasciata hénshawi** RIDGWAY. **Pallid Wren-Tit.** [742*a*.]

Chamæa fasciata henshawi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 13. (Walker Basin, between Kernville and Caliente, California.)

RANGE.— Upper Sonoran Zone of foothills and valleys of interior and southern California from Shasta County south to northern Lower California, and along the coast from Monterey Bay southward.

c. **Chamæa fasciata phæa** OSGOOD. **Coast Wren-Tit.** [742*b*.]

Chamæa fasciata phæa OSGOOD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, May 29, 1899, 42. (Newport, Yaquina Bay, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition Zone of Pacific coast of Oregon and northern California (from Columbia River to Humboldt Bay).

d. **Chamæa fasciata rufula** RIDGWAY. **Ruddy Wren-Tit.** [742*c*.]

Chamæa fasciata rufula RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, Sept. 30, 1903, 109. (Nicasio, Marin Co., California.)

RANGE.— Humid Transition coast strip of California from southern Humboldt County south to Santa Cruz.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ. WARBLERS, KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS.

SUBFAMILY SYLVIINÆ. WARBLERS.

GENUS ACANTHOPNEUSTE J. H. BLASIUS.

Acanthopneuste BLASIUS, Naumannia, 1858, 313. Type, by subs. desig., *Phyllopneuste borealis* BLASIUS (Ridgway, 1904).

Acanthopneúste boreális (BLASIUS). **Kennicott's Willow Warbler.** [747.]

Phyllopneuste borealis BLASIUS, Naumannia, 1858, 313. (Sea of Okhotsk, Lat. 59° 38′ N., Long. 147° 30′ E.)

RANGE.— Western Alaska. Breeds from Kowak River to Nushagak River; winters south to southeastern Asia.

SUBFAMILY **REGULINÆ**. KINGLETS.

GENUS **REGULUS** CUVIER.

Regulus CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800, table ii. Type, by monotypy, "Les Roitelets" = *Motacilla regulus* LINNÆUS.

Régulus sátrapa LICHTENSTEIN.

RANGE.— Northern North America, breeding mainly (except in mountains) north of the United States; south in winter to the Gulf coast and highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.

a. **Regulus satrapa satrapa** LICHTENSTEIN. **Golden-crowned Kinglet.** [748.]

Regulus satrapa LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Doubl., 1823, 35. (North America.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from northern Alberta, southern Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Cape Breton Island south in Rocky Mountains to northern Arizona and New Mexico, and to Michigan, New York, and mountains of Massachusetts, and in the higher Alleghenies south to North Carolina; winters from Iowa (casually Minnesota), Ontario, and New Brunswick to northern Florida and Tamaulipas, northeastern Mexico.

b. **Regulus satrapa oliváceus** BAIRD. **Western Golden-crowned Kinglet.** [748*a*.]

Regulus satrapa var. *olivaceus* BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 65. (Simiahmoo, Washington.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from Kadiak Island and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, south through eastern Oregon to San Jacinto Mountains, California; winters from British Columbia (casually Alaska) to the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.

Regulus caléndula (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern North America, breeding north of the United States and in mountains south to New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and Guadalupe Island, Lower California; south in winter to the tableland of Mexico and Guatemala.

a. **Regulus calendula calendula** (LINNÆUS). **Ruby-crowned Kinglet.** [749.]

Motacilla calendula LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 337. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Northern North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and west central Ungava south in mountains to southern California, southern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia (casually Maine); winters from southern British Columbia, Iowa, and Virginia (casually further north) south over the United States and the Mexican tableland to Guatemala; accidental in Greenland.

b. **Regulus calendula grinnélli** W. PALMER. **Sitka Kinglet.** [749*a*.]

Regulus calendula grinnelli PALMER, Auk, XIV, Oct., 1897, 399. (Sitka, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds from Prince William Sound and Skagway, Alaska, to British Columbia; winters south to middle California.

c. **Regulus calendula obscúrus** RIDGWAY. **Dusky Kinglet.** [749*b*.]

Regulus calendula obscurus RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, 1876, 184. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

SUBFAMILY **POLIOPTILINÆ**. GNATCATCHERS.

GENUS **POLIOPTILA** SCLATER.

Polioptila SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855, 11. Type, by orig. desig., *Motacilla cærulea* LINNÆUS.

Polióptila cærúlea (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Southern United States and Mexico.

a. **Polioptila cærulea cærulea** (LINNÆUS). **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.** [751.]

Motacilla cærulea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 337. (Near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in Austroriparian and Carolinian zones from eastern Nebraska and southern parts of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario, and southwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and southern New Jersey south to southern Texas and central Florida; winters from southern Texas, Gulf States, and northern Florida to the Bahamas and Cuba and through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and Guatemala; casual northward to southeastern Minnesota, New England, and New York.

b. **Polioptila cærulea obscúra** RIDGWAY. **Western Gnatcatcher.** [751*a*.]

Polioptila cærulea obscura RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1883, 535 (note). (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Western United States and Mexico. Breeds in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones from Siskiyou County, California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, and Colorado south to the Cape Region of Lower California, and on the tableland of Mexico to Guanajuato, and east to Pecos River, Texas; winters from southern California and southern Arizona south to Cape San Lucas, Colima, Morelos, and Puebla.

Polioptila plúmbea (BAIRD). **Plumbeous Gnatcatcher.** [752.]

Culicivora plumbea BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 118. (Bill Williams Fork [Big Sandy River, Lat. 34° 32′ N., Long. 113° 30′ W.], Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran Zone from southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, west central New Mexico, and the Rio Grande Valley south to Cape San Lucas, Sonora, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

Polioptila californica BREWSTER. **Black-tailed Gnatcatcher.** [753.]

Polioptila californica BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, April, 1881, 103. (Riverside, San Bernardino Co., California.)

RANGE.— Southern and Lower California. Breeds mainly in Upper Sonoran Zone from Ventura County south in Lower California to San Fernando; in winter to Espiritu Santo Island; casual east to Fort Yuma.

FAMILY **TURDIDÆ**. THRUSHES, SOLITAIRES, STONECHATS, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

SUBFAMILY **MYADESTINÆ**. SOLITAIRES.

GENUS **MYADESTES** SWAINSON.

Myadestes SWAINSON, Nat. Libr., XIII, Flycatchers, 1838, 132. Type, by monotypy, *Myadestes genibarbis* SWAINSON.

Myadéstes townsendi (AUDUBON). **Townsend's Solitaire.** [754.]

Ptilogony's townsendi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 419, fig. 2. (Near Fort George, Columbia River = near Astoria, Oregon.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Boreal zones from east central Alaska, southwestern Mackenzie, and western Alberta south through the Sierra Nevada to the San Bernardino Mountains, California, and through the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico; reported breeding in Transition Zone in mountains of Durango, Zacatecas, and Coahuila, Mexico; winters from southern British Columbia and Montana southward, straggling to central Texas, Kansas, and Illinois; accidental in New York.

SUBFAMILY TURDINÆ. THRUSHES.

GENUS HYLOCICHLA BAIRD.

Hylocichla BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 12, 13. Type, by orig. desig., *Turdus mustelinus* GMELIN.

Hylocichla mustelina (GMELIN). **Wood Thrush.** [755.]

Turdus mustelinus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 817. (New York.)

RANGE. — Eastern North America. Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southern South Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and southern New Hampshire south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, and northern Florida; winters from Puebla, southern Mexico, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica; casual in migration in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica; accidental in Colorado, Maine, and Bermuda.

Hylocichla fuscéscens (STEPHENS).

RANGE.— Southern Canada and northern United States; in winter northern South America to Brazil.

a. **Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens** (STEPHENS). **Veery.** [756.]

Turdus fuscescens STEPHENS, General Zoology, X, i, 1817, 182. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America and northern South America. Breeds in lower Canadian and Alleghenian zones from northern Michigan, central Ontario, Anticosti, and Newfoundland south to northern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and northern New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina and northern Georgia; migrates through Yucatan and Central America; winters in Colombia, British Guiana, and Brazil.

b. **Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola** RIDGWAY. **Willow Thrush.** [*756a.*]

Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IV, 1882, 374. (Fort Garland, Colorado.)

RANGE.— Western North America and northern South America. Breeds in lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to central Oregon, Nevada, Utah, northern New Mexico, and central Iowa; winters in South America to Brasil; eastward in migration to Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Mississippi.

Hylocichla alicise (BAIRD).

RANGE.— Northern North America, breeding mainly north of the United States; northern South America in winter.

a. **Hylocichla alicise alicise** (BAIRD). **Gray-cheeked Thrush.** [*757.*]

Turdus alicise BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 217. (West Northfield, Illinois.)

RANGE.— North America and northern South America. Breeds in Hudsonian Zone in a narrow belt just south of tree limit from northeastern Siberia, through northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackensie, and central Keewatin to central Ungava, and in Newfoundland; migrates along the east coast of Central America and winters in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and British Guiana; west in migration to Montana, Kansas, and Texas; accidental in Cuba, Greenland, and Helgoland.

b. **Hylocichla alicise bicknelli** RIDGWAY. **Bicknell's Thrush.** [*757a.*]

Hylocichla alicise bicknelli RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IV, 1882, 377. (Summit of Slide Mountain, Catskills, Ulster Co., New York.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones in Nova Scotia, mountains of northern New England, the Catskills and Adirondacks of New York, and probably mountains of western Massachusetts; migrates through southeastern United States and the Bahamas; winters in Haiti and probably northern South America.

Hylocichla ustulāta (NUTTALL).

RANGE.— North America, breeding mainly (except in mountains) north of the United States; in winter southern Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia.

a. **Hylocichla ustulata ustulata** (NUTTALL). **Russet-backed Thrush.** [758.]

Turdus ustulatus NUTTALL, Manual Orn., Land Birds, ed. 2, 1840, 400 (and errata, p. vi). (Columbia River, probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast of North America to northern South America. Breeds in Canadian, Transition, and possibly Upper Austral zones from Juneau, Alaska, to San Diego County, California; winters from Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and Costa Rica to eastern Ecuador and British Guiana.

b. **Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni** (TSCHUDI). **Olive-backed Thrush.** [758*a*.]

Turdus swainsoni TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, 1845–46, Orn., 28. (New Jersey.)

RANGE.— North and South America. Breeds in lower Hudsonian and Canadian zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, eastern Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, northern Michigan, New York, and in mountains from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania and West Virginia; winters from southern Mexico to Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina; casual in Cuba and Bermuda.

Hylocichla guttāta (PALLAS).

RANGE.— Northern North America and mountains of western United States; in winter southern United States, Cuba, and Mexico to tableland of Guatemala.

a. **Hylocichla guttata guttata** (PALLAS). **Alaska Hermit Thrush.** [759.]

Muscicapa guttata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1826 (1811?), 465. (Kadiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Hudsonian Zone from south central Alaska (Mt. McKinley) south to Kadiak Island and Cross Sound; winters south to Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas; in migration east to eastern Oregon, Nevada, and New Mexico.

b. **Hylocichla guttata auduboni** (BAIRD). **Audubon's Hermit Thrush.** [759*a*.]

Turdus auduboni BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 16. (Fort Bridger, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Rocky Mountain region. Breeds in Canadian and upper Transition zones from British Columbia and Montana south to Nevada (Toyabe Mountains), Arizona, and New Mexico; winters in western and central Texas and south over the Mexican tableland to Guatemala.

c. **Hylocichla guttata pallasi** (CABANIS). **Hermit Thrush.** [759*b*.]

Turdus pallasii CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., 1847, i, 205. (Southern or southeastern United States.)

RANGE.— Northern and eastern North America. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from southern Yukon, southwestern Mackensie, southwestern Keewatin, and northern Quebec south to central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central Minnesota, northern Michigan, Ontario, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Long Island (locally), and mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland; winters from Massachusetts (locally) and the lower Delaware and Ohio valleys to Texas, Florida, and Cuba; occasional in Bermuda; accidental in Greenland and Europe.

d. **Hylocichla guttata nanus** (AUDUBON). **Dwarf Hermit Thrush.** [759*c*.]

Turdus nanus AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 201. ("Valleys of the Columbia River.")

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from Cross Sound, Alaska, south to the coast region of southern British Columbia; winters south to California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

e. **Hylocichla guttata slevini** GRINNELL. **Monterey Hermit Thrush.** [759*d*.]

Hylocichla aonalaschkæ slevini GRINNELL, Auk, XVIII, July, 1901, 258. (Near Point Sur, Monterey Co., California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition Zone of the coast belt in California from northern Trinity County to southern Monterey County; south in migration to Lower California and Sonora.

f. **Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis** (BELDING). **Sierra Hermit Thrush.** [759*e*.]

Turdus sequoiensis BELDING, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, 1889, 18. (Big Trees, Calaveras Co., California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Boreal zones from southern British Columbia to high mountains of southern California; south in migration and in winter to Lower California, western Texas, and northern Mexico.

[GENUS **TURDUS** LINNÆUS.

Turdus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 168. Type, by subs. desig., *Turdus viscivorus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Túrdus músicus LINNÆUS. **Red-winged Thrush.** [760.]

Turdus musicus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe and Asia. Breeds in the northern countries; winters from the British Isles and southern Europe to India and Persia; accidental in Greenland.]

GENUS **PLANESTICUS** BONAPARTE.

Planesticus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, 1854, 3. Type, by subs. desig., *Turdus lereboulleti* BONAPARTE = *Turdus jamaicensis* GMELIN (Baird, 1864).

Planésticus migratórius (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— North America, breeding from tree limit south to northern part of the Gulf States and Mexican tableland.

a. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius** (LINNÆUS). **Robin.** [761.]

Turdus migratorius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 292. (Carolina to Canada.)

RANGE.— North America. Breeds in Boreal, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to Cook Inlet, Alaska, central Alberta, southeastern Wyoming, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina; winters from central Kansas, Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (irregularly further north) to the Gulf coast and Florida, and to Nuevo Leon, Mexico; accidental in Bermuda and Cuba.

b. **Planesticus migratorius propínquus** (RIDGWAY). **Western Robin.** [761*a*.]

Turdus propinquus RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, II, Jan., 1877, 9. (Laramie Peak, Wyoming.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds mainly in Canadian and Transition zones from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, and central Montana south to southern California, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, and from the Pacific coast east to the border of the Great Plains; winters from southern British Columbia and Wyoming south to the highlands of Guatemala.

c. **Planesticus migratorius achrustérus** (BATCHELDER). **Southern Robin.** [761*b*.]

Merula migratoria achrustera BATCHELDER, Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 1900, 104. (Raleigh, N. C.)

RANGE.— Southeastern United States. Breeds in southern part of Carolinian Zone from southern Illinois and Maryland to northern Mississippi, northern Georgia, and South Carolina.

Planesticus confinis (BAIRD). **San Lucas Robin.** [762.]

Turdus confinis BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, 1864, 29. (Todos Santos, Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Breeds in Transition zone of mountains in the Cape Region, Lower California.

GENUS **IXOREUS** BONAPARTE.

Ixoreus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, Jan., 1854, 3 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Turdus nævius* GMELIN.

Ixóreus nǽvius (GMELIN).

RANGE.— Western North America.

a. **Ixoreus nævius nævius** (GMELIN). **Varied Thrush.** [763.]

Turdus nævius GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 817. (Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.— Pacific Coast. Breeds in Canadian and upper Transition zones from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, south to Humboldt County, California; winters from extreme southern Alaska south to Colorado River in southern California; accidental in Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Quebec, and Guadalupe Island.

b. **Ixoreus naevius meruloides** (SWAINSON). **Northern Varied Thrush.** [763*a*.]

Orpheus meruloides SWAINSON, Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831 (1832), 187, pl. 38. (Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie.)

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from the Yukon Delta, Kowak Valley, and Mackenzie Delta south to Prince William Sound, Alaska, and southern part of Mackenzie Valley, and south in mountains through eastern British Columbia to northwestern Montana and northeastern Oregon; winters mainly in the interior of California south to Los Angeles County.

[GENUS CYANOSYLVIA BREHM.

Cyano-sylvia BREHM, Isis, XXI, 1828, 920. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla suecica* LINNÆUS.

Cyanosylvia suécica (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern parts of Europe and Asia. Breeds within the Arctic Circle from the Scandinavian Peninsula to Siberia and southward in the higher parts of central Asia; winters in Abyssinia and southern Asia; casual in western Alaska.

a. **[Cyanosylvia suecica suecica.** Extralimital.]

b. **Cyanosylvia suecica robústa** (BUTURLIN). **Siberian Red-spotted Bluethroat.** [764.]

Cyanecula suecica robusta BUTURLIN, Orn. Monatsber., XV, 1907, 79. (Kolyma Delta, Siberia.)

RANGE.— Siberia, breeding from the Tunguska Valley eastward, and south to China in winter; casual in western Alaska.]

GENUS SAXICOLA BECHSTEIN.

Saxicola BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., I, 1802, 216. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla œnanthe* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1841).

Saxícola œnánthe (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Northern Europe and Asia, Alaska, Greenland, and northeastern Arctic America; south in winter to Africa and southern Asia.

a. **Saxicola œnanthe œnanthe** (LINNÆUS). **Wheatear.** [765.]

Motacilla œnanthe LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 186. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from British Isles, Scandinavian Peninsula, central Europe, and high mountains of southern Europe east to northern and east central Alaska, south to mouth of the Yukon and the Pribilof Islands; winters southward to India and eastern Africa.

b. **Saxicola œnanthe leucórhoa** (GMELIN). **Greenland Wheatear.** [765*a*.]

Motacilla leucorhoa GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 966. (Senegal.)

RANGE.— Northeastern Arctic America. Breeds in Arctic Zone from Ellesmere Land and Boothia Peninsula east to Greenland and Iceland, and south to northern Ungava; winters in West Africa, migrating through the British Isles and France; casual in migration to Keewatin, Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, New York, Bermuda, Louisiana, and Cuba.

GENUS **SIALIA** SWAINSON.

Sialia SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., N. S., I, May, 1827, 369. Type, by monotypy, *Sialia azurea* SWAINSON = *Motacilla sialis* LINNÆUS.

Siália síalis (LINNÆUS).

RANGE.— Temperate eastern North America, west to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and Arizona and south to the highlands of Guatemala.

a. **Sialia sialis sialis** (LINNÆUS). **Bluebird.** [766.]

Motacilla sialis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 187. (Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.)

RANGE.— Eastern North America. Breeds from lower Canadian to Lower Austral zone from southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; casually west to base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado; winters most commonly south of the Ohio Valley and the Middle States; resident in Bermuda; accidental in Cuba.

b. **Sialia sialis fúlva** BREWSTER. **Azure Bluebird.** [766*a*.]

Sialia sialis fulva BREWSTER, Auk, II, Jan., 1885, 85. (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Arizona and Mexico. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from the mountains of southern Arizona south to Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz; winters south to northern Guatemala.

Sialia mexicána SWAINSON.

RANGE.— Western North America from British Columbia south to the highlands of Mexico.

a. [**Sialia mexicana mexicana**. Extralimital.]

b. **Sialia mexicana occidentális** J. K. TOWNSEND. **Western Bluebird.** [767.]

Sialia occidentalis TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, ii, 1837, 188. (Plains of the Columbia River.)

RANGE.— Pacific coast. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia east to northern Idaho and western Montana, and south to the San Jacinto Mountains, southern California; winters south to the San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

c. **Sialia mexicana bairdi** RIDGWAY. **Chestnut-backed Bluebird.** [767*a*.]

Sialia mexicana bairdi RIDGWAY, Auk, XI, April, 1894, 151, 157. (Cactus Pass, 20 miles east of Kingman, Mojave Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.— Southern Rocky Mountain region. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from Utah, Colorado, and western Texas south to Durango and Zacatecas; winters from southern Utah and southern Colorado south to Sonora and Zacatecas; accidental in Iowa.

d. **Sialia mexicana anabélæ** ANTHONY. **San Pedro Bluebird.** [767*b*.]

Sialia mexicana anabelæ ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, Oct., 1889, 79. (San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Mountains of southern California and northern Lower California. Breeds mainly in Transition Zone from the mountains of southern Los Angeles County to the San Pedro Martir Mountains.

Sialia currucoides (BECHSTEIN). **Mountain Bluebird.** [768.]

Motacilla s. Sylvia currucoides BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allg. Ueb. Vögel, III, ii, 1798, 546, pl. 121. ("Virginien.")

RANGE.— Western North America. Breeds in Canadian and locally in upper Transition Zone from southern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, and from the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada to southwestern North Dakota and western Nebraska; winters from California and Colorado south to Guadalupe Island, Lower California, and Sonora, and east to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; casual at Great Slave Lake; accidental at Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake.

HYPOTHETICAL LIST.[1]

FAMILY ALCIDÆ.

Cépphus mótzfeldi (BENICKEN). **Black-winged Guillemot.** [2.]

Uria motzfeldi BENICKEN, Isis, XV, 1824, 889. (Greenland Seas.)

North American, but its specific validity not satisfactorily established. (Cf. STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 210; Water Birds N. A., II, 1884, 497, 498).

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

GENUS CREAGRUS BONAPARTE.

Creagrus BONAPARTE, Naumannia, 1854, 213. Type, by orig. desig., *Larus furcatus* NEBOUX.

Creágrus furcátus (NEBOUX). **Swallow-tailed Gull.** [4.]

Larus furcatus NEBOUX, Zool. Voy. Venus, Atlas, 1842, pl. 10. ("Monterey," California.)

In all probability erroneously accredited to North America.

[1] Consisting of species which have been recorded as North American, but whose status as North American birds is doubtful, either from lack of positive evidence of their occurrence within the prescribed limits of the present Check-List, or from absence of satisfactory proof of their validity as species.

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDÆ.

Diomedéa éxulans LINNÆUS. **Wandering Albatross.** [4.1.]

Diomedea exulans LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. (Cape of Good Hope region.)

The North American records are unsatisfactory.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ.

Púffinus kúhli (BOIE). **Cinereous Shearwater.** [5.]

Procellaria kuhlii BOIE, Isis, XXVIII, 1835, 257. (Coast of Corsica.)

An Eastern Atlantic species, of which no American specimens are known to exist in collections.

Oceanódroma hórnbyi (GRAY). **Hornby's Petrel.** [6.]

Thalassidroma hornbyi GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1853 (1854), 62. ("North-west coast of America.")

A very distinct species, of which only one specimen has been obtained, the alleged locality being the "north-west coast of America."

FAMILY ANATIDÆ.

Ánas rúbripes trístis BREWSTER. **Red-legged Black duck.**

Anas rubripes tristis BREWSTER, Auk, XXVI, April, 1909, 176.

As the validity of this form has been questioned, it has been transferred to the Hypothetical List pending further investigation.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Pisóbia coóperi (BAIRD). **Cooper's Sandpiper.** [11.]

Tringa cooperi BAIRD, Rep. Expl. & Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 716. (Long Island, N. Y.)

Known only from the type specimen, taken on Long Island, New York, in May, 1833, and still extant in the National Museum. The status of the species is in doubt.

Pisobia ruficollis (PALLAS). **Eastern Least Stint.** [241.1.]

Trynga ruficollis PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 700. (Kulussutai, Siberia.)

The record of occurrence of this species at Nome, Alaska (Condor, XI, 1909, 173) has been questioned, and the only other North American record (Condor, XII, 1910, 44) is too indefinite to be satisfactory.

Numénius arquátus (LINNÆUS). **European Curlew.** [11.1.]

Scolopax arquata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (Sweden.)

The evidence of its capture on Long Island, New York, is not considered satisfactory.

Tótanus tótanus (LINNÆUS). **Common Redshank.** [11.2.]

Scolopax totanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (Sweden.)

The Hudson Bay record (Fauna Bor.-Am., II, 1831, 391), the only North American record for the species, is too vague to be taken as conclusive evidence.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ.

GENUS SARCORAMPHUS DUMÉRIL.

Sarcoramphus DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 32. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur papa* LINNÆUS (Vigors, 1825).

Sarcorámphus pápa (LINNÆUS). **King Vulture.** [12.]

Vultur papa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 86. (Mexico?)

The record of its supposed occurrence in Arizona (COUES, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, p. 248) remains unconfirmed.

FAMILY BUTEONIDÆ.

Búteo coóperi CASSIN. **Cooper's Henhawk.** [14.]

Buteo cooperi CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 253. (Near Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., California.)

Only known from the type specimen, obtained by Dr. J. G. Cooper, near Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, in October, 1856. The validity of the species is in doubt; possibly the light phase of *B. harlani*. (*Cf.* RIDGWAY, Auk, I, 1884, 253, 254; II, 1885, 165, 166.)

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ.

Ícterus ícterus (LINNÆUS). **Troupial.** [16.3.]

Oriolus icterus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 161. (Cayenne.)

The only alleged North American occurrence of this South American species is Audubon's record for Charleston, South Carolina. The only specimen stated to have been taken may have been an escaped cage bird.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.

Acánthis bréwsteri (RIDGWAY). **Brewster's Linnet.** [17.]

Ægiothus (*flavirostris* var.) *brewsterii* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VI, July, 1872, 434. (Waltham, Mass.)

Known only from the type specimen, taken at Waltham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1870. Possibly a hybrid between *Acanthis linaria* and *Spinus pinus*.

Spíza tównsendi (AUDUBON). **Townsend's Bunting.** [18.]

Emberiza townsendii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 183. (New Garden, Chester Co., Pa.)

The type specimen, taken May 11, 1833, at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. J. K. Townsend, remains unique. Its peculiarities cannot be accounted for by hybridism, nor probably by individual variation.

FAMILY TANGARIDÆ.

Piránga rúbriceps GRAY. **Gray's Tanager.** [18.1.]

Pyranga rubriceps GRAY, Genera Birds, II, 1844, [364], pl. 89. (Not given = Colombia.)

A specimen of this exclusively South American species has been recorded as taken at Dos Pueblos, Santa Barbara County, California, but it was in all probability an escaped cage bird.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ.

Dendroica (Perissoglossa?) carbonáta (AUDUBON). **Carbonated Warbler.** [23.]

Sylvia carbonata AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1829, pl. 60. (Near Henderson, Kentucky.)

Known only from Audubon's plate and description of two specimens killed near Henderson, Kentucky, in May, 1811.

Dendroica montána (WILSON). **Blue Mountain Warbler.** [24.]

Sylvia montana WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 113, pl. 44, fig. 2. (Near the Blue Mountains, Virginia.)

Known only from the works of Wilson and Audubon. Taken near the Blue Mountains of Virginia. Not yet satisfactorily identified with any other species.

Wilsónia (?) microcéphala (RIDGWAY). **Small-headed Warbler.** [25.]

Sylvania microcephala RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 354. (= *Muscicapa minuta* WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 62, pl. 50, fig. 5, nec GMELIN, 1789.)

Known only from the works of Wilson and Audubon. Claimed to have been taken in New Jersey and Kentucky.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

Régulus cúvieri AUDUBON. **Cuvier's Kinglet.** [26.]

Regulus cuvierii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, 1829, pl. 55. (Fatland Ford, about 10 miles west of Norristown, Pa.)

Known only from Audubon's description and figure of the original specimen, killed in June, 1812, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, in Pennsylvania.

THE FOSSIL BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

SUBCLASS SAURURÆ.

ORDER ORNITHOPAPPI.

FAMILY ARCHÆOPTERYGIDÆ.

GENUS LAOPTERYX MARSH.

Laopteryx MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXI, April, 1881, 341. Type, by monotypy, *Laopteryx priscus* MARSH.

Laópteryx príscus MARSH. [1.]

Laopteryx priscus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXI, 1881, 341.

Jurassic; Wyoming.

SUBCLASS ORNITHURÆ.

SUPERORDER ODONTORMÆ.

ORDER PTEROPAPPI.

FAMILY ICHTHYORNITHIDÆ.

GENUS ICHTHYORNIS MARSH.

Ichthyornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Nov., 1872, 344. Type, by monotypy, *Ichthyornis dispar* MARSH.

Ichthyórnis ágilis (MARSH). [13.]

Graculavus agilis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, 1873, 230.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Ichthyornis ánceps (MARSH). [14.]

Graculavus anceps MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 364.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Ichthyornis díspar MARSH. [12.]

Ichthyornis dispar MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 344.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Ichthyornis léntus (MARSH). [15.]

Graculavus lentus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 253.

Cretaceous; Texas.

Ichthyornis téner MARSH. [16.]

Ichthyornis tener MARSH, Odontornithes, 1880, 198, pl. xxx, fig. 8.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Ichthyornis válidus MARSH. [17.]

Ichthyornis validus MARSH, Odontornithes, 1880, 198, pl. xxx, figs. 11–14.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Ichthyornis víctor MARSH. [18.]

Ichthyornis victor MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 511.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

FAMILY **APATORNITHIDÆ.**

GENUS **APATORNIS** MARSH.

Apatornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, Jan. 21, 1873, 162. Type, by monotypy, *Ichthyornis celer* MARSH.

Apatórnis céler (MARSH). [2.]

Ichthyornis celer MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, 1873, 74.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

SUPERORDER ODONTOLCÆ.

ORDER DROMÆOPAPPI.

FAMILY HESPERORNITHIDÆ.

GENUS HESPERORNIS MARSH.

Hesperornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 360. Type, by monotypy, *Hesperornis regalis* MARSH.

Hesperórnis crássipes (MARSH). [10.]

Lestornis crassipes MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 509.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

Hesperornis regális MARSH. [9.]

Hesperornis regalis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 360.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

GENUS HARGERIA LUCAS.

Hargeria LUCAS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, 1903, 552. Type, by orig. desig., *Hesperornis gracilis* MARSH.

Hargéria grácilis (MARSH). [11.]

Hesperornis gracilis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 510.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

FAMILY **BAPTORNITHIDÆ.**

GENUS **BAPTORNIS** MARSH.

Baptornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 86. Type, by monotypy, *Baptornis advenus* MARSH.

Baptórnis advénus MARSH. [3.]

Baptornis advenus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 86.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Kansas.

GENUS **CONIORNIS** MARSH.

Coniornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLV, 1893, 82. Type, by monotypy, *Coniornis altus* MARSH.

Coniórnis áltus MARSH. [6.]

Coniornis altus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLV, 1893, 82.

Cretaceous; Montana.

SUPERORDER **DROMÆOGNATHÆ.**

ORDER GASTORNITHES.

FAMILY **GASTORNITHIDÆ.**

GENUS **DIATRYMA** COPE.

Diatryma COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, 11. Type, by monotypy, *Diatryma gigantea* COPE.

Diatrýma gigantéa COPE. [25.]

Diatryma gigantea COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, 11.

Eocene; New Mexico.

GENUS **BARORNIS** MARSH.

Barornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLVIII, 1894, 344. Type, by monotypy, *Barornis regens* MARSH.

Barórnis régens MARSH. [26.]

Barornis regens MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLVIII, 1894, 344.

Eocene; New Jersey.

SUPERORDER **EUORNITHES.**

ORDER PYGOPODES.

SUBORDER CEPPHI.

FAMILY **ALCIDÆ.**

GENUS **URIA** BRISSON.

Úria affínis (MARSH). [28.]

Catarractes affinis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 259.

Pleistocene; New Jersey.

Uria antíqua (MARSH). [27.]

Catarractes antiquus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 213.

Miocene; North Carolina.

GENUS **MANCALLA** LUCAS.

Mancalla LUCAS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1901, 133. Type, by orig. desig., *Mancalla californiensis* LUCAS.

Mancálla californiénsis LUCAS.

Mancalla californiensis LUCAS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1901, 133.

Upper Miocene, or Lower Pliocene; California.

ORDER LONGIPENNES.

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

GENUS LARUS LINNÆUS.

Lárus oregónus SHUFELDT. [30.]

Larus oregonus SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 398, pl. xv, fig. 3.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

Larus robústus SHUFELDT. [29.]

Larus robustus SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 398, pl. xv, figs. 1–2.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

ORDER TUBINARES.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ.

GENUS PUFFINUS BRISSON.

Púffinus cónradi MARSH. [31.]

Puffinus conradi MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 212.

Miocene; Maryland.

ORDER STEGANOPODES.

FAMILY SULIDÆ.

GENUS SULA BRISSON.

Súla loxóstyla COPE. [32.]

Sula loxostyla COPE, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., N. S., XIV, 1870, 236, fig. 53.

Miocene; Maryland.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

GENUS PHALACROCORAX BRISSON.

Phalacrócorax idahénsis (MARSH). [33.]

Graculus idahensis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 216.

Pleistocene; Idaho.

Phalacrocorax mácropus (COPE). [34.]

Graculus macropus COPE, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 386.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

GENUS GRACULAVUS MARSH.

Graculavus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 363. Type, by subs. desig., *Graculavus velox* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Graculávus púmilus MARSH. [8.]

Graculavus pumilus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 364.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

Graculavus vélox MARSH. [7.]

Graculavus velox MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 363.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

FAMILY PELECANIDÆ.

GENUS CYPHORNIS COPE.

Cyphornis COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1894, 451. Type, by monotypy, *Cyphornis magnus* COPE.

Cyphórnis mágnus COPE.

Cyphornis magnus COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1894, 451.

Eocene?; Vancouver Island.

ORDER ANSERES.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ.

GENUS ANSER BRISSON.

Ánser cóndoni SHUFELDT. [35.]

Anser condoni SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 406, pl. xvi, figs. 19, 26, 27.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

GENUS BRANTA SCOPOLI.

Bránta hypsíbata (COPE). [36.]

Anser hypsibatus COPE, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 387.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

Branta propínqua SHUFELDT. [37.]

Branta propinqua SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 407, pl. xv, fig. 17.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

GENUS OLOR WAGLER.

Ólor paloregónus (COPE). [38.]

Cygnus paloregonus COPE, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 388.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

GENUS **LAORNIS** MARSH.

Laornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 206. Type, by monotypy, *Laornis edvardsianus* MARSH.

Laórnis edvardsiánus MARSH. [19.]

Laornis edvardsianus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 206.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

ORDER ODONTOGLOSSÆ.

FAMILY **PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.**

GENUS **PHŒNICOPTERUS** LINNÆUS.

Phœnicópterus cópei SHUFELDT. [39.]

Phœnicopterus copei SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 410, pl. xv, figs. 11, 13; pl. xvii, figs. 28, 29, 38.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

ORDER HERODIONES.

SUBORDER HERODII.

FAMILY **ARDEIDÆ.**

GENUS **ARDEA** LINNÆUS.

Árdea paloccidentális SHUFELDT. [40.]

Ardea paloccidentalis SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 411, pl. xvii, fig. 31.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

ORDER PALUDICOLÆ.

SUBORDER GRUES.

FAMILY GRUIDÆ.

GENUS GRUS PALLAS.

Grus haydeni MARSH. [41.]

Grus haydeni MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 214.

Pleistocene?; Nebraska.

Grus proavus MARSH. [42.]

Grus proavus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 261.

Pleistocene; New Jersey.

GENUS ALETORNIS MARSH.

Aletornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 256. Type, by subs. desig., *Aletornis nobilis* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Aletornis bellus MARSH. [48.]

Aletornis bellus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 258.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

Aletornis gracilis MARSH. [47.]

Aletornis gracilis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 258.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

Aletornis nobilis MARSH. [44.]

Aletornis nobilis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 256.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

Aletornis pérnix MARSH. [45.]

Aletornis pernix MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 256.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

Aletornis venústus MARSH. [46.]

Aletornis venustus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 257.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

SUBORDER RALLI.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ.

GENUS CRECCOIDES SHUFELDT.

Creccoides SHUFELDT, in COPE, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXX, 1892, 125. Type, by monotypy, *Creccoides osbornii* SHUFELDT.

Creccoides ósborni SHUFELDT.

Creccoides osbornii SHUFELDT, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXX, 1892, 125.

Pleistocene; Texas.

GENUS TELMATORNIS MARSH.

Telmatornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 210. Type, by subs. desig., *Telmatornis priscus* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Telmatórnis affínis MARSH. [24.]

Telmatornis affinis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 211.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

Telmatornis príscus MARSH. [23.]

Telmatornis priscus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 210.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

GENUS **FULICA** LINNÆUS.

Fúlica mínor SHUFELDT. [43.]

Fulica minor SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 412, pl. xvii, fig. 32.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

ORDER LIMICOLÆ.

FAMILY **SCOLOPACIDÆ.**

GENUS **PALÆOTRINGA** MARSH.

Palæotringa MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 208. Type, by subs. desig., *Palæotringa littoralis* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Palæotringa littorális MARSH. [20.]

Palæotringa littoralis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 208.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

Palæotringa vágans MARSH. [21.]

Palæotringa vagans MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 365.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

Palæotringa vétus MARSH. [22.]

Palæotringa vetus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 209.

Cretaceous; New Jersey.

FAMILY **CHARADRIIDÆ.**

GENUS **CHARADRIUS** LINNÆUS.

Charádrius sheppardiánus COPE. [49.]

Charadrius sheppardianus COPE, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, 1881, 83.

Eocene; Colorado.

ORDER GALLINÆ.

SUBORDER PHASIANI.

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

GENUS PEDIŒCETES BAIRD.

Pediœcétes lúcasi SHUFELDT. [51.]

Pediocœtes lucasi SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 414, pl. xvii, fig. 30.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

Pediœcetes nánus SHUFELDT. [52.]

Pediocœtes nanus SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 414, pl. xvii, figs. 36, 37.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

GENUS PALÆOTETRIX SHUFELDT.

Palæotetrix SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 415. Type, by monotypy, *Palæotetrix gilli* SHUFELDT.

Palæotétrix gílli SHUFELDT. [50.]

Palæotetrix gilli SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 415, pl. xvii, fig. 34.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

FAMILY PHASIANIDÆ.

GENUS PAVO LINNÆUS.

Pavo LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 156. Type, by subs. desig., *Pavo cristatus* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Pávo califórnicus L. H. MILLER.

Pavo californicus MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 19, Aug. 14, 1909, 285, pl. 25.

Quaternary asphalt beds at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California.

FAMILY **MELEAGRIDÆ**.

GENUS **MELEAGRIS** LINNÆUS.

Meleágris antíqua MARSH. [53.]

Meleagris antiquus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3. II. 1871, 126.

Oligocene (White River); Oregon.

Meleagris céler MARSH. [55.]

Meleagris celer MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 261.

Pleistocene; New Jersey.

Meleagris supérba COPE. [54.]

Meleagris superbus COPE, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., N. S., XIV, Pt. I, 1870, 239.

Pleistocene; New Jersey.

SUBORDER PENELOPES.

FAMILY **GALLINULOIDIDÆ**.

GENUS **GALLINULOIDES** EASTMAN.

Gallinuloides EASTMAN, Geol. Mag., Feb , 1900, 54. Type, by monotypy, *Gallinuloides wyomingensis* EASTMAN.

Gallinuloides wyomingénsis EASTMAN.

Gallinuloides wyomingensis EASTMAN, Geol. Mag., Feb., 1900, 54.

Eocene (Bridger, Green River Shales); Wyoming.

ORDER RAPTORES.

SUBORDER SARCORAMPHI.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ.

GENUS PALÆOBORUS COUES.

Palæoborus COUES, Key N. A. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 822. Type, by orig. desig., *Cathartes umbrosus* COPE.

Palæóborus umbrósus (COPE). [56.]

Cathartes umbrosus COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 151.

Pliocene; New Mexico.

GENUS CATHARISTA VIEILLOT.

Catharísta occidentális L. H. MILLER.

Catharista occidentalis MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 306.

Quaternary asphalt beds at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California.

SUBORDER FALCONES.

FAMILY TERATORNITHIDÆ?

GENUS TERATORNIS MILLER.

Teratornis MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ.— Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 307. Type, by monotypy, *Teratornis merriami* MILLER.

Teratórnis mérriami L. H. MILLER.

Teratornis merriami MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 307, text figs. 1–9.

Quaternary asphalt beds at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, California.

FAMILY **BUTEONIDÆ**.

GENUS **AQUILA** BRISSON.

Áquila danánus MARSH. [58.]

Aquila danana MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, II, 1871, 125.

Pliocene?; Nebraska.

Aquila pliogryps SHUFELDT. [59.]

Aquila pliogryps SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 416, pl. xvii, fig. 33.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

Aquila sodális SHUFELDT. [60.]

Aquila sodalis SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 417, pl. xv, fig. 5.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

SUBORDER STRIGES.

FAMILY **STRIGIDÆ**.

GENUS **BUBO** DUMÉRIL.

Búbo leptósteus MARSH. [57.]

Bubo leptosteus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, II, 1871, 126.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

ORDER PICI.

GENUS **UINTORNIS** MARSH.

Uintornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 259. Type, by monotypy, *Uintornis lucaris* MARSH.

Uintórnis lucáris MARSH. [61.]

Uintornis lucaris MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 259.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

ORDER PASSERES.

FAMILY **CORVIDÆ.**

GENUS **CORVUS** LINNÆUS.

Córvus annéctens SHUFELDT. [62.]

Corvus annectens SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 419, pl. xv, figs. 14–16.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

FAMILY **ICTERIDÆ.**

GENUS **EUPHAGUS** CASSIN.

Euphagus affinis (SHUFELDT). [63.]

Scolecophagus affinis SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, 1892, 418, pl. xv, fig. 10.

Pleistocene; Oregon.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ?

GENUS PALÆOSPIZA ALLEN.

Palæospiza ALLEN, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 443. Type, by monotypy, *Palæospiza bella* ALLEN.

Palæospíza béllа ALLEN. [64.]

Palæospiza bella ALLEN, Bull. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 443, pl. i, figs. 1, 2.

Eocene? (Amyzon Shales); Colorado.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.[1]

GENUS CIMOLOPTERYX MARSH.

Cimolopteryx MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXXVIII, 1889, 83, footnote. Type, by subs. desig., *Cimolopteryx rarus* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Cimolópteryx rára MARSH. [4.]

Cimolopteryx rarus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXXVIII, 1889, 83, footnote.

Cretaceous (Laramie); Wyoming.

Cimolopteryx retúsa MARSH. [5.]

Cimolopteryx retusus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLIV, 1892, 175.

Cretaceous (Laramie); Wyoming.

[1] GENUS ALABAMORNIS ABEL.

Alabamornis ABEL, Centralbl. für Min., 1906, 456. Type, by monotypy, *Alabamornis gigantea* ABEL.

Alabamórnis gigantéus ABEL.

Alabamornis gigantea ABEL, Centralbl. für Min., 1906, 456, figs. 3–4.

This proves to be a Zeuglodon, not a bird.

GENUS **PALÆONORNIS** EMMONS.

Palæonornis EMMONS, Amer. Geology, Pt. IV, 1857, 148. Type, by monotypy, *Palæonornis struthionoides* EMMONS.

Palæonórnis struthionoides EMMONS.

Palæonornis struthionoides EMMONS, Amer. Geology, Pt. IV, 1857, 148, fig. 114.

Triassic?; North Carolina. Doubtfully a bird.

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